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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

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**MONTHLY  
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**SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE**

**Cooperative self-help activities among the unemployed  
(third article), p. 979**

**Relief of unemployment through land colonization in  
Canada, p. 1041**

**Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments, p. 1092**

**Wages and hours of stage employees and motion-picture  
machine operators, p. 1111**

**Salaries in police departments of principal cities, p. 1116**

**NEW PUBLICATIONS OF  
THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

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**Wages and hours of labor in metalliferous mining, 1924 and 1931. Bulletin No. 573.**

**Technological changes and employment in the United States Postal Service. Bulletin No. 574.**

**Wages and hours of labor in air transportation. Bulletin No. 575.**

**Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 1931. Bulletin No. 576.**

**Wages and hours of labor in gasoline-filling stations and motor vehicle repair garages, 1931. Bulletin No. 578.**

**Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1910 to 1932. Bulletin No. 579.**

**IN PRESS**

**Proceedings of the nineteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Columbus, Ohio, September 26-29, 1932. Bulletin No. 577.**



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

CHARLES E. BALDWIN, Acting Commissioner

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**CERTIFICATE**

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## Contents

### Special articles:

Cooperative self-help activities among the unemployed:	Page
Barter and exchange movement in Milwaukee, Wis.....	979
Unemployed Relief Club, Waterloo, Iowa.....	989
Self-help movement in Des Moines, Iowa.....	1000
Self-help among unemployed of San Francisco Bay district.....	1002
Cooperative self-help activities among unemployed in Seattle.....	1015
Unemployed Cooperative Relief Association of San Jose, Calif.....	1022
People's Unemployment League of Maryland.....	1025
Citizens' Service Exchange, Richmond, Va.....	1027
Self-help movement in Pittsburgh.....	1032
Self-help movement in Indianapolis.....	1035
Barter and exchange movement in Chicago.....	1038
Self-help movement in Washington, D.C.....	1038

### Employment conditions and unemployment relief:

Federal act providing for relief of unemployment through reforesta- tion.....	1039
California—Cost of placement by public employment offices.....	1040
Wisconsin—State and local expenditures on public employment offices.....	1041
Canada—Relief of unemployment through land colonization.....	1041
Great Britain—Keeping up the morale of the unemployed.....	1050

### Industrial and labor conditions:

Age distribution of gainful workers in the United States, 1920 and 1930.....	1057
Mexico—New department of labor.....	1058

### Productivity and wages:

Wages and productivity in glass tableware industry of Czechoslovakia and United States.....	1059
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### Insurance and pension plans:

Industrial pension plans in the depression, United States and Canada.....	1062
---	------

### Health and industrial hygiene:

Causes of illness in 9,000 families, 1928 to 1931.....	1065
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### Industrial accidents and safety:

Injuries to workers in aircraft operation.....	1068
American Standard safety codes.....	1068
Ohio—Safety codes on refrigeration, elevators, and machinery.....	1069
Mexico—Accidents in the mining industry in 1930 and 1931.....	1070
Accident experience in iron and steel industry to end of 1931: A correction.....	1071

### Labor laws and court decisions:

Alabama—Deduction from employee's salary by employer for group insurance held payment to insurer.....	1072
Kentucky—Employer required to redeem scrip in cash on regular pay day.....	1073
Pneumonia held to be personal injury from negligence under pro- visions of Jones Act.....	1074



<b>Workmen's compensation:</b>	Page
Oregon—Injury from poison oak held accident caused by external means.....	1077
Pennsylvania—Farmer tearing down building not engaged in agriculture and therefore liable for compensation.....	1078
<b>Industrial disputes:</b>	
Strikes and lockouts in the United States in March 1933.....	1079
Conciliation work of the Department of Labor in March 1933.....	1081
Great Britain—Termination of railway wage dispute.....	1086
<b>Awards and decisions:</b>	
Decisions regarding wages of typographical workers.....	1090
<b>Labor turnover:</b>	
Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments, first quarter of 1933.....	1092
<b>Housing:</b>	
Building operations in principal cities of the United States, March 1933.....	1095
Relation of repairs to total building construction.....	1108
Tenement dwellings in New York City.....	1109
<b>Wages and hours of labor:</b>	
Wages and hours of stage employees and motion-picture machine operators.....	1111
Salaries in police departments of principal cities in the United States, December 1932.....	1116
Wage-rate changes in American industries.....	1151
Wage changes reported by trade unions and municipalities since January 1933.....	1155
Executive order reducing salaries of Federal employees.....	1157
Farm wage rates on April 1, 1933.....	1158
Tripartite conference on international establishment of 40-hour week.....	1159
Canada—Agricultural wages, 1930 to 1932.....	1160
<b>Trend of employment:</b>	
Employment in selected manufacturing industries in March 1933.....	1162
Employment in nonmanufacturing industries in March 1933.....	1172
Average man-hours worked and average hourly earnings.....	1176
Employment in building construction in March 1933.....	1178
Trend of employment in March 1933, by States.....	1180
Employment and pay roll in March 1933 in cities of over 500,000 population.....	1187
Employment in the executive civil service of the United States, March 1933.....	1187
Employment on Class I steam railroads in the United States.....	1188
Unemployment in foreign countries.....	1190
<b>Retail prices:</b>	
Retail prices of food on March 15, 1933.....	1194
Retail prices of coal on March 15, 1933.....	1196
<b>Wholesale prices:</b>	
Index numbers of wholesale prices, 1913 to March 1933.....	1199
<b>Cost of living:</b>	
Netherlands—Family budget survey.....	1204
<b>Publications relating to labor:</b>	
Official—United States.....	1206
Official—Foreign countries.....	1207
Unofficial.....	1209

### This Issue in Brief

*The third of a series of articles on self-help activities among the unemployed in various communities in the United States begins on page 979. These articles are the result of a field survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.*

*The percent of the building dollar that is spent for repairs has increased sharply during the depression, according to the building-permit reports compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For example, during 1925, the peak year in building operations, only 5.8 percent of the building dollar was expended for additions, alterations, and repairs, whereas in 1932, a year in which building construction reached a low for a decade, additions, alterations, and repairs accounted for 21.2 percent of all the expenditures for building operations (p. 1108).*

*Labor-turnover rates, compiled quarterly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, show that for the first quarter of 1933 the highest turnover rate, 22.71, was in the brick industry and the lowest, 4.30, in the iron and steel industry. Cotton manufacturing showed the highest quit rate and the furniture industry the lowest. The highest discharge rate occurred in the sawmill industry and the lowest in the iron and steel industry. Automobiles had the highest lay-off rate and boots and shoes the lowest. The highest accession rate was shown by the brick industry and the lowest by the iron and steel industry (p. 1092).*

*The number of employees and the salaries paid in December 1932 in police departments of cities having a population of 50,000 or over are given in a tabulation beginning on page 1116. For patrolmen, the number of hours on duty and the number of days' vacation with pay granted per year are also shown.*

*The wage rates and working hours of stage employees and motion-picture machine operators, under present agreements, are shown on page 1111, in comparison with rates paid under preceding agreements. The data cover 5,494 motion-picture machine operators and 2,443 theatrical stage employees in a large number of cities.*

*A study of the causes of illness in about 9,000 families, made under the direction of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, provides the largest mass of data on the incidence of sickness over a period of time that is now available for illnesses of all kinds in a fairly representative general population group. The number of illnesses totaled 850 per 1,000 persons under observation, while the rate for illnesses that caused absence from work or school or other usual occupation for 1 or more days was 516, and for illnesses that caused the patient to go to bed, 434 per 1,000 persons. The period of observation for each family was 12 months (p. 1065).*

*The effect of the depression on the movement for industrial pension plans is considered in a recent study of retirement plans in the United States and Canada. A number of new plans have been set up since*

1929, but there has been a clearer appreciation of the expense involved and, on the side of the workers, of the inadequacy of a system covering the employees of one company only. On the whole, the terms of the later plans are less favorable to the employees than were those of earlier date, but there has been a greater effort to safeguard their pension rights (p. 1062).

*The average cost per placement by the State free employment agencies of California in the biennium ended June 30, 1932, was \$1.06. This was considerably higher than for any of the 5 previous biennial periods. The increase is attributed to the depression, which greatly reduced the number of job offerings. It is estimated that if the 191,424 jobs secured through the State employment offices had been obtained through private employment agencies, the cost to clients would have been \$853,751.04 on the basis of an average charge of \$4.46 per placement by such agencies. Page 1040.*

*A Dominion-wide relief land-settlement plan was put into effect in Canada early in 1932. Eight of the nine Provinces have entered into land-settlement agreements with the Government. About 1,650 families have been placed upon land since May 6, 1932, under such agreements in the six Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. It is expected that 1933 will witness a much greater volume of settlement than that effected during 1932. Page 1041.*

*Official and private agencies have united in England in the effort to keep up the efficiency and morale of the unemployed. The Government has maintained training centers, and includes in its budget for the coming year a subsidy of £25,000 to aid and coordinate the work of volunteer agencies, besides helping a land allotment scheme carried out under the supervision of the Friends. The trade unions have established "unemployed associations", and a wide variety of activities are carried on by religious, charitable, welfare, and youth organizations (p. 1050).*



# MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

## U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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### Barter and Exchange Movement in Milwaukee, Wis.<sup>1</sup>

THE two major barter exchanges in Milwaukee—the Commodity Exchange, Inc., and the Unemployed Labor and Commodity Exchange, Inc., of Milwaukee—are the result of a prolonged series of conferences between representatives of interested groups of citizens and unemployed and Mayor Daniel W. Hoan. Finally, on January 3, 1933, in accordance with a motion made directly from the floor of a meeting called for that purpose, the mayor appointed a committee of nine “to study and report a practical method of organizing a barter exchange in Milwaukee.” On February 10 the mayor received a communication from this committee authorizing him to appoint a committee of five with full power to organize a commodity exchange. A few days later, the mayor announced the appointment of the committee and on February 14 this committee filed articles of incorporation for the Commodity Exchange, Inc. The five members of the committee were appointed as executive directors and were instructed to proceed with the upbuilding of the organization.

In the meantime, a group of six unemployed workers under the leadership of Dalton T. Clarke, a hosiery salesman, met at the residence of Mr. Clarke and decided to start a labor and commodity exchange of their own, asking neither permission nor endorsement from any other organization. On February 17 this new organization filed its articles of incorporation as the Unemployed Labor and Commodity Exchange, Inc., and the next day elected the six incorporators as directors of the Exchange.

On March 2, 1933, a third barter organization was incorporated under the name of Ex-Service Men's Nonpartisan Barter and Exchange Bureau, Inc., with the primary object of helping unemployed ex-service men of Milwaukee. This organization has a comparatively small membership and is not functioning to any great extent at present. It has issued no scrip and its employment and barter activities are negligible; for this reason this organization was not included in the present study.

#### Commodity Exchange, Inc.

THE objects of this organization, as stated in its articles of incorporation, are:

(a) To organize the exchange of labor and services and the products thereof and commodities of all kinds between all persons desiring to procure a livelihood by the performance of labor and services; to fill the needs of the members of this

<sup>1</sup> This is the third series of articles on self-help activities among the unemployed, the first and second having appeared in the March and April issues.

corporation; to fix the conditions and terms of the exchange of labor or services, and the products thereof, of the members hereof either in money or labor units or both, or in any other manner, and to issue any forms or tokens or papers as a means of facilitating exchange among members thereof; to operate the necessary facilities for the carrying on of said work; to buy, sell, own or make any kind of a contract on any commodity or service on exchange of labor; \* \* \* (b) To serve, advise, and counsel its members; to advance their economic, social, and educational opportunities; and to promote their general welfare.

#### Membership

The same articles of incorporation provide for the acceptance as members of all persons "willing to contribute work, labor, or property towards the needs of fellow members of this corporation," on vote of a majority of the members of a branch or unit.

A fee of \$1 in cash, work, or commodities and a written application in a specified form are required from each applicant.

#### Present Organization

All the powers of management, control, planning, and guiding of the activities of the Commodity Exchange are tentatively vested in the board of directors, consisting of the five members appointed by the mayor. This board has the right to appoint the manager, auditor, cashier, and such other officers as are deemed necessary to run the business of the organization. No provision has thus far been made in the bylaws for any participation by the membership in the management of the affairs of the Exchange.

The statement below shows the number of employees engaged in each of the various departments. In addition to the 4 members of the board of directors who are not functionally connected with the activities of the organization, there are 15 managers of departments, including the general manager of the organization, and 60 other employees.

General office.....	4
Personnel division.....	10
Expansion division.....	3
Auditing and office division.....	16
Contact, sales, and production division.....	42

Up to March 15, no wages or remunerations of any kind were given to the workers. On March 24, each employee received \$3 in scrip and on April 1 \$4, also in scrip. The organization expects to increase these rates gradually from week to week until a maximum wage is reached, based on a rate of 50 cents per hour for men and 35 cents per hour for women. If and when a surplus is accumulated by the Exchange, the initial voluntary services performed by the members will be gradually paid for.

#### Registration of Unemployed

The Commodity Exchange did not at once begin to register unemployed workers who might be willing to apply for jobs through this organization. It was intended first to organize the administrative element of the organization and work out a complete plan as to the method to be pursued and the activities to be carried on by the Exchange. With this policy in mind, the Exchange opened a temporary office and proceeded to take the applications of persons with managerial ability and experience as heads of organizations, superintend-

ents, foremen, accountants, etc. Later it also began to register other unemployed workers but at no time has the registration been pushed energetically. The total present registration consists of some 1,900 members, classified by occupations, as is shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS REGISTERED WITH COMMODITY EXCHANGE OF MILWAUKEE

Occupation	Num-ber	Occupation	Num-ber	Occupation	Num-ber
Auto mechanics.....	50	Floor surfacers.....	3	Restaurant helpers.....	25
Automatic sprinklers.....	1	Furriers.....	2	Real estate.....	2
Architects.....	5	Florists.....	1	Roofers.....	9
Accountants.....	20	Furnace men.....	6	Rug and carpet cleaners.....	1
Attorneys.....	7	Furniture repairers.....	1	Radio repairers.....	6
Bakers.....	17	Firemen, stationary.....	17	Steeple jacks.....	2
Barbers.....	1	Farmers.....	14	Secret service.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	7	Glaziers.....	1	Statisticians.....	2
Butchers.....	26	Hatters.....	1	Shoemakers.....	2
Bricklayers.....	21	Hemstitchers.....	1	Steam fitters.....	24
Bookkeepers.....	12	Inspectors.....	9	Stewards.....	1
Box makers.....	1	Jewelers.....	2	Sheet-metal workers.....	30
Boiler makers.....	2	Janitors.....	15	Saw filers.....	1
Carpenters.....	162	Journalists.....	6	Solderers.....	2
Coopers.....	4	Locksmiths.....	1	Salesmen.....	81
Commercial artists.....	6	Laborers.....	346	Stenographers.....	40
Clerks.....	75	Landscape architects.....	3	Shoe-repair men.....	22
Chemists.....	6	Laundry.....	1	Tile and marble workers.....	4
Candy makers.....	1	Motion-picture operators.....	4	Teachers.....	8
Clothing workers.....	12	Millwrights.....	9	Telephone installers.....	1
Cement finishers.....	3	Musicians.....	23	Tanners.....	3
Domestics.....	24	Mechanics.....	175	Terrazzo workers.....	2
Dentists.....	3	Masons.....	26	Traffic.....	1
Draftsmen.....	22	Nurses.....	3	Truck drivers.....	74
Designers.....	1	Office workers, general.....	47	Trim cutter, electric.....	1
Electricians.....	44	Ornamental-iron workers.....	4	Upholsterers.....	8
Entertainers.....	10	Physical culture.....	1	Veterinary.....	1
Elevator operators.....	2	Plasterers.....	14	Window cleaners.....	7
Engineers, civil.....	8	Plumbers.....	16	Warehousemen.....	40
Engineers, appraisal.....	1	Promoters.....	1	Waiters.....	6
Engineers, electrical.....	4	Printers.....	10	Watchmen.....	2
Engineers, industrial.....	8	Photographers.....	2	Welders, acetylene.....	4
Engineers, mechanical.....	14	Porters.....	1	Welders, electric.....	10
Engineers, chemical.....	1	Personnel.....	1	Welders, butt.....	1
Engineers, heating.....	2	Painters.....	129	Weavers.....	1
Engineers, aeronautical.....	1	Psychologists.....	1	Miscellaneous.....	13

#### Activities Carried On

The activities of the Commodity Exchange to date are described in a statement by the general manager of the organization, as follows:

Our general office is located at 647 West Virginia Street, occupying the entire first floor of the building. We agreed to pay \$100 a month in scrip during the first two months of occupation, and a higher rental if and when justified by the increased operation of the organization. The electric light and phone service are to be paid in cash.

We also have a store at 1020 North Third Street, the rent for which is to be paid partly in labor and partly in repair work and cleaning done on the premises by members of this organization. It is intended to use the same location for a men's furnishings, ladies' wearing apparel, shoes, hosiery, and general store, selling merchandise for scrip only.

On March 25 the grocery store and meat market was opened handling the meat supplied by our own slaughterhouse and the canned goods secured from a large cannery through the operations of the food department of the organization. The equipment for the meat market and grocery was contracted for by the organization, to be paid for at the rate of \$25 per month in scrip until the entire payment of \$1,200 is completed.

The construction department has had a number of small paint and general-repair jobs. It has also signed a contract for the construction of a store building for a large paint and hardware company, which construction was to begin on April 3, 1933. All materials to be used were contracted for on the scrip basis to the amount of approximately \$7,500. It is expected that the entire transaction will be conducted on a purely barter and exchange basis without the use of cash.



All the workers on this job, irrespective of skill or trade, are to be paid at a flat rate of 50 cents per hour in scrip money.

Our real estate department has a list of approximately 150 rooms, homes, and apartments to rent in exchange for scrip. The transportation division has a complete trucking outfit and has been moving merchandise from the farms to the warehouse and to the distribution store.

#### Issue of Scrip and Present Financial Status

The Commodity Exchange issues scrip in the following denominations: 5 cents, 10 cents, 50 cents, \$1, \$5, and \$10. The scrip is printed on different colored papers to differentiate the denominations. The 5- to 50-cent issues are of smaller sizes, while the larger issues are about the size of the dollar bills. The scrip is countersigned by the president and the treasurer of the Exchange and is supposed to be backed by commodities in the general warehouse of the organization or by labor and services performed. The financial status of the organization as of March 31, 1933, is shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—SCRIP AND CASH ACCOUNT OF COMMODITY EXCHANGE, OF MILWAUKEE, MAR. 31, 1933

Item	Amount
<b>Scrip:</b>	
Issued.....	\$1,606.45
Received.....	34.60
Balance on hand.....	1,641.05
Scrip outstanding.....	428.85
	1,212.20
<b>Cash:</b>	
Receipts.....	102.39
Disbursements.....	102.11
Cash on hand.....	.28
Total cash and scrip on hand.....	1,212.48
<b>Assets:</b>	
Canned goods.....	792.74
Work in process.....	502.30
Furniture and equipment.....	586.00
Total.....	1,881.04

#### Relationship with Other Organizations and Methods of Operation

It is the aim of the Commodity Exchange to place only idle labor, to operate idle factories, to occupy vacant buildings, to use surplus stock, and, in general, to undertake only such projects as would otherwise be impossible under the present conditions. The first consideration is therefore given to the smaller merchant, who is requested to cooperate with the organization in order to avoid unnecessary competition. It is the intention of the Exchange to operate only through normally existing channels; only if absolutely compelled by circumstances will the Exchange start any activities of its own which might be regarded as competing with the existing business organizations.

With this aim in view the Exchange has laid more stress on its contact department than on any other division of the organization. As a result, it now has a representative list of merchants who have agreed to do business with this organization on a scrip basis, as follows:

Accountants, public.....	2	Lumber.....	1
Architects.....	2	Machine-shop products.....	2
Attorneys.....	7	Machinery and tools.....	1
Automobile accessories.....	4	Malt and hops.....	1
Automobile services.....	12	Meats.....	4
Bakeries.....	4	Musical equipment.....	2
Barbers.....	7	Oil burners.....	1
Beauty shops.....	1	Paint.....	17
Bedding and furniture.....	1	Photography.....	1
Bicycles.....	1	Printing.....	3
Building materials.....	4	Radios.....	1
Chemicals.....	1	Refrigerators.....	1
Chiropodists.....	1	Restaurants.....	6
Chiropractors.....	1	Restaurant supplies.....	1
Cinders.....	1	Roofing.....	1
Cleaners and dyers.....	7	Rug cleaning.....	2
Clothes.....	2	Sand and gravel.....	1
Dentists.....	7	Sewing machines (and repairs).....	2
Doctors.....	7	Sheet metal and furnace repairs.....	1
Drug stores.....	5	Shoes.....	1
Electric-light fixtures.....	1	Shoes (made to order).....	1
Excavation work.....	1	Shoe repairing.....	9
Floor sanding.....	1	Sign painting.....	3
Floral supplies.....	1	Soaps and supplies.....	1
Foundry work.....	1	Stationery and office supplies.....	1
Fruit.....	1	Stone.....	1
Funeral services.....	1	Storage and moving.....	2
Furniture.....	1	Stoves.....	1
Garages.....	10	Tailors.....	10
General contracting.....	1	Teachers and tutors.....	2
Groceries.....	12	Teams.....	1
Hardware.....	18	Tool grinding.....	1
Harness.....	1	Trucking.....	19
Hospital treatment.....	1	Used cars.....	4
Jeweler.....	1	Welding.....	1
Ladies' apparel.....	2	Window cleaning.....	2
Laundry.....	3	Wrecking.....	2
Leather.....	1		

The primary requirements—food and clothing—as well as many other services, are included in this list. The lack of food supplies, especially, has been a source of much complaint among the membership of similar exchanges in other cities.

#### Unemployed Labor and Commodity Exchange, Inc.

THE objects of this organization, as shown in its articles of incorporation, include the following:

(a) To exchange labor and services and the products thereof, and commodities of all kinds between and among the members of the corporation and others.

(b) To issue labor and commodity certificates, scrip, or other tokens as a medium of exchange for labor or services, and the products thereof.

(c) To engage in any business, mercantile or manufacturing, and to own and operate manufacturing plants of all kinds, wholesale and retail stores, for the carrying out of said purposes.

(d) To assist the members of the corporation in securing employment.

(e) To promote the general welfare of the members of the corporation by means of social and educational activities.

The management of the affairs of the Exchange is to be in the hands of a board of directors, to consist of 9 members—3 of whom hold office for 1 year, 3 for 2 years, and 3 for 3 years. At present there are

only 6 members of the board of directors, namely, the 6 individuals who filed the papers of incorporation. However, arrangements have been made to select the additional members in the very near future.

#### Membership

No bylaws nor constitution have as yet been adopted by this Exchange. The existing rules provide for a contributing membership fee of \$5 from firms, payable in cash, merchandise, or services. Firms which agree to deal with the Exchange on a scrip or cash basis will not be permitted to become active participants in the affairs of the organization. The unemployed workers registered with the Exchange are also required to pay a membership fee of \$5, to be deducted from their earnings over a period of time. These workers are to constitute the active membership of the organization and are to be given the voting privilege but not until after a probation period of active employment. This provision is made in order to build the organization on a membership totally cooperative-minded.

#### Organization

As at present constituted the Unemployed Labor and Commodity Exchange includes 83 employees. No wages have as yet been paid to these workers. They are allowed, however, to eat at the cafe of the organization, opened March 27, also to obtain from the grocery store a certain amount of food which up to the present has averaged not more than \$2 a week apiece.

The number in each department is shown below:

	Number		Number
General manager.....	1	Produce department.....	3
Accounting department.....	2	Production department.....	1
Artist bureau.....	2	Publicity department.....	1
Appraisal department.....	7	Rentals and publicity.....	1
Building maintenance.....	9	Sales department.....	3
Cafe.....	9	Shoe shop.....	4
City-labor department.....	9	Stores department.....	5
Cost department.....	2	Tailor shop.....	1
Farm-labor department.....	1	Transportation.....	5
Office personnel.....	8	West Allis branch.....	7
Pay roll and time.....	2		

#### Activities

Immediately upon filing articles of incorporation, the Unemployed Labor and Commodity Exchange opened headquarters and proceeded with the registration of unemployed workers. Registration was also carried on in five other localities throughout the city and within the course of a few days more than 3,000 men and women had filed application for membership. On March 31, 1933, the total registration list contained 5,018 applicants. Table 3 shows the distribution by trades and occupations, for those members for whom data are available.



TABLE 3.—OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT UNEMPLOYED LABOR AND COMMODITY EXCHANGE, MILWAUKEE

Occupation	Number	Occupation	Number	Occupation	Number
Accountants.....	42	Foresters.....	2	Physicians, surgeons.....	2
Advertising men.....	4	Foundry workers.....	12	Piano tuners.....	6
Architects.....	8	Furnace workers, general.....	20	Pipe fitters.....	7
Armature winders.....	4	Furniture workers, finishers.....	12	Pipe layers.....	3
Artists (oils, etc.).....	1	Furniture workers, repairers.....	2	Plasterers.....	58
Assemblers.....	33	Furriers.....	2	Plumbers.....	45
Auto-body workers.....	6	Gardeners.....	21	Plumbers' helpers.....	4
Auto washing and simonizing.....	9	Gardeners, landscape.....	19	Poultry raisers.....	1
Bakers.....	48	Glass bevelers.....	5	Power-machine operators.....	12
Barbers.....	10	Glass workers.....	7	Pressmen.....	11
Beauty operators.....	2	Glaziers.....	5	Pressmen, embossing presses.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	23	Glove makers.....	6	Printers.....	35
Blasting.....	3	Grocers.....	1	Printers, linotype operators.....	1
Boiler makers.....	8	Handy men.....	36	Produce men.....	1
Bookbinders.....	2	Heating contractors.....	4	Radio service.....	18
Bookkeepers.....	28	Horsemen.....	2	Railroad workers.....	6
Box makers.....	3	Hosiery repairers.....	1	Research workers.....	1
Brewery workers.....	2	Hospital attendants.....	1	Restaurant workers, miscellaneous.....	30
Bricklayers.....	41	Hotel workers.....	11	Riggers.....	2
Butchers.....	26	Houseworkers.....	32	Riveters.....	3
Cabinetmakers.....	35	Inspectors.....	9	Roofers.....	16
Candy makers.....	7	Iron workers.....	30	Rubber workers.....	4
Carpenters, building repairs.....	1	Knitters.....	6	Salesmen, demonstrators.....	3
Carpenters, contractors.....	38	Laborers.....	282	Salesmen, general.....	122
Carpenters, finish.....	202	Lathers.....	8	Salesmen, house-to-house.....	12
Carpenters, rough.....	220	Laundry workers.....	17	Sausage makers.....	2
Carpenters' helpers.....	9	Lawyers.....	1	Saw filers.....	4
Chemists.....	9	Leather workers.....	2	Sewer workers.....	5
Chimney cleaners.....	1	Librarians.....	1	Sheet-metal workers.....	49
Chiroprodists.....	1	Locksmiths.....	3	Shipping clerks.....	27
Cigar makers.....	9	Lumber scalars.....	1	Shoe workers, manufacturing.....	65
Cleaners and dyers.....	3	Lumber workers.....	4	Shoe workers, repairing.....	32
Clerks.....	91	Machine helpers.....	4	Sign painters.....	18
Clothing cutters.....	4	Machine layout men.....	3	Social workers.....	2
Clothing pressers.....	1	Machine operators.....	69	Steamfitters.....	43
Commercial artists.....	5	Machine repairmen.....	5	Steel erectors.....	1
Cement finishers.....	32	Machine-shop workers.....	43	Steeple jacks.....	3
Chauffeurs.....	15	Machinists.....	275	Steel workers.....	6
Cheese makers.....	1	Maintenance workers.....	8	Stenographers.....	55
Concrete construction workers.....	11	Managers, miscellaneous.....	14	Stonecutters.....	4
Concrete workers.....	35	Managers, store.....	6	Structural-steel workers.....	2
Cooks.....	43	Marble workers.....	4	Tailors.....	20
Core makers, foundry.....	13	Masons.....	57	Tanners.....	9
Crane operators.....	9	Mattress makers.....	2	Taxidermists.....	1
Dairymen.....	5	Mechanics, auto.....	98	Teachers.....	5
Dancers.....	2	Mechanics, airplane.....	1	Teamsters.....	5
Dentists.....	6	Mechanics, miscellaneous.....	21	Telegraph operators.....	1
Dentists' assistants.....	1	Metal polishers.....	9	Telephone workers.....	2
Dressmakers.....	19	Metal workers.....	11	Tile setters.....	5
Drop forgers.....	4	Metal workers, steel treatment.....	4	Tinsmiths.....	19
Druggists.....	4	Millwrights.....	22	Tool and die setters.....	4
Egg candlers.....	1	Mimeograph operators.....	1	Tool and die makers.....	35
Electricians, licensed.....	12	Miners.....	1	Transportation workers.....	11
Electrical workers.....	96	Molders, brass.....	2	Truck drivers.....	229
Elevator constructors.....	1	Molders, foundry.....	43	Trunk makers.....	1
Engineers, architectural.....	2	Movers.....	5	Tunnel workers.....	4
Engineers, civil.....	6	Musicians.....	27	Typists.....	31
Engineers, draftsmen.....	36	Nurses, practical.....	4	Upholsterers.....	26
Engineers, electrical.....	3	Nurses, registered.....	7	Waiters and waitresses.....	16
Engineers, industrial.....	4	Office workers, cost clerks.....	4	Warehouse clerks.....	1
Engineers, mechanical.....	20	Office workers, general.....	161	Watchmakers.....	1
Engineers, steam.....	24	Optometrists.....	1	Watch repairers.....	4
Engineers, surveyors.....	3	Packers.....	16	Weavers.....	3
Estimators.....	23	Packers, meat.....	2	Welders.....	29
Exterminators.....	2	Painters and decorators.....	331	Welders, electric.....	27
Farmers.....	22	Painters, auto.....	14	Welders, acetylene.....	3
File clerks.....	2	Paper hangers.....	4	Window-shade makers.....	2
Filling station attendants.....	7	Painters, contractors.....	1	Window washers.....	13
Firemen, janitors.....	61	Paper cutters.....	4	Window trimmers.....	2
Floor workers.....	1	Paper makers.....	2	Woodworkers.....	34
Floor workers, covering.....	5	Pattern makers.....	22	Miscellaneous.....	114
Floor workers, surfacing.....	6	Peddlers.....	3		
Florists.....	2	Photographers.....	8		

On February 22, 1933, the first series of scrip issued by the Unemployed Labor and Commodity Exchange was printed. On February 24, the organization opened its new headquarters, having secured the premises in exchange for labor to be performed thereon. On the same day, a large load of produce obtained from a farmer in exchange for scrip was delivered to the store of the organization. On March 2 the Exchange leased a 6-story building in exchange for repairs and other work to be done on the building. The ground floor of the building now contains the grocery, meat and retail store, the cafe, and also the wholesale produce store which has been in operation for nearly a month. The other floors of the building are to be occupied by a shoe factory (for which the equipment has already been installed), a tailor shop, a barber shop, a beauty parlor, and other activities planned by the organization. It is also expected that the headquarters will soon be transferred to this building.

The organization's city labor and building department has already finished a number of jobs of plastering, painting, and carpentering work contracted for partly on a cash and partly on a barter basis. In the period March 6-31, 1933, 7 jobs were finished and 6 others were contracted for but not completed, as shown in the following table:

TABLE 4.—JOBS UNDERTAKEN BY UNEMPLOYED LABOR AND COMMODITY EXCHANGE, MILWAUKEE

Job	Value	Basis of agreement
<b>Jobs finished:</b>		
Plastering.....	\$17.50	Cash and bakery goods.
Carpenter work.....	10.00	Cash.
Plumbing.....	5.00	Cash and barter.
Painting and papering.....	56.00	Cash.
Plumbing and carpentering.....	38.00	Do.
Painting and carpentering.....	18.50	Do.
<b>Jobs contracted for but not completed:</b>		
Painting, cleaning, and whitewashing of bakery.....	109.00	Bakery products only.
Painting another bakery.....	92.00	\$42 in cash, balance in bakery products.
Remodeling interior and exterior of home.....	123.00	Cash.
Painting outside of house.....	100.00	Cash.
Painting garage.....	12.00	Cash and medical services.
Painting bakeries.....	468.00	Cash and bakery goods.

Estimates are made on all jobs by the special appraisal committee of the organization and they are contracted for by the organization. The jobs are then turned over to the individual workers, who are paid in scrip irrespective of the basis on which the contract was taken. In estimating these jobs, allowances are made first for the materials to be used, then for the value of labor at the prevailing rate of wages in the community (both union and nonunion), and finally, for a profit to cover the overhead activities of the organization. This profit varies considerably with the nature of the job and with the possibilities of getting the contract. In all cases, cash is accepted, if obtainable, even if the contract is such as clearly to indicate competition with the existing business in the community.

#### Financial Status of Organization

The first scrip was issued on February 24, 1933, in the following denominations: 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, \$1, \$5, and \$10. All the scrip is of the same color, but the one, five and ten dollar bills are somewhat larger than the other denominations. The scrip is protected by the seal of the organization and is countersigned by the financial secretary of the Exchange.

The present financial status of the Unemployed Labor and Commodity Exchange, Inc., is given below:

Assets:		Liabilities:	
Scrip on hand	\$280. 00	Scrip in circulation	\$2, 600. 00
Cash	50. 00	Bills payable	50. 00
Accounts receivable	500. 00		
Furniture and fixtures	700. 00		
Merchandise	1, 100. 00		

Most of the cash of the organization was derived from the \$5 fees required from the business and other organizations. The store sales for the month of March amounted to about \$1,100, while the produce department during the same period had a turnover of about \$300. During the first week of its operation the cafe served about 650 meals; its operations have since been considerably enlarged and meals are now served throughout the day, not only to members but to outsiders, on payment of cash or scrip.

The organization is actively contacting outside business firms for cooperation and now has a list which includes the following:

Accountants	2	Oculists	1
Advertising, decorations	1	Oil	3
Artificial flowers	1	Optometrists	3
Attorneys	10	Paints	1
Automobile parts	1	Painters	5
Automobile polish	1	Photoengravers	1
Automobile service	16	Photographers	4
Bakeries	3	Physicians and surgeons	15
Barbers	10	Piano tuners	1
Beauty parlors	2	Printers	8
Blanket weavers	1	Radios and radio service	10
Books	1	Real estate	3
Building contractors	1	Restaurants	13
Chemists	3	Restaurant equipment	1
Chiropodists	1	Rooming houses	2
Chiropractors	3	Roofing	1
Cigarmakers	2	Rug cleaners	1
Cigars, candy, lunch	1	Salesmen	1
Cleaners and dyers	7	Scale service	2
Clothing	6	School of business	1
Concrete products	1	Sheet-metal work	2
Dance halls	1	Shoe repairing	16
Dentists	19	Shoes	1
Dressmakers	3	Sign painters	2
Druggists	7	Stonecutters	1
Electrical work	1	Store fixtures	1
Flour	1	Stove parts	1
Furnace work	1	Surveyors	1
Furniture	1	Tailors	14
Laundry	1	Theaters	9
Locksmith	1	Tool and die makers	1
Mineral baths	1	Tools	1
Movers and truckers	3	Truckers	2
Music shops	4	Typewriter sales	1
Notaries public	2	Upholstering	2
Novelties	3	Watches and repairs	1

The aim of the Unemployed Labor and Commodity Exchange is not merely that of a temporary organization intended to alleviate the condition of the unemployed. Its ambitions are to make the organization permanent with the object of "giving the membership an economic security in the future irrespective of the length of the depression."



With this in mind, the organization intends to enter the field of manufacturing and trade on a fully competitive basis with existing concerns. It also has under consideration a large building program on land adjacent to the city where homes will be erected for the members only, to be operated on a strictly cooperative basis.

### Conclusion

THE Commodity Exchange and the Unemployed Labor and Commodity Exchange have been in existence only a few weeks and have not yet emerged from their formative stage. This makes it impossible to analyze with any degree of reliability either their method of organization or the activities carried on by the two groups. Both organizations seem to have approached the problem of barter with a good deal of preliminary planning and with a measure of common sense which did not in the least interfere with the high degree of enthusiasm which still pervades both exchanges.

It may be questioned whether it is economically efficient and socially desirable to have more than one barter organization operating in a single community of the size of Milwaukee. That city has three barter exchanges already in operation and there are rumors of other organizations in the process of formation. The two exchanges described in the preceding pages differ widely in their ultimate objectives, the first aiming merely to alleviate the distress of the unemployed workers and small business people and to disband when the emergency is over, while the other hopes to build up a cooperative organization on a permanent basis which is to continue its operations irrespective of the economic and business situation. Nevertheless, their present field of activities and their method of operations are very similar, resulting in a severe competition between the two exchanges. Both organizations continue to register unemployed workers; both appeal to the business community for cooperation; both are trying to secure foodstuffs from the farmers in exchange for labor or services; both are issuing scrip and are trying to give it the widest possible circulation; both have employment agencies and are bidding for jobs and for work, either in exchange for scrip or for cash; both have warehouses, retail grocery and meat stores, and these stores are even situated within a few blocks from one another, as if it were intended to accentuate the existing competition between the two exchanges. The outcome of this competition between the two organizations, on the one hand, and between the exchanges and the outside concerns on the other hand must be left for the future to decide.

There is also the problem of the several kinds of scrip now in circulation in the city of Milwaukee. The amount of scrip issued by the two exchanges and the amount in circulation are now very small, and the managements of both organizations are for the present at least quite aware of the dangers of issuing such scrip without the necessary backing in commodities and services. There is, however, the serious danger of other less conservative groups entering the field of barter and issuing scrip of their own without the required protection. The failure of any one organization to maintain the value of its scrip will undoubtedly result in a situation which may seriously damage all the barter exchanges in Milwaukee.

APRIL 5, 1933.

## Unemployed Relief Club, Waterloo, Iowa

ON SEPTEMBER 16, 1932, a scouting committee of two men was dispatched to Hollandale, Minn., some 125 miles from Waterloo to verify the current rumors that the local farmers were abandoning their crops of potatoes and onions in the fields, being unable to hire laborers for the harvest. Several days later a detail of 174 unemployed men left Waterloo for Hollandale to cooperate with the farmers in harvesting these crops on a share basis. Solicitation from the local business people yielded \$55, a truck, and 150 gallons of gasoline, thus providing transportation and other expenses. The men remained on the job for 3 days and obtained as the product of their labor two carloads of potatoes, onions, carrots, and cabbage, which were transported to Waterloo free of charge through the courtesy of the Rock Island Railroad. The produce was stored in a warehouse and later distributed among the membership on the basis of 2 bushels of potatoes, 1 bushel of onions, and 9 heads of cabbage per family. At this time was formed the organization now operating under the name of the Unemployed Relief Club of Waterloo, Iowa.

### Activities of Club

THE first successful expedition to Hollandale was followed by another a week later. On that occasion only 35 persons went, but these remained on the farms for 4 weeks. The equipment and provisions were supplied by the membership. The work was done on a share basis and consisted principally in digging potatoes and some onions. Four of the men agreed with the farmers to work on a cash basis and turned the money over to the commissary of the camp, thus supplying food and necessities to the entire group.

In the meantime the organization of unemployed was growing very rapidly. In the course of a few weeks the membership rose from about 300 to more than 1,000. Through the courtesy of a local storage company a 4-story building was obtained, which is now used for office space and for the housing of the sundry activities undertaken by the organization.

At the same time a garage was set up in the immediate vicinity and the unemployed auto mechanics of the organization proceeded to gather enough old automobile and truck parts to build for the organization several trucks, which were needed for the transportation of the produce and the wood cut by the club.

*Corn husking.*—Agreements were entered into by the organization to harvest corn for the farmers in Grundy County, the labor to be paid for in corn, oats, and other produce. The first party worked from October 12 to 21, gathering 6,940 bushels of corn, in payment for which the workers received 1,040 pounds of hog on hoof and 7,200 pounds of corn meal. Other similar jobs followed and at one time as many as 216 workers were engaged in husking corn. The operations

ended early in December, with a net return to the organization of 100,000 pounds of shelled corn in addition to other farm produce. Some \$300 in cash was spent for the maintenance and transportation of the workers. This money came chiefly from membership dues and local donations.

*Wood operations.*—The operation of cutting wood on the share basis was started almost simultaneously with the corn husking and has been carried on continuously since. It is intended to make this a permanent function of the organization. The height of the wood-chopping activities occurred in November and during the first part of December. There were some 75 men in the several woodcutting camps, either actually chopping wood or taking care of the wood-choppers; 15 men were transporting the wood from the camps to the city depot; 15 were sawing and piling the wood at the depot; and 5 were delivering wood of stove size to the homes of the members of the organization.

TABLE 1.—WOOD PRODUCTION OF UNEMPLOYED RELIEF CLUB, WATERLOO, UP TO MAR. 15, 1933

Project	Number of cords cut	Basis of distribution		Cords received as club's share
		Percent to owner	Percent to club	
Wapsie.....	297	50	50	148½
Islands, 1, 2, 3, 4.....	234		100	234
Six-mile Grove.....	282½	50	50	141¼
	125	66	33	41¾
	38		100	38
	60		100	60
Cedar Heights.....	1,004	50	50	502
Cedar Lawn.....	50	50	50	25
Jesup.....	120	50	50	60
Maple Grove.....	16	50	50	8
St. Francis.....	20		100	20
Hathaway (Gilbertville).....	50		100	50
Miller Creek.....	1,000	50	50	500
Banks.....	50	50	50	25
Hudson.....	16	25	75	12
Galloway.....	8		100	8
Total.....	3,370½			1,873½

*Harvesting.*—The third Hollandale expedition consisted of 25 men who were sent during the first week in October to join the second expedition so that the work might be completed before the onset of the threatening cold weather. The results of the second and third expeditions were seven carloads of vegetables which were delivered free to the Waterloo warehouse by the same railroad. The cash expenditures on these two expeditions were only \$35, which was taken chiefly from membership dues. At that time the organization began to feel the pressure of the lack of cash to carry on its activities.

*Toy manufacturing.*—While the younger element of the organization was still engaged in farm work the older people started on a project of remodeling, renovating, and manufacturing toys for the underprivileged children of Waterloo. The distribution of toys in the local community has been a regular affair carried on by a local newspaper organization known as the Good Fellows. This year the work was turned over to the Unemployed Relief Club and was carried on in cooperation with the various social and charity agencies. More than 9,000 new toys were manufactured in addition to those solicited



from the homes of the community and renovated and repaired by the Unemployed Relief Club; 84 men and 16 women were engaged in this work for a period of over 3 weeks, averaging from 15 to 18 hours a day. By this means 400 children were provided with several toys each. The total cost to the community was \$1,060, of which the Unemployed Relief Club contributed \$100 in addition to the labor mentioned above.

A local school-supply agency donated a full carload of children's school supplies, which are now being distributed by this organization to all the needy children of the community. About a quarter of the quantity is still available.

*Clothing department.*—The clothing-reconditioning department of the Unemployed Relief Club was organized during the month of October.

Later the city committee on clothing, which comprises all the social and charity agencies of the city, agreed to turn over all of its operations to the Unemployed Relief Club as the central distributive agency.

All work of cleaning, alteration, changing, etc., was done on the second floor at headquarters of the Unemployed Relief Club in cooperation with the clothing department of that organization. In addition some 3,000 pairs of children's mittens and 700 pairs of men's mittens were manufactured from old garments. The work was contributed by the members of the Unemployed Relief Club and the distribution among the poor executed on the old basis and not restricted to the membership of this organization. The work is still being carried on, although the quantity of old clothing and old shoes is rapidly diminishing and the prospect of securing additional quantities is not bright.

The shoe-repair department was started early in December with the object of reconditioning the old shoes collected in connection with the activities of the clothing center. Because of the dilapidated condition of much of the footwear donated, repair of only a portion of the supply proved to be feasible. For this work a small charge was made on the basis of actual hours of work required.

*Barber and beauty shops.*—The barber shop was organized about December 1 and now averages about 440 hair cuts per month, chiefly for members, but occasionally for others who cannot afford to pay for this service. To this was recently added a beauty parlor, which appears to be popular not only with the women, but also with the male members of the organization.

*Carpenter, paint shop, etc.*—The carpenter shop is remodeling the old furniture collected through solicitation in the city. Not less than 300 families of unemployed had lost all of their furniture previously bought on the installment plan, and a number of these families were supplied by this organization with furniture. In addition, the carpenter shop built all the partitions and sections which became necessary in the headquarters as the varied activities of the organization multiplied.

The paint shop was started about November first with the object of keeping the building in good condition, repainting the furniture, and do all the painting work in connection with the toy activities of this organization. During the Christmas period more than 15 people were thus occupied. Supplies of paint and tools were partly donated but chiefly purchased for cash.

The harness department was recently organized to oil and fix the harness which is turned over to farmers in exchange for farm products.

*Activities relating to food supply.*—A milling department was started to convert the shelled corn into corn meal. A welding shop and additional garage space were secured to accommodate the expanded activities of the organization. At the height of its activities, especially during the month of December, more than 900 men and women were kept at work almost constantly.

A meat market was started which was supplied chiefly from the hogs received from the farmers in payment for the work done. All the meat available was ground into sausage to assure a more equitable distribution among the members. No meat has been available since Christmas, and soy beans are now used as a substitute for meat.

The cabbage secured through the Hollandale deals was converted into 53 barrels (2,530 gallons) of sauerkraut, some of which is still available for distribution.

The produce store was organized in connection with the storage operations of this organization. At present, however, very little foodstuff remains.

Local grocery stores are canvassed for their unsalable food products, particularly canned goods, which if found in good condition are recooked and recanned. Wholesale fruit houses, grocery stores, butcher shops, bakeries, restaurants and hotels are cooperating in supplying waste food products which they cannot use.

In addition to the food solicited, the food center gets supplies from the warehouse and is allotted a budget of \$1.50 per day in cash to purchase such necessary items as meat, butter, bread, coffee, etc. It now averages about 85 meals a day, charging one hour of scrip per meal.

The kitchen equipment was obtained partly for cash and partly in exchange for labor. All tables and chairs in the cafeteria were made by the carpenter shop from packing-case lumber solicited by the organization and gathered through its transportation department.

*Department of coordination.*—The department of coordination was organized primarily to canvass the city of Waterloo and determine as nearly as possible the number of unemployed and needy in the city. The town was divided into sections of about four blocks each, and the investigators of the organization visited all the homes, registering the persons needing help because of unemployment or other reasons. This work lasted until February first and the results of the canvass were turned over to the county supervisors.

*Board of intercession.*—The board of intercession started its operations about the middle of November; its main object is to assist members denied relief by the social agencies and by the county. This board investigates the individual cases and if found deserving the case is taken up with the proper authorities for reconsideration. To date the board has been successful in 166 of 214 cases.

The same board has also handled all cases of eviction of the members. As a result of this activity, while actual dispossession was not interfered with, the club has been able to provide quarters for every family prior to the date of eviction. All other legal work is also handled by this board, assisted by a number of local attorneys who have volunteered their services.

*Medical, etc., service.*—Medical service for the membership was arranged about the end of October and about the same time ambu-

lance aid for all and burial service for children under five has been provided. About February 1, 1933, the dental society of the city of Waterloo supplied the Unemployed Relief Club with a list of 28 dentists who volunteered to give their services in rotation free of charge. Emergency accident cases have been handled by three city surgeons since November 15, 1932.

One local optical concern has taken care of 28 cases since October 5, having supplied services and glasses free of charge.

*Employment bureau.*—The club's free employment bureau was started January 2, 1933. All members are classified in accordance with their principal occupations and when jobs are available (chiefly through telephone calls) they are turned over either to the corresponding department of the organization if such exists or to individual members or are handled by the employment director. This is especially true in the case of common-labor requirements. Men are then selected for the job and sent out to make their own agreements as to the conditions of work. No set rules, either on standard wages or on conditions of work, have as yet been worked out. Since November this department made 164 permanent or temporary placements on jobs, chiefly those calling for common labor.

*Recreation.*—In cooperation with the department of recreation of the city of Waterloo, a program of social and recreational affairs is carried on, including a free public dance twice a month, 3 orchestras of 5 members each, 2 home-talent minstrel shows, an indoor baseball league of 6 teams, a basket-ball team, a hockey team, and several debates and mass meetings. On February 14, 1933, the club acquired a gymnasium, and some equipment has been promised by the city playground commission.

#### Working Time Spent in Various Activities

Table 2 shows the number of working hours spent by club members in the various activities, from September 1932 to March 1933.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED ON VARIOUS PROJECTS BY UNEMPLOYED RELIEF CLUB, WATERLOO, SEPTEMBER 1932 TO MARCH 1933

Department	1932				1933			Total
	September	October	November	December	January	February	March <sup>1</sup>	
Hollandale (farm work).....	6,310	3,650						9,960
Corn husking.....		1,611	11,950					13,561
Woodcutting.....		4,680	10,530	-7,675	12,527	6,652	1,199	43,263
Transportation.....		820	4,530	3,900	3,013	2,069	878	15,210
Mechanics.....		450	1,850	2,410	1,885	1,572	520	8,687
Warehouse.....	60	3,260	7,720	4,820	2,387	1,707	640	20,594
Paint shop and toys.....		610	2,290	7,875	917	536	248	12,476
Carpenter shop.....		330	1,320	1,050	443	396	272	3,811
Shoe shop.....		50	500	670	284	302	99	1,905
Clothing department.....		760	3,930	7,200	4,461	3,913	1,485	21,749
Barber shop.....		400	360	425	301	324	233	2,043
Equipment and supplies.....		500	680	1,145	802	428	172	3,727
Investigations.....	200	640	4,090	4,065	1,273	715	222	11,205
Office.....	2,300	2,410	2,890	3,845	3,227	3,283	1,175	19,130
Corn grinding.....				295				295
Building upkeep.....				3,840	2,283	1,053	568	7,744
Electrician.....				490	60	181	103	834
Harness shop.....					43	194	80	317
Food center.....					306	826	396	1,528
Athletics.....					168	257	193	618
Total.....	8,870	20,171	52,640	49,705	34,380	24,408	8,483	198,657

<sup>1</sup> First 2 weeks.



### Legal Structure of Club

THE club was regularly incorporated under the laws of Iowa on October 28, 1932. The objects of the organization include the following:

"The promotion of our general intelligence; the elevation of our character; the cultivation of friendship among the members of our club and the rendering of assistance in securing employment; the promotion of our individual rights in the prosecution of our work; the raising of funds for the benefit of sick, disabled, or unemployed members who continuously comply with our laws and the laws of our State and Nation."

### Membership

According to the original bylaws of the organization, any unemployed person, or any other person in need of assistance, of the white race, male or female, more than 18 years of age, was eligible for membership in this organization and was considered such on the payment of the regular fee of 5 cents per annum. On December 7, 1932, the executive board decided to raise the membership fee to 10 cents, to be effective in 1933. On January 18, 1933, a meeting of the executive board passed a resolution in accordance with which all rights and privileges, including membership of the organization, were to cease February 1, 1933, and the new membership to go into effect as of January 1, 1933, thus leaving the old and new membership to overlap for one month.

All applicants for membership, whether former members or not, must now be approved by the membership committee of the organization. The committee consists of seven members appointed by the president and is also empowered to pass upon all complaints lodged against any member or any prospective member of the organization. Its decision is final and is not subject to revision by the general assembly of the entire membership. In 1932 the organization had at one time 2,726 members. On March 20, 1933, it had only 717 paid members admitted under the new regulations.

In addition to the general membership there is a group of associate members consisting of persons now gainfully employed who desire to be of assistance to the organization. Their dues are \$1 per year. They have no vote and are entitled only to the social benefits of the organization. The club has now 23 associate members. It has also 5 honorary members who were nominated by the membership of the organization for outstanding services to the club.

### Officers and Directors

Under the original articles of incorporation the affairs of this organization were to be managed by a president, two vice presidents, a corresponding secretary, a financial secretary, a treasurer, an auditor, and a sergeant at arms. On January 19, 1933, however, an amendment was adopted which confined the management of the affairs of the organization to an executive board consisting of the elective officers specified above, and an additional appointed board of directors, each in charge of a department or special function.

All these directors are appointed by the general manager who also has the right to remove them, in both cases subject to approval by

the executive committee and the general assembly. Each director has the right to appoint and dismiss any of his subordinates subject to approval by the general manager. No person, however, can be appointed who is not a member of the organization.

#### Powers of the General Manager

Under the several rules and regulations recently promulgated the general manager appears to be vested with rights and powers which would enable him, if he so desires, to control the organization. His power to appoint and remove the various directors of the organization, who constitute the majority of the executive board, gives him full control over the board except as he might be checked by the general assembly by refusing to approve his appointments or removals. However, the organization is now in process of preparing a new set of bylaws and a new constitution which will more or less clearly define the powers and the controls placed upon the administration of the affairs of the Unemployed Relief Club.

#### Distribution Practices

PRIOR to February 1, 1933, the Unemployed Relief Club credited to each member on individual time cards the actual number of hours worked by him. Each person with not more than 30 hours of work per month to his credit was entitled to minor benefits only, such as social entertainment. Members averaging 60 hours or more per month were entitled to all major benefits of the organization, such as fuel, food, clothing, medical and dental aid, barber service, shoe repairing, etc. No definite relationship was established between the amount of work performed by the individual and the relief extended to the member or his family. Under the arrangement on which the organization was operating all goods produced by the labor of the members became the property of the organization and work time put in did not give the individual members corresponding claims on goods or services. It was left to the officers of the organization to decide the amount of benefits to be extended to the individual members. In the case of the wood choppers, however, in order to provide an incentive, the officers agreed with the workers to allow them 50 percent of the wood obtained. By this agreement a group of about 100 workers received 1,000 cords of the nearly 1,900 cords cut.

Distribution of the commodities and services was carried on by the department of coordination. A system of precinct workers was set up to investigate the needs of the individual members. The results were reported to the director of coordination who in turn determined the precise amount of supplies to be issued to the applicant.

All cases of relief administered by the Unemployed Relief Club are filed with the secretary of the master index system set up and maintained by the Waterloo Community Chest Fund for the purpose of avoiding relief duplication. The Unemployed Relief Club, however, has at no time been in a position to supply all the foodstuffs and other provisions needed by the membership, and the organization has taken the stand that it is the duty of the county and the other relief agencies to supply proper sustenance for its members as they do for other groups needing relief.

Distribution on the basis of need caused considerable complaint among the members of the organization. Rumors of favoritism, unequal distribution, and of insiders getting away with large quantities of food and clothing caused a number of active members to leave the organization. Besides, the majority of the members preferred to receive regular pay in some form which would give them the evidence of their labor performed as well as the opportunity to dispose of it as they saw fit. A system of "barter and trade certificates" in terms of "hours" of work performed was therefore inaugurated on February 1, 1933. At the same time it was decided that the commodities obtained by all the work done for the organization prior to that date should remain the property of the group as a whole.

Since February 1, 1933, all workers in the organization have been required to turn in their regular work slips to the cashier of the club on the regular weekly pay day, receiving in return their pay in terms of "hours" earned. The certificates are issued in denominations of 1 hour, 5 hours, 10 hours, and 50 hours. Each one bears the signature of the president and the financial secretary or treasurer of the organization. These certificates are not negotiable and do not circulate outside the organization.

Table 3 shows the number of persons regularly at work for the club as of March 15, 1933, the basis on which employed, and the "pay roll" of each department (in terms of hours of credit). In most cases those working on "straight time" receive 50 hours of credits per week, while the weekly average of those on an hourly basis ranges from 30 to 60 hours.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING FOR UNEMPLOYED CLUB, WATERLOO, AND HOURS PAID IN CREDITS, AS OF MAR. 15, 1933

Department and occupation	Number of persons employed on—		Total	Pay roll (hours credited per week)
	Straight time	Hourly basis		
General office.....	<sup>1</sup> 15	—	<sup>1</sup> 15	700
Athletics and recreation.....	4	—	4	200
Bachelor quarters.....	1	—	1	50
Barber shop.....	2	1	3	144
Building maintenance.....	3	3	6	268
Clothing center.....	2	20	22	700
Carpenter shop.....	1	2	3	162
Equipment and supply department.....	1	1	2	80
Electrical department.....	1	1	2	80
Food center.....	1	2	3	155
Harness shop.....	1	—	1	50
Investigations.....	<sup>2</sup> 2	6	<sup>1</sup> 8	320
Laundry.....	1	—	1	50
Paint shop.....	1	2	3	162
Shoe shop.....	1	—	1	50
Transportation and garage.....	3	18	21	1,240
Wood department.....	7	21	28	1,586
Warehouse.....	1	5	6	330
Total.....	46	82	128	6,327

<sup>1</sup> 2 of these work half their time in office, half in department of investigations.

<sup>2</sup> Half time; other half spent in office.

The amount of certificates issued, returned to the club through the purchase of goods, and the amount outstanding each week from February 9 to March 14, 1933, is shown in table 4.



TABLE 4.—CERTIFICATES OF HOURS ISSUED, PAID IN, AND OUTSTANDING EACH WEEK, FEB. 9 TO MAR. 14, 1933

Week ending—	Certificates of "hours"—			Week ending—	Certificates of "hours"—		
	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding (cumulative)		Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding (cumulative)
Feb. 9, 1933..	2,249	946	1,303	Mar. 1, 1933..	6,343	2,769	9,548
Feb. 15, 1933..	3,306	1,595	3,014	Mar. 7, 1933..	4,630	2,735	11,443
Feb. 22, 1933..	5,787	2,827	5,974	Mar. 14, 1933..	3,972	1,998	13,417

The installation of the certificate system in turn made necessary the evaluation not only of the labor time of the members but also of all the supplies and services offered by the organization in return therefor. A special committee was appointed to work out a set of prices. In determining these prices no consideration was given to the actual money prices current outside the organization. The principal factor was the supply of commodities, provisions, and services which the organization was in a position to offer as of February 1, 1933, and the relative demand therefor by the membership. These prices are subject to revision by the price-fixing committee of the organization when considered necessary or desirable. Table 5 shows the prices (in "hours") charged for various commodities.

TABLE 5.—PRICE IN "HOURS" CHARGED FOR VARIOUS COMMODITIES BY UNEMPLOYED RELIEF CLUB, WATERLOO

Item	Unit of commodity or service	Price (in hours)	Item	Unit of commodity or service	Price (in hours)
Kraut.....	½ gallon.....	1	Cocoa.....	2 cans.....	1
Onions.....	½ bushel.....	1	Buttermilk.....	1 gallon.....	1
Oat meal.....	4 pounds.....	1	Cottage cheese.....	2 pounds.....	1
Red beans.....	2 pounds.....	1	Shoes, women's.....	1 pair.....	20
Soy beans.....	5 pounds.....	1	Rubbers, men's.....	do.....	2
Corn meal.....	10 pounds.....	1	Rubbers, women's.....	do.....	8
Wheat flour.....	5 pounds.....	1	Soap.....	4 bars.....	1
Whole-wheat flour.....	do.....	1	Wood.....	1 cord.....	50
Canned fruit.....	1 pint.....	1	Hair cuts.....	1 hair cut.....	1
Wheat flakes.....	7 packages.....	1	Tobacco.....	1 package.....	1
Crackers.....	2 pounds.....	1	Half soles.....	1 set.....	5
Hominy.....	2 cans.....	1	Heels.....	do.....	1

### Sources of Income and Relationship with Other Organizations

THE amount of work performed and the actual accomplishments of the Unemployed Relief Club, particularly during the first few weeks of its activities, made a profound impression on the community of Waterloo. The business people responded liberally to the solicitation by the organization for donations of food and cash. At about the same time the community chest was carrying on its own campaign and it was decided, in order to avoid duplication of effort, to make a combined drive for funds. As a result, \$2,224 was allotted by the community chest out of its emergency fund to the Unemployed Relief Club for financing its activities for the 6 months, November 1, 1932, to May 1, 1933. In addition, the club received up to December 22, 1932, in dues and in donations, \$1,184.16. Since that date an additional \$69 has been collected in dues for membership and \$190.48 in donations.

The monthly expenditures of the organization, however, so far exceeded the budget that the amount allotted for 6 months was exhausted in less than 4 months. The board of directors of the community chest fund increased the allowance to \$3,000, but the additional amount also was soon exhausted and the problem of further financing became acute.

In the meantime, at a meeting held on February 9, 1933, the general assembly of the Unemployed Relief Club authorized the president to appoint an advisory board, consisting of five business men of the community, to be consulted by the executive officers of the organization particularly as regards ways and means of raising the necessary finances for the organization. Three days later the directors of the community chest held a board meeting and decided to give formal approval to the appointment of this advisory board. A mass meeting of business people was called with the object of procuring additional funds for the Unemployed Relief Club. As a result of this meeting, the chairman of the advisory board instructed the club to proceed with its usual operations in accordance with a budget prepared and discussed at a previous meeting between the president of the Unemployed Relief Club and the advisory board. The monthly budget drawn up for the period March to November 1933 is as follows:

	Per month
Miscellaneous.....	\$20. 00
Replacement of equipment.....	17. 50
Maintenance.....	20. 00
Social activities.....	25. 00
Shoe repair.....	40. 00
Clothing.....	15. 00
Paint and furniture.....	25. 00
Barber shop and laundry.....	2. 50
Office.....	15. 00
Wood camp (food).....	60. 00
Transportation:	
March, April, and May.....	350. 00
June, July, and August.....	300. 00
September and October.....	350. 00

This budget has thus far been approved only for the months of March and April.

#### Problems and Difficulties

As was shown in table 2, of the 198,657 man-hours worked during the period from September 1932 to March 15, 1933, 23,521 hours (or less than 12 per cent of the entire working time) were devoted to farm labor, in return for which the Unemployed Relief Club received all of the farm products upon which the organization was built. Some 43,263 hours were spent in cutting wood, of which about 1,000 cords went to some 100 members, while a considerably smaller amount was distributed among the remainder of the membership.

With the exception of these two projects, namely, helping the farmers in exchange for farm products and cutting wood for the membership, no other operation of the Unemployed Relief Club, however important and socially valuable, can be classified as strictly productive in the sense of creating a new product which could be used either directly to satisfy the need of the members or in exchange for things and services required by the membership. The nine carloads of farm products sent from Hollandale, Minn., and the corn meal and other produce earned from husking corn remained the

principal source upon which the organization could draw the sustenance for all of its members, irrespective of the nature and the type of activities later carried on by this organization. In addition there were, of course, the very liberal donations from the community at large and especially from a group of business people, in cash, in services, and in commodities including foodstuffs. More important was the grant of \$3,000 from the community chest to this organization and later the money underwritten by the advisory board of business men which will keep the organization going until May 1, 1933. At the end of that time the question of resources will again become acute as the membership cannot be supported for any length of time upon the amount of food now available at the warehouse and the present financial resources of the club.

There is also the problem of the barter and trade certificates issued by the Unemployed Relief Club. While there is no serious danger of real inflation, particularly since the "hour" money is not acceptable outside of the limits of the organization, nevertheless the "hours" are regarded by the employees of the organization as a receipt in payment for work done and therefore constitute a demand for whatever goods or services the organization may have to offer to redeem its money. During the 6 weeks between February 1 and March 14 there was accumulated a total of 13,417 "hours" outstanding. The organization has a more or less permanent "pay roll" of nearly 3,000 "hours" a week. It is obvious that the number of hours outstanding is bound to increase, while the chances of their redemption, especially in foodstuffs or provisions, are getting smaller and smaller.

It cannot be otherwise with an organization which has only the fruit of its past productive activity to draw upon for its present existence. The Unemployed Relief Club was a self-help organization during the months of September, October, and November of last year. It may become a self-help organization next fall under similar conditions of cooperating with the farmers. In the intervening periods, however, it can subsist only either on what it had stored in the warehouses from its farm activities or on the financial support of the community.

So long as the farm products were still available in the club's warehouse and the funds donated not yet exhausted there was no serious difficulty in carrying on its numerous social and relief activities, both for the benefit of its membership as well as for the community at large. There were, of course, the usual dissensions and membership difficulties which in this case resulted in a portion of the membership seceding and starting an organization of its own known as the "Working Men and Women's Organization of America" with a present total of one-hundred-and-ninety odd members. Nevertheless nearly all the people interviewed including the mayor and representatives of the various social agencies agreed that while one may doubt the wisdom and care used by the Unemployed Relief Club in spending the considerable amount of money allotted and donated to this organization, and the desirability of the recent changes in the methods of administering the affairs of the club, it has contributed a great deal to the social welfare of the community, if only by keeping the unemployed men and women engaged in doing something useful and thus upholding their morale. The amount of recreation offered by the club was also deemed laudable.

MARCH 21, 1933.



### Self-Help Movement in Des Moines, Iowa

OF THE half dozen or more organizations of unemployed which sprang into existence on the river front in the city of Des Moines during the late spring and early summer of 1932, only one organization, the League of the Unemployed, carried on activities of the type which permit it to be classified as a self-help organization. Articles of incorporation were filed by this organization on July 20, 1932. Its object, as expressed in its constitution, was "To obtain and render relief to the needy of Polk County in the necessities of life, food, shelter, curtailment of water supply, eviction from homes, and other oppressions resulting from loss of employment or other income." The governing body of this organization was to consist of a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer; these officers together with an additional five members elected, would constitute the board of directors.

The first job of the League of the Unemployed was to canvass for membership. It is claimed by the leaders of the Polk County Unemployed League, one of the several organizations which have been formed from the now defunct parent organization, that at one time that organization had a membership of 14,000 unemployed men and women.

Immediately upon incorporation, headquarters were secured in a large building, the Public Welfare Bureau advanced funds for building repairs and provided a truck for the league's use, and the organization embarked upon a program of soliciting work and donations in the city proper as well as from the neighboring farms. It seems to be generally admitted that during the months of July and August, which marked the high tide of the activities carried on by the League of the Unemployed, these activities were on a sufficiently large scale and carried on so effectively as to make an impression on the community. The work consisted chiefly in soliciting farm produce, preserving food, soliciting bread, clothing, shoes, etc., and then distributing these articles among the various locals of the unemployed in the city. In addition to canning, the league did some altering of clothing, served a number of meals for the workers, and performed a certain amount of shoe repairing, all these being carried on at the central headquarters. Distribution took place on the basis of need. The former officers of the organization claim that at one time the league had as many as 600 people cutting wood per day, producing an average of 100 cords per day; these figures are not of record, however, nor is there evidence regarding the other claims of work done and service performed by this organization. At any rate these activities during the months of July and August constitute the history of the self-help movement among the unemployed in Des Moines.

On August 5, 1932, the Des Moines Tribune reported that "The Unemployed League solicited Mayor Lewis' aid in straightening out the organization's difficulties, because of the dissensions that have arisen in that organization. He urged the league to unify itself

behind one set of officers, or they could not possibly get his or the city's assistance with the ranks split by dissensions." Partly because of these dissensions and perhaps for other reasons, the mayor appointed on September 1, 1932, a special committee of three known as the mayor's unemployment relief committee for the purpose of "carrying out an extensive unemployment campaign mapped out by the city council in order to supplement the activities of organized charities in the city of Des Moines." At once the League of the Unemployed broke up into two groups, one willing to work with the mayor's committee and the other opposing the "uncalled-for interference on the part of the city authorities." After several conferences held with the mayor and with a number of community representatives, the mayor's committee took over the headquarters of the League of the Unemployed and started to work along the lines formerly carried on by this organization.

#### Present Situation in Des Moines

THERE are at present at least three organizations of unemployed in Des Moines which have arisen out of the defunct League of the Unemployed. These are: The Brotherhood of the Unemployed, the Polk County Unemployed League, and the Citizens' Unemployed League. None of these organizations is now performing any kind of function which would permit its classification as a self-help organization. They have regularly-elected officers, weekly meetings, an occasional dance to secure funds for the rent or other incidentals, but do no soliciting or any other work normally ascribed to a self-help organization. A large percentage of the membership of these organizations is receiving help from the local charitable organizations, for which the members are required to perform a certain amount of work. At least two of the organizations of the unemployed are actively opposed to this work requirement, which they call "slave" labor. This problem, however, belongs in the field of charity work rather than in the self-help movement among the unemployed.

The Brotherhood of the Unemployed, with 480 members, represents the most conservative element among the unemployed of the city. According to its articles of incorporation, the purpose of the organization is "to receive gifts of personal property, real property, and other commodities; to buy, sell, give, trade in, transfer and negotiate in all commodities, for the purpose of caring for unemployed, or providing employment for persons unemployed or partially employed." The membership dues are 10 cents per month. The slogan of the organization is "Not more help for ourselves, but to help ourselves more." The brotherhood has been in existence only since the beginning of 1933, and has thus far accomplished very little, chiefly because of lack of resources and effective leadership.

MARCH 16, 1933.

## Self-Help Among Unemployed of San Francisco Bay District

**I**N THE San Francisco Bay District are to be found all types of self-help activities. There is a considerable number of organizations of the relief type in which distribution of all commodities takes place on the basis of need and not of services rendered or credits earned. A few of the relief associations are, however, adopting the credit system in a limited way. These relief organizations have generally as a ruling principle that none of the commodities salvaged shall be sold for cash or find their way onto the market to compete with regular business. This principle is, of course, a decided handicap in one respect—that it prevents the obtaining of funds for those services and commodities that can usually be obtained only for cash, namely gasoline, telephone, power and light, postage stamps, etc. Under pressure of circumstances one or two organizations have violated this principle occasionally or in certain respects; this they felt they had to do in order to continue in existence.

The relief associations in this district are organized into two councils, one for San Francisco County and one for Alameda County (covering the east bay cities). These county councils are in turn members of the California Unemployed Cooperative Relief Association, with headquarters in San Jose.

The barter and exchange type of organization, the members of which work entirely on the basis of credits, is also found in this section. In fact, the units now being organized in the city of San Francisco are mainly of this type, though organized under the name of relief associations.

Two of the exchange associations, both of which are in the mainland cities, have departed from the principle of noncompetition and while their purpose is still that of supplying their members' needs first, they do sell for cash the surplus products manufactured or salvaged by them. In the relief associations proper, surpluses are usually disposed of by exchange with other units or associations.

There are also in this district two branches of the Natural Development Association, Salt Lake City,<sup>1</sup> one in San Francisco and one in Oakland.

None of these self-help associations, of whatever type, has any paid officers, and only one was found to be charging monthly dues. Several, however (mainly of the exchange type, using scrip), charge a membership fee.

The majority of these associations accept donations of such articles as used clothing, furniture, etc., which they renovate before issue to their members.

It is impossible to say with exactitude just how large a number of persons is dependent on and being supplied by the self-help movement in this district, as it is growing too fast for even the officials to keep track of it. On the basis of those associations for which the membership is known, and the number of associations operating, it

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, March 1933, p. 451.



seems safe to say that there are probably 60,000 men, women, and children connected with the movement there. One of the State officials estimates that the associations are supplying 70 percent of the normal food needs, 50 percent of the clothing requirements, and 20 percent of the housing required.

The three needs of the movement, as the leaders point out, are facilities for transportation, communication, and accounting. Gasoline is an ever-present and pressing need, to enable them to collect and bring in the food and other supplies already contacted for and, in some cases, already earned. The need for communication facilities will be met to some degree through the short-wave radio system now being set up. Machines for accounting would not only eliminate the human possibility of mistakes but would release labor for other activities.

#### East Bay Cities

IN THE east bay cities, while there are a few independent organizations, the majority of the self-help associations formed by the unemployed are affiliated in the Unemployed Cooperative Relief Council of Alameda County. The majority of the associations now functioning were formed prior to the setting up of the county council, and there were therefore innumerable differences among them as regards methods and practices. Some of these have been ironed out, but many still persist. The result is that there is in this section nothing like the uniformity of organization and methods that exists among the Los Angeles County units. In this northern district most of the units even still retain their original names.

In this section the same procedure of study was followed as in the Los Angeles district, namely of giving special attention only to what seem to be the more significant of the units, or those which present interesting variations from the regular pattern.

#### County Council

AS ALREADY stated, the county council consists of a rather heterogeneous group of organizations. Some of the associations belonging to the council, especially those formed since the formation of that body in August 1932, conform to the pattern of relief associations already described for southern California. This group, however, contains some associations that resemble the cooperative exchanges there rather than the relief associations, and there are even one or two which have a definitely religious coloring. This diversity of operation and views has undoubtedly tended to make united action more difficult than would otherwise be the case.

Each of these member associations is represented on the council by three delegates.

No data are available as to the combined individual membership of the council. The five units visited by the Bureau's agent had a total membership of 1,955, or an average membership of 391. If this average holds good for the other 11 units which are affiliated to the council, the whole membership of the council is in the neighborhood of 6,500, representing possibly from 26,000 to 30,000 persons.

The council has several departments—commissary and warehouse, labor, housing, publicity, and recreation—each headed by a super-

visor. The warehouse department is what might be called a "wholesale" warehouse, serving the units instead of individual members. This department also runs a kitchen at which the working members are fed.

The units are called upon to provide whatever labor is needed for the council and warehouse operations, the unit being given credit of 100 points for each man-hour served. This forms a "bank account" against which the unit may draw in the form of food supplies, fuel, and whatever else is available. This credit, however, is good for 90 days only. At the end of that time all credits are wiped off the books and the unit has to begin a new account.

While the local units, for the most part, confine their cropping and salvaging operations to the immediate vicinity, the council undertakes the projects farther away. It has also been providing labor (drawn from the units) for certain work for the city and county authorities. For this work it is paid in cash which is used for the purchase of staple groceries, gasoline, and other commodities that are practically impossible to procure in sufficient quantities by the exchange of labor.

The organization has two small farms which it plans to operate this year, if it can obtain sufficient grocery supplies to carry the farmer members, who will work the place, over until the crops are harvested. Equipment—machinery and tools—is already available.

The county council has presented to the supervisors of Alameda County a petition that the county subsidize the work of the associations to the extent of 80,000 gallons of gasoline per month, to be allotted to the various units in proportion to their membership. This help, they point out, will enable them to continue their salvaging of food and other supplies and thus provide for persons who would otherwise be compelled to ask for public relief.

The offices and warehouse of the council are in Oakland.

#### Unemployed Citizens' League, Alameda

THIS organization was formed June 12, 1932, and is now Unit No. 7 of the county council. It has a membership of 315 persons and their families.

Each member is expected to donate at least 2 days' work a week before being entitled to draw supplies. Distribution of whatever commodities are available takes place on the basis of need.

The association has been fortunate in being able to obtain a sufficient supply of vegetables during the winter, by the exchange of labor therefor. In some cases also it has obtained supplies that were being thrown away because of local market conditions. It still has on hand some of the potatoes that were dumped into the Sacramento River and were retrieved by the association.

A kitchen is run at which two meals are given to the members who are working their required time for the association, and to the single members. No baking is done. The association has been able to get sufficient bread by an arrangement with a local bakery. The association sends a detail of men regularly to clean the establishment; repair men from the association also look after the bakery trucks. A similar arrangement with a local packer of corned beef provides supplies of that commodity.

Staple groceries are available rather irregularly and only when sufficient cash is on hand to purchase them.

Some clothing and some furniture have been donated to the association. The demand for the latter is such that it is issued about as fast as it comes in.

A small truck was bought by the association for \$8; mechanic members put it in repair and it forms the association's means of transporting the food and other supplies. Tires are obtained from a local dealer by performing for him whatever labor he requires. Gasoline is partly purchased, and partly earned through clean-up labor at local filling stations.

Funds are secured in various ways. A series of paid dances was given, but these were decreasingly successful and have been abandoned as a source of cash. One means now being used to bring in money is through the sale, as waste paper, of the discarded heavy paper box-board boxes from a local fruit-packing plant. These, baled, bring \$4 a ton.

At the time of the agent's visit most of the men were busy salvaging the usable lumber from a ship that had burned in the harbor close by.

Among the membership, laborers and unskilled workers predominate. The occupations listed include the following:

Baker	Furnace man	Railroad foreman
Barber	Gardener	Rigger
Blacksmith	Glazier	Salesman
Bookkeeper	Hardwood-floor finisher	Seafaring man
Butcher	Houseworker, general	Secretary and stenographer
Cabinetmaker	Iron molder	Ship carpenter
Carpenter	Lather	Shipyards worker
Chauffeur	Longshoreman	Sign painter
Chemist	Machinist	Steam fitter
Civil engineer	Mechanic	Steel fitter
Concrete worker	Miner	Tailor
Cook	Mold turner	Teacher
Decorator	Nurse	Truck driver
Deputy sheriff	Oiler, marine	Typist
Dishwasher	Painter	Warehouseman
Dressmaker	Pipe fitter	Welder
Electrician	Plasterer	Welder, electric and gas
Engineer	Plumber	Woodcarver
Farmer	Policeman	Woodworker
File clerk	Pressman	
Fisherman	Printer	
Fruit merchant	Radio repair man	

#### Alameda Unemployed Association

THIS association (Council Unit No. 6) has 720 registered members and runs a commissary and a kitchen which feeds an average of 40 persons per day.

It has been able to obtain gasoline through the county council of the relief organizations, as it has furnished considerable labor for the council. During February it supplied 113 men to the council, who performed 669 hours' work.

The association has a women's auxiliary which runs a sewing room and clothing department. This department not only cleans and repairs the used clothing that comes to it but has made a considerable number of new garments from cloth supplied by the Red Cross; 32 bolts of cloth have been thus made up.



The following shows the occupational distribution of the active membership:

Accountants.....	4	Engineers, fire protection.....	1	Paper hangers.....	6
Artists, commercial.....	1	Engineers, marine.....	3	Patternmakers.....	1
Automobile mechanics.....	15	Engineers, steam.....	1	Photographers.....	1
Automobile trimmers.....	1	Expressmen.....	1	Photostat operators.....	1
Battery men.....	1	Firemen.....	1	Piano tuners.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	1	Firemen, marine.....	1	Pipe fitters.....	2
Boilermakers.....	2	Galvanizers.....	1	Plasterers.....	7
Box makers.....	1	Gardeners.....	5	Plumbers.....	7
Bricklayers.....	2	Glaziers.....	1	Printers.....	3
Cabinetmakers.....	3	Handymen.....	3	Printers, copper plate.....	1
Car polishers.....	2	Janitors.....	2	Publicity men.....	1
Carpenters.....	31	Laborers.....	81	Radio experts.....	1
Carpenters, ship.....	1	Landscape gardeners.....	1	Roofers.....	2
Casket builders.....	1	Lathers.....	3	Salesmen.....	26
Cement finishers.....	4	Laundry workers.....	1	Seamen.....	2
Cement workers.....	3	Linemen.....	1	Sheet-metal workers.....	3
Chauffeurs.....	1	Linotype operators.....	1	Ship fitters.....	2
Cleaners and pressers.....	1	Lithographers.....	1	Shipping clerks.....	2
Clerks.....	4	Machine operators.....	1	Shipwrights.....	1
Contractors.....	1	Machine press hands.....	1	Shoemakers.....	1
Cooks.....	8	Machinists.....	23	Show-card writers.....	3
Draftsmen.....	3	Marble workers.....	1	Steel workers.....	3
Drapers.....	1	Mechanics.....	8	Stevedores.....	6
Electrical fixture hangers.....	1	Metal polishers.....	1	Stock clerks.....	1
Electricians.....	9	Metal workers.....	1	Switchmen, railroad.....	1
Engineers.....	6	Millmen.....	3	Tailors.....	2
Engineers, crane.....	1	Molders.....	9	Teamsters.....	1
Engineers, construction.....	1	Musicians.....	3	Telegraphers.....	1
Engineers, Diesel engine.....	1	Newspaper men.....	1	Tile setters.....	3
Engineers, electrical.....	2	Office executives.....	1	Tool crib men.....	1
		Packers.....	2	Truck drivers.....	16
		Painters.....	13	Warehouse truckers.....	1
		Painters, spray.....	1	Welders, burners.....	1
				Window dressers.....	1

#### Golden Gate Relief Association, Oakland

THIS association (Unit No. 14 of the county council) is a very young organization, having been formed only in January 1933 but already having some 150 members (not including their families).

It operates a commissary and a kitchen which serves lunch to from 20 to 25 persons each day. It collects clothing, shoes, and furniture, but few articles were on hand at the time of the agent's visit. The manager states that furniture is not much in demand, generally, as a large proportion of the living quarters in the vicinity are rented furnished. Hence, the principal demands for these articles are for beds when families "double up" in one dwelling and need more beds than are available and for stoves needed both for heat and for cooking, when the gas is cut off because of failure to pay the bill.

The woman members of the association are starting an auxiliary, which will have as its duty the cleaning and renovation of clothing coming into the association. Shoe repair will also be started.

Each member, in order to draw supplies, must give one day's work of 6 hours each week to the association. This entitles him to "personal service" (i.e., barber service and clothes), one sack of fuel, and 3 days' supplies from the commissary.

Earnings from odd jobs to which the members are sent by the association go into the funds of the latter. In the case of outside

work of more than a day's duration, however, the man performing the work retains the emoluments.

This unit is badly in need of cash. It manages to obtain enough for gasoline but has no telephone and no gas or electricity. Its weekly meetings held in the evening are lighted by two small oil lamps and the headlights of a member's automobile.

#### Unemployed Exchange Association, Oakland

THIS association (Unit No. 11 of the council) is known locally in Oakland as the "UXA" and has been operating since August 1932. Beginning with six families of unemployed men, it has grown rapidly until today it has a membership of 738 heads of families (with 1,018 dependents). Unlike most of the other relief organizations it will admit new members only as fast as it feels it can take care of them. Other requirements are that they be unemployed, over 18 years of age, and citizens. It now has a waiting list of more than 400 persons whom it will admit as food is obtained in sufficient quantities to supply them. Even after admission, however, members go through a probationary period of four weeks during which time they meet once a week, at "getting-acquainted" gatherings, with the personnel officer and certain of the leaders of the group. These meetings are for the purpose of informing the new members fully as to the aims and purposes of the association and of determining whether they will fit into the organization.

*Basis of operation.*—This organization operates on a somewhat different basis from most of the other units in the council.

A credit and debit system has been established. Each able-bodied member is credited with 100 points for every hour of service rendered in whatever capacity. Certain aged and disabled members are on a "half rating" basis.

All articles and commodities that come into the association are appraised in terms of labor hours. As the member draws these supplies they are debited against his account.

This, of course, entails a good deal of bookkeeping and other overhead expense (expressed in credits). To meet this expense, when the books are balanced each month, the cost of the overhead expenses for that month is divided equally among the members, each one's share being deducted from his credits on the books.

Whereas practically all the self-help relief associations accept such donations as used clothing, furniture, etc., the rule of this association is to accept no donations. The donor of any article is given credit for its appraised value (in labor hours) on the books, and service to this amount may be called for whenever and in whatever form the donor chooses.

Each member coming into the association signs a waiver stating that he is not working for wages but agrees to exchange his labor for whatever services the association can supply.

In an individual case the procedure would be as follows: The member works, say, 8 hours. For this he is entitled to 800 credits. He is given a credit slip, which he signs in the presence of his supervisor (called "coordinator" in this organization). If he desires to draw supplies to an amount of, say, 100 credits, he selects what he wants, takes his credit slip to the clerk and, as a check on his identity, signs

his name directly under his first signature. The clerk then accepts the 800-credit slip, issues him one for 700 (the balance remaining after his purchase), and has him sign the second slip; this second slip is in duplicate, the duplicate being for the association records. In this way there is a triple check on every transaction.

*Activities of group.*—A considerable variety of activities is carried on, although the organization has only some 7 months' experience. It operates a commissary, a repair garage, a small foundry, a graphic-arts department, and a clothing department. Here again the policies of this association are at variance with those of the relief units, as certain of its departments sell their excess products to the general public for cash. Thus some of the products of the foundry are sold, as are also certain needlework articles made by the woman members.

The association is running a fruit ranch, near Winters, turned over to it by the owner. The latter will pay the cash expenses—taxes, lights, etc.—and furnish the required tools. In return he will receive half of the produce. The place has some 5,000 fruit trees, and the association hopes to be able to obtain enough fruit, fresh and dried, for next winter's use. Three families are already living on the ranch and additional labor will be sent as needed. Card parties are given by the association at which the admission is 25 cents' worth of groceries; these are sent to the families on the ranch.

The organization estimates that it now supplies about 70 percent of the normal diet requirements. Meat is hard to obtain and subject to stringent city regulations as to handling. However, the association has in view a supply of pork, obtained by the following process: Members of the association are engaged in wrecking a building, their compensation for which will be the materials salvaged therefrom. With this lumber they have contracted to build a barn for a neighboring farmer. For this service he will pay with a specified number of live hogs. By an arrangement with a local slaughterhouse labor required by it will be furnished, in return for which the establishment will kill the hogs, see to the inspection of the meat, and smoke some of it.

The association reports that in its period of operations the group has earned about 97,000 pounds of food, 18,000 pounds of clothing (reconditioned and issued), and about 200 tons of furniture, pipe, lumber, and small machinery. It has cut 713 cords of wood. Through the exchange of its services it has also obtained 7 trucks which have been rebuilt and 2 passenger cars which have been issued to members. It has also earned the machine tools now used in the association's garage and the various articles necessary to carry on business.

The organization is negotiating for a large tract of land, with a stream running through it, which will be used as a rest and recreation place for the members. On it will also be placed the large herd of goats which the organization already owns, whose milk will be used for the manufacture of cheese, thus supplying some of the protein the diet of the members now lacks, in the absence of a regular supply of meat.

*Organization.*—The head of this organization is a chairman elected by the general membership. This chairman then appoints a planning committee, divided into three sections—an operating section, an advisory section, and a technical section. The operating section consists of supervisors of the various activities of the association, as



accounting, trading, salvage, clothing, food, commissary, fuel, transportation, maintenance, personnel, odd jobs, communications, etc. This section meets five nights a week to discuss developments; this is necessary because of the lack of facilities for communication between the different departments, as the association can afford only one telephone. The advisory section is composed of nonmembers—business and professional people in the community who give the association the benefit of their experience.

A new arrangement is being considered by which it is hoped to eliminate any possibility of manipulation within the group, in order to obtain power and control. Under the plan there would be a chairman elected by the general membership and under him a "coordinating committee," composed of the supervisors (or "coordinators") of the various activities. These coordinators would be 18 in number, 6 of whom would be elected weekly by the membership, 6 would be selected by the chairman—but their retention would be subject to approval by the members working under them—and 6 would be appointed by the chairman. The two latter groups would be chosen every 6 months. Thus the chairman would have absolute appointment powers in the case of one third, power subject to rejection of one third, and no control at all over the remaining third.<sup>2</sup>

*Occupational distribution of membership.*—The distribution of the 440 members for whom data as to former occupations are available is as follows:

Men					
Accountants.....	7	Insulators.....	2	Pharmacists (regis- tered).....	1
Advertising men.....	1	Janitors.....	1	Photographers.....	2
Air pilots.....	2	Laundrymen.....	1	Pile drivers.....	1
Assemblymen.....	1	Leather cutters.....	1	Pipe fitters.....	1
Attorneys.....	1	Locksmiths.....	1	Plasterers.....	3
Auto trimmers.....	1	Machinists:		Plumbers.....	3
Barbers.....	3	Auto.....	18	Pursers.....	1
Boat operators.....	1	Blacksmiths.....	2	Radio repairmen.....	3
Boxmakers.....	1	Electric welders.....	3	Railroad workers.....	3
Bridge carpenters.....	2	Foundry.....	2	Roofers.....	2
Cabinet workers.....	5	General.....	21	Ropemakers.....	1
Candy makers.....	1	Iron and steel.....	7	Sailors.....	1
Carpenters.....	55	Sheet metal.....	2	Salesmen.....	5
Cement contractors.....	1	Steamfitters.....	3	Salesmen, life insur- ance.....	1
Cement workers.....	5	Toolmakers.....	1	Salesmen mechan- ical.....	1
Civil engineers.....	1	Marine engineers.....	1	Salesmen, real estate.....	2
Clerks.....	8	Masons and brick- layers.....	5	Sawmill workers.....	1
Contractors (build- ing).....	5	Mechanics.....	2	Service-station oper- ators.....	2
Cooks.....	2	Mechanical drafts- men.....	1	Ship riggers.....	1
Crane operators.....	1	Mechanical engi- neers.....	2	Shipyards workers.....	1
Decorators.....	1	Millmen.....	1	Shoemakers.....	2
Dentists.....	1	Miners.....	4	Sign painters.....	3
Drill pressers.....	1	Ministers.....	1	Steam engineers.....	3
Druggists.....	1	Molders.....	2	Stove mounters.....	1
Electricians.....	10	Moving-picture op- erators.....	1	Students.....	8
Engineers and drafts- men.....	3	Musicians.....	2	Tailors.....	1
Expressmen.....	1	News reporters.....	1	Telephone repair- men.....	1
Farmers.....	5	Office executives.....	1	Timber contractors.....	1
Florists.....	1	Oil drillers.....	2	Truck drivers.....	22
Foremen.....	1	Painters.....	28	Upholsterers.....	1
Gardeners.....	9	Paper hangers.....	2	Watchmen.....	1
General workers.....	35	Panel-board workers.....	1	Window washers.....	1
Glaziers.....	1	Patrolmen.....	1		

<sup>2</sup> Later reports indicate that this plan or one very similar to it, was finally adopted.

Woodsmen.....	1	<i>Women</i>	Saleswomen.....	2
Woodworkers.....	3		Seamstresses.....	10
			Stenographers.....	4
Total.....	383		Total.....	57
		Beauty workers.....	1	
		Houseworkers.....	37	
		Milliners.....	1	
		Nurses.....	2	

#### Workers' Welfare Association, Oakland

THIS is Unit No. 2 of the Alameda County relief association. This is an incorporated association, having been formed as far back as 1922, mainly for mutual-aid purposes. It was inactive for most of the period prior to 1932, but started again in August of that year.

This is the one dues-paying organization encountered in the relief-association group. Dues of 25 cents a month are required under its charter. Probably for this reason its membership is very small and fluctuates considerably from month to month. Only 35 members were paid up for March 1933.

Few benefits are obtainable through the organization, as it operates no kitchen and collects no clothing or furniture. It does supply bread and has a small vegetable commissary.

In order to draw supplies each member is required to work one 6-hour day per week.

#### Pacific Cooperative League

THE Pacific Cooperative League was organized some 4 years ago, with the ultimate purpose of taking over the operation of small industries, with the idea of supplying the needs of the members.

The headquarters and social center of the league are in Oakland.

*Organization.*—The league is organized as a voluntary unincorporated association, with a board of 15 trustees elected for a term of 1 year.

Under the present arrangement any group of persons, unemployed or otherwise, may form a "unit" and affiliate with the league and become entitled to representation in it. Unit members do not, however, thereby become individual members of the league but must join personally.

One of the present trustees describes the unit, as follows:

The essential point is that the unit is not a corporate entity but a group of men engaged in a joint effort. Any one of them may withdraw at will, and the majority of the members may at any time exclude one or all of the minority. This is a matter of course, since any group of the members of the unit may at any time withdraw from the others and constitute a new group for themselves.

Each unit is autonomous, makes its own rules, and selects its own manager or supervisor.

Goods secured by the unit members belong to them jointly. They may take their share directly from these goods or may turn their share in to the league, receiving in return scrip entitling them to an equivalent value in whatever goods or services the league has available. In such cases the title to the goods turned over to the league by the unit is vested in the trustees but in reality the goods are regarded as being held in trust for the units.

The league exacts a 15 percent commission for its services in warehousing, distributing, bookkeeping, expense of printing the scrip, etc.

In special cases it may waive its commission and has frequently done so. Any excess of property in the hands of the trustees at the end of the year is to be divided among the membership.

There have been instances in which the units have sold their products for cash, thus competing with regular business. This was for the purpose of obtaining funds for such items as purchase or hire of trucks, gasoline, carfare, etc., for which cash was necessary. In such cases all cash not used for the above purposes by the unit is turned over to the league in exchange for scrip; the usual commission is required in such cases, also. It is stated, however, that "This type of operation is regarded with disfavor and is permitted only as a temporary arrangement which it is expected will not be necessary when the league is fully organized."

*Activities of league and units.*—The Oakland membership of the league numbers about 200. One small unit there publishes the league organ, *Herald of Cooperation*, and is responsible for its success, financial and otherwise.

Some barter is carried on, members being given scrip if the goods have a value of \$5 or more, a simple memorandum of credit if less than that amount.

In Berkeley, where there is also a membership of about 200, what is called a "consumers' cooperative" has been started. This is really a buying club, whose patrons are mainly members of the faculty of the University of California. Each week they turn in their orders for groceries to a buyer who by pooling them can buy in quantity.

Considerable picking, canning, and drying of fruit was carried on last fall by units of the league, formed for the purpose, in Turlock, Modesto, and Fresno. Some of the canned fruit is still on hand. Since the completion of that job these units have undertaken other work. Thus the Turlock unit was reported, early in February 1933 as being engaged on road and wood-sawing work for the county. These workers were financed by county funds during the fruit-picking season. With the proceeds from the sale of the fruit this loan has been paid off. A newspaper in that town is quoted as follows:

A total of approximately \$4,000 has been paid out to the workers from money borrowed and since repaid and from earnings of work on various grape contracts and other employment. In addition, peach growers have received about \$1,000 for fruit picked by the unit, making a total of about \$5,000 in values salvaged by the operation of the Turlock unit.

These valley units deal directly with each other "with the consent but without the intervention of the trustees."

A woodcutting crew is at present engaging on a contract with the Oakland Utility District Water Co., clearing out the eucalyptus trees killed by frost this winter in the Berkeley hills. The wood so obtained may be sold or traded for other commodities needed by the membership.

#### Berkeley Unemployed Association

THIS is an independent organization. It resembles the associations in the county council, however, in that it has no dues and no paid officers or employees. It was formed in July 1932 and did much harvesting of crops on the share basis.

It now has a registered membership of 1,076.



*Activities carried on and services supplied.*—Vegetables (except Irish potatoes) the association has been able to obtain without much difficulty, also certain kinds of fruit. Bread is obtained from local bakers who donate the bread returned by the drivers each day. Milk is also donated by the local dealers. Meat can be obtained only in quantities sufficient to supply the kitchen, but not for the families. The problem of securing a supply of staple groceries has not yet been solved and these the members must supply for themselves in some way. Some 35 percent of the membership are receiving food orders for these from the local charitable agencies; the other 65 percent are financing themselves.

Wood in considerable quantities has been obtainable for the labor of cutting, through the kindness of a railroad company. Two local dealers donated 10 tons of coal each during an unusually cold snap this past winter; this was rationed out to the members in 50-pound lots.

During the month of February the organization received and issued 1,030 gallons of sweet milk, 136 gallons of buttermilk, 6,916 loaves of bread, 15,150 pounds of vegetables, 196 pounds of cake, 1,110 pounds of cottage cheese, 40 pounds of pickles, 172 pounds of meat, 505 pounds of fish, 105 pounds of soap, and 141,700 pounds of wood.

Besides the commissary, which handles all the food supplies, the association runs a kitchen at which some 50 persons are fed each day; a clothing department, in which the woman members clean and repair the clothing received and make bedding; a shoe-repair shop; and a furniture department.

Practically all of the shoes that come in are in more or less need of repair. When the member has found a pair that fit him, he takes them to the cobbler's shop a few feet away, where they will be fitted with half soles and heels for 25 cents. This charge is to cover the cost of the repair materials; it also provides a small surplus from which can be met the cost of shoe repair in cases in which the member is unable to pay the 25-cent fee.

All donated supplies—clothing, furniture, etc.—are appraised in terms of labor hours (at the rate of 50 cents an hour) which must be rendered to the donor in whatever service he requires. Since certain pieces of furniture require a considerable expenditure of labor time to secure, furniture is regarded as a commodity to be issued only in cases of real need. So far the practice has been to give preference, as regards the issuance of furniture, to cases of eviction from furnished or partly furnished premises; in such cases, of course, the need for furniture for new quarters is immediate and urgent.

To round out its services to the members the association has made arrangements with several physicians, chiropractors, and dentists to do the repair work on their automobiles, in return for which members are entitled to medical and dental care. A local drug company will fill, free of charge, prescriptions for medicines written by these physicians and bearing the notation "unemployed."

The association has two sources of supply of gasoline for its trucks—the county and the local unemployment committee; the latter allows 20 gallons per month.

The group is hopeful of obtaining the use of a cannery, in which to put up for use next winter the surplus supplies collected this summer. It plans also to plant (probably to potatoes) all the vacant land it can obtain nearby in the city, in order to swell the food supply.

It is now setting up a short-wave radio station through which it will be able to communicate with the other organizations engaged in similar work throughout the State.

While the association also acts as employment agency when labor is required, there are few opportunities for paid jobs at present. The proceeds of a local bond issue are being used by the authorities to provide some work for those with the largest number of dependents and this is relieving the situation somewhat.

*Basis of operation.*—Each member must serve the association at least 15 days per month, in some capacity, in order to remain in good standing. If he does not, he is automatically removed from membership.

Each day that he works for the association he receives a work card showing his name, address, and whether receiving any aid from local charities. This card, duly O.K.'d by the person in charge of the work to which he is assigned, entitles him to a noonday meal, a quantity of fuel which must be drawn that day, and one day's food supplies for himself and family which may be drawn at any time. He is also entitled to "personal service" (barber service, tailor service, or shoe repair service). He obtains at the office a produce card, a wood card, and a personal service card; on the last named is noted which of the three types of service he utilizes. (Woman members are entitled to their choice of any beauty service except a permanent wave.) When the member draws his food supplies at the commissary, the clerk marks on his produce card the amount of each commodity he draws. This serves as a check both on the disposal of the goods on hand and on the amount of supplies drawn by each member. These amounts are entered for each day of the month on a ledger sheet which shows also the days on which service was rendered by the member.

#### San Francisco

THE exchange movement among the unemployed in San Francisco is very young, the first group having been formed only in January 1933. The original membership increased rapidly and included persons from all parts of the city, so that it became difficult and inconvenient to get together. The city has therefore been mapped out into geographical districts and units of the association are being organized as rapidly as possible in these districts. Already <sup>3</sup> 9 units have been so formed; there are 3,000 members already enrolled and from 30 to 50 are being added daily. A county council has been formed and officers elected.

#### Unemployed Cooperative Relief Council of San Francisco County

THIS organization operates as a barter rather than a relief movement, differing in this respect from the Unemployed Cooperative Relief Council described in Los Angeles, and resembling, in its operating methods, rather the cooperative exchanges in that city.

Members work for points, each hour's work being credited at the rate of 50 cents per hour, regardless of the type of work done. Supplies drawn are debited against these credits.

<sup>3</sup> March 17, 1933.

In an individual case the system would work as follows: Say the member worked 6 hours on a certain day. At the end of the day a daily time report would be made out giving his name, address, membership number, number of hours worked and number of credits earned, as well as the kind of work done. This would be retained by the association, the member being given a credit slip containing parallel spaces for debits and credits. In the credit space would be entered his 300 credits. Should he draw merchandise or services to the value, say, of 200 points, the service or goods would be noted on the debit side, with the number of points charged therefor, and the balance remaining (100 points) after deducting the cost of what he drew. This slip is retained by the merchant or person with whom the transaction took place and a new credit slip is issued by him to the member, showing in the credit space the 100 credits still due. Thus the slip carried by the member always shows the final balance to his credit.

When the association negotiates with outside firms or persons for jobs it uses the union scale as the basis of computation of its bid. Its remuneration is of course always in kind. Although the association's bids are always made for jobs which are supposed to be such that the owner cannot afford to pay cash, it has sometimes happened that other contractors undercutting the union scale but demanding cash have succeeded in obtaining the job.

As already stated, members receive only 50 points (equivalent to 50 cents per hour). The difference between the scale charged by the association and the credits received by the members is used to cover the overhead expenses of the association and the necessary but unproductive labor involved in the operation of the business. There is no commission charged on exchanges, there is no membership fee, and there are no paid officers.

As the association is as yet very young, comparatively few commodities or services are available through it.

A typical transaction occurred when a farmer, disgusted at the low price offered him in the San Francisco market for a load of produce, stopped in at the association's office and offered to turn over the load in return for furniture. The association, with the aid of price reports, appraised his produce at \$64. It had no furniture dealer on its list, but immediately sent out a contact man who found a second-hand furniture dealer with a considerable stock of goods of which he was having trouble disposing. He was willing to trade furniture for labor in repairing his premises. This the association could and did furnish to an amount above the appraised value of the furniture. Thus the association members had the food, the farmer got the furniture he needed, the furniture dealer had his store building repaired, and the association still had some credits in furniture to draw upon as the members need them.

The association is confident that it will be able, through similar arrangements, to obtain food from the farmers and furnish them in return clothing and furniture which they need.

MARCH 18, 1933.



## Cooperative Self-Help Activities Among Unemployed in Seattle

SEATTLE was the scene of the earliest self-help activities among the unemployed and undoubtedly the existence of many similar groups can be attributed directly to the example of the Seattle Unemployed Citizens' League.

### Unemployed Citizens' League

THE league grew out of the activities set in motion in July 1931 when a group of unemployed students and instructors in the Seattle Labor College began a census of the unemployed in West Seattle. While this was going on, some of the unemployed began to cut wood for the use of the group, in the forests outside of the city. Later these persons, and an increasingly large number of other workers who were out of employment, began to participate in the harvesting of the crops and to bring into the city the surpluses for which the farmers had no market.

Trucks were obtained in various ways—from among the members themselves, by rebuilding vehicles from old parts, and by loans of cars from interested persons outside the movement. Gasoline was had, during this period, mainly from donations.

The movement spread very rapidly, units were formed in different localities throughout the city, and soon there were 22 of these. A central organization was formed—the Central Federation of the Unemployed Citizens' League. To this body's weekly meetings each unit was entitled to send five delegates. Each local set up its own elected relief committee, the chairmen of which composed a central relief committee which elected a general relief manager.

### Program and Progress of League

The league formulated a program with four objectives: Provision of jobs through a large-scale public works program; self-help activities by the league; food relief; and a public system of unemployment insurance.

*Public-works program.*—As regards the first point it advocated the appropriation of several million dollars to be used for wages on public works already planned, and urged this plan upon the city council. Hopes rose high when the city council shortly afterwards passed an emergency appropriation of a million dollars to provide work, but were dashed when it was learned that a State law limited such appropriations. The result was that the million dollars dwindled to \$462,000.

This sum the council proposed to use to provide work at a sliding scale of from \$1.50 to \$3 per day of 8 hours, according to the number of dependents. As the current rate for city work was \$4.50, the league protested the proposed scale. Upon this point the council finally yielded, adopting the regular current rate of \$4.50 per day.

By the middle of January 1932, it was reported, from 6 to 12 days' work had been supplied to 4,750 men of the 12,000 who had registered for it, and \$143,729 had been expended of the \$462,000 appropriated.

*Self-help.*—In the meantime the league's self-help activities had gone on without pause. Several thousands of cords of wood had been cut for fuel, vegetables and fruit were brought in from the farming regions and commissaries were established in all the locals, from which distribution to the families of members was made. Much of the oversupply of both vegetables and fruit was canned, the city supplying the sugar needed. An arrangement with the fishermen's union resulted in the distribution through the league, during a period of two months, of some 60 tons of fresh and frozen fish which could not be sold because of a dull market.

Various locals started a number of services for their members, including the renovation and issue of donated clothing, shoe-repair service, barber service, etc. Housing accommodations were supplied for many families through the procedure of redecoration and repair of long-vacant houses in return for a lease on the premises. Child welfare committees were set up in many instances, and much social welfare work was done. The lighter side of existence also was not ignored, and entertainments, concerts, and dances were given.

All of this was done by volunteer service. The usual requirement for eligibility for supplies was that the member give 16 hours' service each week.

During this time the group had been operating practically without help from either city or county, except for a certain amount of gasoline donated by the city. One writer, describing the situation, pointed out that "A fine spirit of mutual helpfulness prevailed during this stage. It was also remarked that in all branches capable and efficient men and women appeared in response to the need for commissary and organizing work."

As the winter came on, however, although the league exerted all its efforts, it was impossible to obtain sufficient food supplies, and it had to turn to public relief.

#### Relief and Self-Help Under Cooperative Scheme

About September 1931 the mayor had appointed a committee, the Commission for Improved Employment. Because of the fact that its chairman was Mr. I. F. Dix (a high official in the local telephone company), this organization became known thereafter as the Dix committee.

Although the primary function of this committee was the provision of jobs, it became evident as early as November that a sufficient volume of work could not be developed to provide for all. Accordingly the committee created what was called the District Relief Organization, in an effort to supplement the work relief program of the city and the activities of the organized private and public charities. Under this new set-up, the city was divided into five districts each with a depot to which public contributions in jobs, cash, food, clothing, and fuel were invited, and from which distribution to the needy in the district was made. Each district had a relief manager and a council representing the various commercial, philanthropic, and other organizations participating.

It is seen that both the activities and organization of this relief organization and of the league were in a large degree parallel. It became evident also that neither was sufficient to carry on alone.

The two organizations were therefore called into conference by Mr. Dix, and early in January entered into a cooperative arrangement by which the Dix committee agreed to find the finances, while the responsibility of the distribution of relief would rest upon the unemployed themselves, through the Unemployed Citizens' League and its commissaries. The league was also to have direct representation on the administrative and advisory councils of the District Relief Organization.

Each district had a supervisor from the Dix committee who worked in cooperation with the league commissary managers, while general oversight of the whole was exercised by a general supervisor from the Dix commission acting with the general relief manager of the league.

The new arrangement necessarily involved investigation of family conditions. The league objected strenuously to investigation by the regular social workers and its wishes were respected, the work being given over to the league to be performed by its own members. All of the clerical work of registration, checking in and out of supplies, and accounting was also done by league members.

The actual purchasing of supplies was done by a paid agent of the District Relief Organization. There were in this whole cooperative system only 11 paid employees—all those of the relief organization. All of the services rendered by the league members were voluntary and unpaid.

This cooperative arrangement was in effect from January to June 1932. During that time supplies to the value of about \$150,000 per month were being issued through the commissaries, most of the funds being furnished by the county. All of this was done, according to a statement by the Dix committee, with an overhead cost of less than 1 percent.

During the spring the league was handling about 1,200 tons of wood per week, 100 tons of coal, 400 tons of foodstuffs, and 300 tons of fruit. Most of the commissaries were also running kitchens at which meals were supplied to those who were carrying on the work at depots and commissaries. Gardening operations were also carried on, some 500 acres of land within the city being cultivated in this way.

In May 1932 league members to the number of 6,000 worked some 104,000 hours in voluntary labor. During the first 6½ months of the year 2,306,416 hours were worked.

All this time the self-help activities of the league were also being carried on, and a program of expansion into such fields as shoe and clothing manufacture, milk distribution, bakery and slaughterhouse operation, etc., were planned. A deterrent was the fact that funds were necessary for these, and as they could not be obtained the plans had to be dropped. An overall factory was, however, rented and run for a time. Shoes, to the number of 500 pairs per month, were repaired with materials bought from city and county funds. The woodcutting begun in 1931 was taken up again, the wood being obtained for the cutting on condition that none should be sold; the cost of transportation was paid by the city. Some coal was also mined, but its quality proved to be too poor to warrant continuance. An enormous amount of strawberries was picked, some of which were



consumed immediately, but a considerable proportion was frozen (the city furnishing barrels) and placed in storage in the refrigeration plant of the municipal port commission.

In conjunction with certain faculty members from the University of Washington, arrangements were made for talks on economic subjects and for study classes in public speaking and parliamentary law.

During this time the example of the Seattle group was being followed in various parts of the State, where the unemployed were organizing into self-help groups. On May 29, 1932, a convention was held at which more than 400 delegates were present, 170 of these (representing 24 locals) being from Seattle. Six counties were represented. At this meeting was formed a State organization named the United Producers League of Washington.

The league had started out as a nonpolitical organization, and the "standard practice instructions for the organization of unemployed citizens' leagues" issued by the Seattle group had contained the following: "Avoid political entanglements, endorse no candidates. Deal with politicians after their election, rather than before, by the strength of numbers." A provision embodying this principle was, however, rejected by the convention and the Seattle league itself was active in the municipal elections in the spring, being drawn into the campaign by pressure from its members. Opinions differ as to the real extent of the league's political influence. In this election two candidates endorsed by the league were elected to the city council and the third was badly defeated. The mayoralty candidate supported by the league was elected. It is, of course, impossible to say to what extent these results were due to league influence.

#### Resumption of Control by County

During the period of cooperation with the District Relief Organization the league's membership had increased considerably.<sup>1</sup> Action within the league, however, was slow and complicated, and as the locals were practically autonomous the central federation never exercised any degree of real power. The membership contained persons of all shades of economic thought, ranging from the ultraconservative to the extreme radical. Up to this time, while there had always been a minority of extremists, the leadership in the league had been in the hands of a group having moderate tendencies and beliefs.

Gradually, however, it became evident that something of the original spirit was being lost. One student of the movement observed, in the summer of 1932, that the men, "working without compensation and with frequent periods of idleness, are becoming restless and inclined not to respond for league work when called," possibly knowing that they could obtain in any case the food bought from public funds. Efforts to increase this feeling of unrest were continually being made by a certain faction of extremists who, it is stated, had for a long time refused to be satisfied with anything that was done, and who constantly criticized the cooperative arrangement and accused the league officers of "selling out" to the public officials. Gradually the efforts of this group succeeded and disaffection spread more and more widely throughout the membership.

<sup>1</sup> In July 1932, some 45,407 individuals were receiving supplies through the commissaries; of these all but one sixth were reported to be members of the league.

The whole cooperative system had from the beginning been under fire from a number of sources. Notwithstanding the low expense of operation, organized groups of taxpayers objected to the cost of the relief work; the retail grocers objected because the buying and distribution took place on a wholesale basis which excluded them; conservative citizens were becoming alarmed at the growing size and power of the league, and this feeling was intensified when the league began to participate in elections; local politicians were always endeavoring either to use or destroy the league; and, finally, charges of waste and graft had become increasingly frequent.<sup>2</sup> It was alleged that commissary managers were guilty of favoritism and discrimination and of allowing the issuance of supplies to families not in need.

The result was that during the summer of 1932 the purchasing of supplies was first taken over by the county purchasing agent and gradually, also, the supervision and finally the operation of the whole system of commissaries.

This action hastened the process of demoralization already evident within the league. As long as food supplies could be obtained only through its commissaries the league had a strong means of holding its members. Shorn of this function, however, the league became increasingly rent with friction between factions, internal politics appeared, and in the election of league officers in August the conservative element was swept out of power and a group of men whose views were considerably farther to the "left" was elected.

Early in September paid employees were placed in charge of the commissaries by the county commissioners. This measure was opposed vigorously but without success by the league.

In the early part of November control of the woodcutting operations was relinquished by the county and turned over to the league again. The arrangement was that the wood committee in each local should report its equipment, location and extent of available tracts of timber, the amount of gasoline needed and the names of families to be supplied; the county would furnish, through the district depots, trucks, tools, food, and gasoline. It was estimated at that time that about 2,000 cords per week were needed.

In the November 1932 election the league again took an active part. Two candidates for county commissioner, endorsed by the league and finally successful, expressed themselves both before and after the election in favor of returning the commissaries to league management or of discontinuing them altogether, substituting therefor a public-works program. In the same election eight members of the league were elected to the State legislature.

The league had always enforced its regulation that those of its members who wished to share in the commodities and services available through the self-help activities must serve the required 16 hours per week. When, however, the county relief department began to require the beneficiaries of public relief to work a certain time in order to receive a food order, the league protested, saying in its paper, *The Vanguard* (issue of December 30, 1932):

"The league is unalterably opposed to forced labor for groceries. Its members do want work at not less than \$4.50 per day in cash.

<sup>2</sup> League officials state that in no case were these charges proved, the several cases which came to trial being dismissed for lack of evidence; and they charge in turn that in some instances it proved to be county employees, not league members, who were involved.

\* \* \* We doubt that under the law such a rule can be enforced, for the statute seems to provide that indigent citizens must be fed unless they can be provided with employment at wages which will enable them to buy what they need."

#### Present Situation

By the end of the year county and city funds were both exhausted. A \$3,000,000 county bond issue had been authorized in the November 1932 election, but it had proved impossible to sell the bonds and funds were therefore unobtainable by that method.

The task has therefore been taken over by the State and a State relief organization has been set up. Funds have been obtained through a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In Seattle the commissary system has been abandoned and the commissaries were closed late in February 1933. A system of relief vouchers is being used, families without resources and totally dependent on relief being given food vouchers at the rate of \$1 per person per week, issued, after investigation, through 14 district relief stations in Seattle and 6 stations in the county outside of Seattle. The family obtains this food through its regular retail dealer, provided he is registered with the welfare board.

The league as an organization has therefore practically passed out of the relief picture, though it continues the woodcutting operations and even the house-renovation activities to some extent. A law (the McDonald Act) has been passed by the State legislature which gives the regulations of the State relief board the force of law. Under the McDonald law the "forced-labor" requirement to which the Seattle league objected is being continued.

This provision has led to many scattered mass protests. About the middle of February a delegation of unemployed, estimated variously at from 2,000 to 5,000, took forcible possession of the county-city building in Seattle. A little later a large delegation made a demonstration at the State capitol in Olympia. A number of disturbances have taken place in Seattle since then in protest against the "forced-labor" provision, against what the people term the "inquisitions" and "insults" of the relief investigators, and against the quality of food provided.

Light and water have presented a difficult problem from the beginning of the relief work. Electricity and water plants in Seattle are municipally owned, but the gas is supplied by a private corporation. It has been charged, and not denied, that in cases in which lights and water were turned off for nonpayment of bills members of the league quietly turned them on again. This has been going on for a long time and one case was brought to court in December 1932; it was charged that this man's current had been turned on illegally several times. The defendant in the case was given a suspended sentence of 30 days, the jury having been of the opinion that leniency should be shown in such cases, and that some public provision should be made for lights and water to the unemployed.

An arrangement has recently been reached between the county and the city officials by which the unemployed enumerated in a certified list furnished by the relief authorities will be allowed 35 cents' worth of water and 75 cents' worth of light per family per month, which will be paid by the city.



Observers are agreed that the present local situation is bad. One influential person, who had been closely connected with the league and who though not a member cooperated with it for a long period, states that in his opinion the result of the present arrangements is to drive the conservatives and moderates in the ranks of the unemployed increasingly farther to the left, as the irritations inherent in the present system have a cumulative effect. Even as late as two months ago the league officials were prepared to resume cooperative relations and the self-help activities, and had even drawn up a program which they submitted to the newly elected county commissioners. Now,<sup>3</sup> however, they state openly that they would under no circumstances resume the cooperative and self-help arrangement. They regard the present function of the league to be that of a militant protest organization and feel that they misled the members when they urged and carried on the self-help activities. Where formerly they cooperated with the officials and helped to work out a common policy, making the funds available go as far as possible, now they are "making demands" with an increasing show of temper.

It is impossible to say to what extent the leaders represent the views of the rank and file.<sup>4</sup> Undoubtedly, many of the more conservative elements have left the league and are no longer connected with it in any way. One group split off in a body during the fall of 1932 and formed a cooperative association, the Economic Security League, Inc.

#### Economic Security League

THIS league was incorporated as a cooperative association, with 5,000 shares of 10 cents each, October 26, 1932. Its articles of incorporation permit it to carry on practically any kind of business. Members have one vote each.

Both employed and unemployed are eligible for membership, though the majority of its members are unemployed. It claims a membership of 5,000.

The league is carrying on woodcutting, the members so engaged being assured of obtaining their own share first, the remainder going to the group. A shoe-repair plant is operated which collects and repairs the shoes donated to the County Relief Organization; the work is done at a fixed price per pair. Some of the wood cut is disposed of to this organization. Salvage of used clothing is also carried on.

According to one of the officials of this league, the leaders have come to the conclusion that in starting with productive enterprises they are attacking the problem from the wrong direction. They have become convinced that the angle of approach should be that of consumers' cooperation—the cooperative store, then the wholesale and then, the market being thus established, the productive enterprises. As soon as sufficient funds are obtained a start will be made along these lines.

MARCH 25, 1933.

<sup>3</sup> End of March 1933.

<sup>4</sup> It is stated that the federation (the central council) of the league is at present controlled by the Communists.

## Unemployed Cooperative Relief Association of San Jose, Calif.

**S**AN JOSE is the headquarters of the secretary of the State association, the California Unemployed Cooperative Relief Association. The office of the State association is in the building occupied by the local organization. This local organization, the Unemployed Cooperative Relief Association, was originally the relief section of a local body known as the American Labor Union, whose main purpose was to maintain wage levels in city and county employment. The relief section became a separate organization in September 1932.

There are about 1,200 members now enrolled (March 1933), of whom about 300 may be regarded as active members. The majority of the members are unskilled laborers, though there is a small percentage of the skilled-mechanic class. The association has never had more than a few of the high-grade technical workers and "white-collar" classes at any time.

This association is badly in need of cash for the items (such as gasoline, telephone, etc.) which can be obtained only for cash. As the organization is firm in its stand against any activities which will compete with local business, it has no sources of cash income. During the early part of the winter it received \$200 per month from the local school teachers' organization and \$300 per month from the county; these donations, however, ceased January 1, 1933.

### Basis of Operation

THIS organization operates on a system of credits.

For every hour worked for the association the member receives a credit of 25 points (or 25 cents).

Likewise, every article available through the association is given a value in points. The food supplies (mainly vegetables) are priced according to the current local prices. Other articles are valued mainly on the basis of the labor time required to get them. Some adjustment has to be made, however, as in certain cases the labor time required is out of all proportion to the time required for the production of the article. Thus, some of the woman members were for a while making braided rag rugs. It took some 32 or 33 hours to make each rug. To price these on the basis of 25 points an hour, however, would have been to set a price of some 800 points (\$8) on each rug, which was obviously too high. The disproportion in this case was so great that the making of these rugs has been discontinued.

It is entirely optional with the member how much or how little time he puts in for the association, the only limiting factors being (1) the ability of the association to provide the work to be done, and (2) the fact that at least 4 days' work per month is required to entitle the member to a vote at the general meetings. The first proviso is a real limiting factor, as the ability of the group to perform work is hampered decidedly by the lack of equipment. At the time of the agent's visit the association had a very good opportunity to obtain a

large amount of firewood for the chopping, but could not take advantage of it because of the fact that it did not have a sufficient number of axes with which to do the work.

Accounts kept of the number of hours worked showed that these average about 30,000 hours per month.

When a member reports for duty he is given a "daily time report", which gives the date, his name and membership number, and the department to which he is assigned. The foreman of that department signs the slip, thus making the member eligible for meals in the dining room that day. At the end of the day other spaces are filled in by the foreman showing what the work was and how many hours were spent upon it. This ticket is turned in to the office at the end of the day and the member receives credit on the books, minus those for whatever meals he may have had (these have already been punched in spaces provided).

Against the credits so earned the member may draw whatever is available and in whatever quantities he desires, unless it is an article of which the supply is very limited in which case it is rationed out. In each case a requisition is made out, enumerating the articles drawn, and these are debited against him on the books. From these records daily, weekly, and monthly reports are drawn up, showing exactly what has taken place during these periods.

#### Activities of Association and Services Offered

ALL of the activities of the association are under one roof. The 3-story building occupied by the organization, which had previously stood vacant for a number of years, is received rent-free in return for repairs made by the association; the owner also benefits in that his fire-insurance rate is lower when the building is occupied.

There is a dining room where the working members are fed three times a day. Because of the fire hazard, no cooking is allowed on the premises. The food is cooked several miles away and brought in in containers. At the time of the agent's visit some 100 to 125 persons were being fed daily. During the harvest season there were about 300.

The association has never been able to obtain sufficient groceries to supply the membership. Those used for the dining room at headquarters are being obtained from funds of \$100 per month granted by the local public authorities for February, March, April, and May.

The men were busy at a store building in the vicinity which had been burned and from which, in return for their assistance in the repair work, they were receiving what they could salvage from the damaged goods—flour, canned stuff, etc.

In the headquarters building the members receive barber service, donated clothing (cleaned and repaired before issue), shoes, shoe repair, and furniture, paying for them in credits.

The report of the association for January 1933 showed it had issued 23,686 pounds of vegetables (carrots, dried peas, celery, onions, cabbage, artichokes, parsnips, potatoes, peppers, cauliflower, and squash), 5,771 pounds of fresh and dried fruit, 342 pounds of sauerkraut, 1,383 pounds of catsup, 397 quarts of canned tomatoes, 3 quarts of tomato juice, 2 pounds of walnuts, 37 gallons of canned peaches, 260 pounds of fish, and 4 cans of sardines.



The barber shop gave 7 hair cuts, the watch-repair department repaired 26 watches, the clothing department issued 1,236 articles, the furniture department 85 articles, the shoe department 194 pairs, and the pharmacy department 201 articles. During the month 237 pairs of shoes were repaired.

Fuel orders (for wood, coke, apricot pits, and kindling) were filled to the number of 1,150.

The association calculated that the value of goods issued was \$11.51 for every dollar expended to obtain these goods.

MARCH 15, 1933.

## People's Unemployment League of Maryland

**T**HE People's Unemployment League of Maryland was the outcome of a series of meetings held in and around Baltimore early in January 1933. The movement received the support of a number of prominent persons in the city and grew very rapidly, nine locals being formed within a short time. Since that time an intensive campaign for members has increased the number of locals to 22; there are at present 20 such units, 2 having combined and another having been suspended for Communist activities. The combined membership of 19 of these 20 locals aggregates 6,984; the membership of the other local is not yet of record, as this local has just been formed. Of the members, 1,850 are Negroes.

The league is housed in a 5-story building turned over to it by Johns Hopkins University and here its activities will be carried on.

Although a survey taken of the league membership revealed that only 28 percent of the members were receiving any kind of public relief, up to the present a considerable proportion of the league's activities has been directed toward obtaining adjustment of relief on a higher scale in cases in which investigation has convinced it that the rate was too low. A news bulletin issued by the league March 4, 1933, stated that up to that time some 90 cases of this sort had been taken up with the social agencies and that "in the great majority of instances successful adjustments have been made."

The provision of food has been limited to the collection and distribution of unsalable produce and green vegetables obtained from the wholesale merchants, while some bread has been donated by a local chain-store organization and a local bakery company. Plans for gardening by individual members, under competent supervision, are being considered as a source of food supplies.

The use of two trucks has been obtained and these are being used for food-collection purposes and for occasional furniture-moving jobs.

With a view to housing some of the families of evicted members, the league approached the Pennsylvania Railroad with the proposal to put in repair, in return for a lease, vacant houses on certain tracts of land owned by the carrier. The railroad has tentatively agreed to turn over to the league, on this basis, 9 houses for colored families and 9 houses for white families. If the arrangement proves successful further arrangements will be made on the same basis.

One of the locals is making arrangements for a barter system, another is planning the establishment of a store from the sales of which it is hoped to realize enough funds to subsidize various small productive activities. This local has obtained operating space but various difficulties of one sort or another have delayed the actual getting under way.

The league hopes to inaugurate various other self-help activities also. It has a social program which it has been actively supporting. This program includes compulsory unemployment insurance, public works on a large scale, public provision of low-cost houses, and the 30-hour week.

## Organization and Basis of Operation

UNDER the present plan of operation each local of the league has local autonomy, and selects its own officers (chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer, and sergeant at arms) and four standing committees (adjustments, mutual aid, program, and membership). Representation of the local on the general council of the league is on the basis of 1 delegate for the first 50 members or less, an additional delegate for the next 50 members, and thereafter 1 additional delegate for each 100 members.

An election of local officers is to take place the first week in May, these being chosen for a 6-month term.

There are no paid officers or employees and no dues are required. An "initiation fee" of 1 hour's work is, however, exacted from each new member as an earnest of his good faith and willingness to work.

The membership is composed largely of the skilled trades and laborers, very few of the "white collar" or professional classes having joined.

As the league is still in the formative stage, no definite basis of operation has been worked out. Some system of credits for work done or commodities brought in is favored, but the State law prohibits payment of wages in scrip, and the league is uncertain just what basis can be adopted. As regards outside work done by the organization as a whole, a tentative rate of 50 cents per hour (payable in kind) has been adopted.

A committee, composed of the original sponsors of the league and other prominent citizens, is to act with the league in an advisory capacity.

APRIL 28, 1933.



## Citizens' Service Exchange, Richmond, Va.

THE Citizens' Service Exchange of Richmond was formed at the instance of the Community Recreation Association and Council of Social Agencies of that city, about the middle of December 1932. It began operations on January 7, 1933.

The exchange was formed with the idea of supplementing the relief being supplied by the various public and private social agencies and has had the cooperation of those agencies as well as of organized labor throughout its existence.

### Plan of Operation

EVERY participant, regardless of occupation or training, works at a flat rate of 25 cents per hour payable in scrip. Thus, for each hour worked he receives a "work certificate", redeemable in goods or services of the exchange to the value of 1 hour's labor. The certificate further specifies that "no guaranty is made that either merchandise or services shall be available at any particular time."

Each article coming into the possession of the exchange is given a valuation, in terms of hours of labor. Thus a meal at the restaurant costs 1 hour's work, a haircut 1 hour's work, a load of kindling 10 hours' work, etc. All of the services of the exchange, including medical and dental service, are available for this scrip.

The scrip may also go through the hands of a third party before coming back to the exchange. Thus, the association reports, it has been accepted by landlords in payment of rent, by neighbors who have had surplus staple groceries and who use the scrip for the purchase of wood, clothing, etc., at the association store.

A person furnishing goods of any kind to the exchange is given a receipt showing its value (in terms of labor hours) and entitling the donor to the specified hours in whatever form of service desired.

### Organization and Membership

THE exchange has a sponsoring committee of 15, representing in equal numbers the three sponsoring groups—the council of social agencies, the community fund, and the central labor council. This committee has the power of selection of the 15 directors. The board as at present constituted, however, consists of 10 members only, 5 of the places never having been filled.

Certain administrative expenses and operating costs, such as gasoline, are met from the Community Fund.

The several departments of the exchange are headed by workers supplied by the various character-building agencies in the Community Fund and paid by them.

The unemployed who work in the exchange activities are not members in the sense of having a vote and control of the policies of the association. Control is in the hands of the directors representing the three sponsoring groups.

Applications to take part in the work of the exchange are taken care of by a central application bureau, which obtains necessary informa-

tion regarding the family circumstances, occupation and physical condition of the breadwinner, number of dependents, etc. This office also obtains data regarding the previous work record of the applicant and what public relief, if any, he is receiving.

Applicants are admitted into exchange activities only as fast as the association is able to provide work for them, and must come in on probation. During the probationary period note is taken of the candidate's general attitude, skill, etc. Each person is required to serve 40 hours before receiving any credits; this serves as an initiation fee and is a requirement fixed upon by the men themselves to weed out slackers and poor workers.

The probationary period having been served and the membership fee paid, the man becomes not a "member" but a "participant." As such he is entitled to take part in the exchange activities and in the regular weekly meetings, and is entitled to a voice in the determination of the general working conditions.

If a participant is expelled, he is given back his 40 hours' initiation fee, to be redeemed in goods. Should he obtain paid employment, however, he has the option of withdrawing his fee (in which case he loses his seniority in the organization) or of leaving it "on deposit", thus entitling him to resume his previous status in the association at the expiration of his paid job.

The participants have been responsible for the rules adopted regarding initiation fee, for the optional feature regarding the fee at time of withdrawal, and for the setting up of a grievance committee.

There are at present 251 participants and 91 probationers, a total of 342. There are 1,441 applications awaiting action.

Practically all of the participants are of the wage-earning classes, skilled and unskilled, there being very few of the "white collar" classes in membership. The great majority, also, are receiving food relief from the city.

#### Activities Carried On

AMONG the services now available through the exchange are mid-day meals, clothing, fuel, barber service, furniture, automobile repair, and medical, dental, and legal service.

The Exchange has a furniture warehouse and runs a garage and a store in which reconditioned clothing (dresses, hats, shoes, men's suits, neckties, etc.) are sold.

*Clothing.*—The Exchange, shortly after it began operations, appealed to the public for used but serviceable clothing. The response was literally overwhelming and the Exchange was snowed under with some 6 or 7 carloads of clothing and hundreds and hundreds of pairs of shoes. The clothing donated is being sorted and that which can be made fit for use with a reasonable amount of labor is being washed or cleaned, pressed, and mended, ready to go to the store for sale.

Men's shirts and coats, too worn for further use in their original function, are being made, in the sewing room, into children's clothing.

The problem of shoe repair has not been met satisfactorily as yet, as the Exchange has been unable to obtain the services of a shoemaker. The question of mending material is another problem. A large quantity of rubber tread from automobile tires has, however,

been supplied to the association for use as sole leather and some machinery belting has also been used.

*Food.*—The Exchange does not as yet include food among the merchandise on sale in the store, except as surplus supplies are available from the restaurant.

The food for the restaurant is obtained in various ways. As an experiment, recently, barrels were placed in stores throughout the city, to receive any donations of groceries the citizens cared to make and any dented canned stuff which the dealers could not sell. In this way were received hundreds of cans of food, a large amount of navy beans, and other commodities. Meat is obtained partly from regular donations from local dealers who send in brains, kidneys, soup bones, hamburger steak, etc., and from the barter of clothing. Thus, clothing has been bartered to the country people for chickens, bacon, hams, flour, cornmeal, black-eyed peas, butter, eggs, etc. Tuxedo suits have been supplied to hotels for their waiters, in return for food supplies. Also, automobile repairs are exchanged with the farmers for produce.

*Fuel and lumber.*—Wood for fuel is being obtained by cutting from private wood lots whose owners have given the exchange permission to do this and by clearing out dead or dying trees from the land of the local power company. In some cases wood already cut has been given to the exchange for the hauling. Kindling is made from broken boxes, packing cases, etc.

As long as the exchange could make use of them a local tobacco company provided the exchange with 250 tobacco hogsheads a day. The staves from these were used for shingling houses, for kindling, and for lumber to build partitions, counters, tables, etc. The exchange still has a large supply of these on hand which it hopes to be able to barter, possibly with farmers, to be used in building repairs, etc.

*Housing.*—Shortly after the association began its work it undertook to find out the situation as regards housing accommodations in the city. In this the police department cooperated and a canvass was made, listing all the vacant dwelling properties (not including apartment-house vacancies). This survey disclosed hundreds of long-vacant premises. The association then located the owners and approached them regarding the possibilities of an arrangement whereby the association would renovate the dwelling (putting in at least 200 hours' work) in exchange for a lease of not less than 6 months, the owner to furnish the materials required.

The results were not up to expectations. Many of the owners were themselves in straitened circumstances and could not afford the outlay involved, especially since in many cases the repairs necessary included replacement of plumbing fixtures, window-glass, and wood for steps, porches, shutters, etc., in addition to paper, paint, etc.

Thus far the exchange has put into repair on this basis quarters for 19 families. Each family pays, as rent for these premises, 40 hours' labor per month, or 240 hours for 6 months' tenancy. As at least 200 hours' work must be put in on repairs, the exchange nets 40 hours to cover overhead expense.

The attempt is now being made to find a plan—whether by remission of all or part of owner's property taxes during the period of occupancy or by allowing the owner a small amount in rent—to obtain better cooperation from property owners.



*Furniture.*—Furniture is collected and the exchange has warehouse space across from the headquarters. Furniture is much needed, the association explains, "because when many unemployed families are moved into these houses which are provided for them by the Exchange, it is found that they haven't any furniture to move, merely some blankets and a few chairs in many cases."

*Medical and dental service.*—A number of local physicians and dentists have agreed to do a certain number of hours' work each month, at reduced rates for exchange members, on a scrip basis. The exchange performs its part of the bargain by supplying men to do their automobile repair work, cut lawns, clean windows, or any other work required.

*Farming operations.*—When the exchange announced that it desired to obtain land suitable for farming purposes, some 3,100 acres were offered to it, free. Much of the land was too far away to be practicable for the association's purposes, but three parcels, aggregating about 200 acres (the most distant being 16 miles from Richmond) have been taken over and are being worked. A tenant family has been placed on each farm and the farm laborers are taken out in trucks each day from the exchange. These men are given their noonday meal at the farm, a week's supplies being sent from the exchange at a time for the purpose.

Equipment needed for the farm operations has been obtained through loan or barter.

The exchange has been given the use of a greenhouse at Ashland (where the largest of the farms is located) and here have been raised many thousands of tomato and pepper plants, etc. Whereas most of the local farmers have lost these plants from cutworms, the exchange through having the greenhouse in which to raise the young plants has been able to avoid such losses. This fact has put the association in a strategic position and has made possible some interesting barter deals. Thus, in exchange for 1,000 potted tomato plants, the association obtained from a local farmer a tractor (and the farmer's son to drive it), triple plow, harrow, drag, and disks. In another deal 200 pepper plants purchased a truckload of sweetpotatoes.

The farm land is being planted to English beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, onions, tomatoes, etc., and the exchange is hopeful of obtaining crops sufficient to supply the members with fresh vegetables this summer, in addition to enough to can for the winter months.

The use of 1,000 grapevines and over 600 fruit trees has also been given to the exchange.

Men are being furnished by the exchange to the Federation of Garden Clubs to work 32 gardens, the produce from which will be turned over to the exchange kitchen.

#### Employment Furnished

*Within the organization.*—The services of the participants have been utilized mainly on work within the organization—sorting clothing and shoes, cleaning and renovating clothing, various farm operations, redecorating living quarters, etc. Each participant is limited to 3 days' work (24 hours) per week, except in cases of extreme need or of an unusual number of dependents.

The operating report for the period January 7 to March 31, 1933, showed that the 296 persons at that time participating in the work of

the exchange performed a total of 31,323 hours' work, for which scrip was issued.

In addition, varying numbers of men are obtained through the city relief agencies. These are men who are working 1 or 2 days per week, at the rate of \$2 per day, for food orders issued by the city agencies. Since the organization of the exchange some of these men have been sent to the latter and their services are being utilized in the preparation of the exchange farm land for spring planting and on some of the woodcutting work. About 196 men are being used in this way.

*Outside the organization.*—The exchange also acts as an employment agency for outside jobs; no commission or fee is charged for this service. In such cases, however, the organization sets no rate of pay, this being left to the individual man. Since its formation the exchange has placed on cash jobs of varying durations 250 persons, of whom 39 have thus obtained what are expected to be permanent jobs.

The following statement shows the services rendered by the exchange for the period January 7 to March 31, 1933.

Hours of scrip—	
Issued.....	31, 323
Redeemed.....	26, 859
Outstanding.....	4, 464
Merchandise and service sold to participants:	
93 cords of wood (\$9 per cord).....	\$837. 00
311 bundles of kindling wood (8 cents per bundle).....	24. 88
17 loads of kindling (\$2.50 per load).....	42. 50
Medical and dental services.....	55. 50
Barber-shop services.....	49. 50
4,318 midday meals in restaurant at exchange.....	1, 079. 50
Rent from houses and flats.....	380. 00
Moving-picture theater tickets.....	675. 00
Clothes, shoes, furniture, and other merchandise and services.....	3, 409. 87
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 6, 664. 75
Estimated value of stock on hand.....	5, 715. 00
Total.....	12, 379. 75
Hours-of-work receipts issued to public in return for merchandise.....	1, 868
Hours-of-work receipts redeemed.....	384
Hours-of-work receipts outstanding.....	1, 484
Merchandise bartered for other merchandise valued in merchandise-hours.....	1, 072½

The theater tickets shown in the report are donated by the local motion-picture houses, for the Saturday morning performance, and are issued by the exchange at the rate of two for 1 hour's work.

The report points out that only 384 hours' work have been called for by persons who have donated merchandise of various sorts, and expresses the opinion that probably few of the other outstanding credits will be redeemed and that "the work for these men will undoubtedly have to be continued to be made within the exchange activities."

During the week ending April 22, 1933, the exchange issued goods or services to the following value in labor hours: clothes 2,203, food 76, movies 156, wood 487, dental and medical service 26, furniture 123, barber shop 86, restaurant 564—total 3,721.

APRIL 26, 1933.

<sup>1</sup> Not the exact sum of the items, but as given in report

## Self-Help Movement in Pittsburgh

**A**T THE time of the Bureau's study the city of Pittsburgh had no going association which could be classified among the self-help organizations. A large number of the unemployed are organized in the Unemployed Citizens' League which has many locals scattered throughout the workers' districts of the city. These concentrate their efforts on helping the unemployed by protest meetings against evictions or by cooperating with the welfare organizations in improving the quality and quantity of food distributed to the unemployed.

### Barter Service and Food Exchange

**DURING** the last few weeks there have been several attempts by individual groups to start a barter and exchange organization in the city of Pittsburgh. One group, including a Congressman and several leading citizens, has opened headquarters and started operations as the Barter Service and Food Exchange of Pittsburgh. A large 8-story building was secured, rent free, in the down-town district of the city and a group of workers was put to work to clean up the premises in preparation for future activities. The organizers soon discovered, however, that to operate an exchange required considerable more time and effort than they could possibly devote to it. A meeting was therefore called of the representative civic and welfare organizations in the city as well as the outstanding business leaders interested in the movement, to organize a sponsoring committee of these agencies which would take over and run the exchange as a civic organization. It is hoped that the sponsoring committee will supply the necessary managerial element and the initial capital outlays to make the Barter Service and Food Exchange of Pittsburgh a going concern.

### Guyasuta Unemployed Bartercraft Association

**THE** Guyasuta Unemployed Bartercraft Association was sponsored by the Sharpsburg-Etna Rotary Club which met on February 23, 1933, and appropriated \$25 a month for 3 months to defray the initial expenses of such an organization. On February 27 the Barter Exchange of Sharpsburg was opened for registration after notices had been run in the local newspapers and sent out to various churches and clubs. The actual work of registration was done by the director of the Y.M.C.A., who was appointed director of barter and was assisted by several volunteer associates. Within 2 weeks the Barter Exchange had over 250 applicants for membership, and on March 9 a meeting was called which was attended by more than 175 persons. It was decided to start a house-to-house campaign for the purpose of acquainting the community with the idea of the proposed Barter Exchange.

The next day a Bartercraft group was organized which was to function separately from the Barter Exchange. This group, with a



membership of 75 volunteers, established headquarters in a building on the main street, consisting of a store room, basement, and a 6-room apartment on the second floor. These premises were donated and 12 men at once volunteered to clean up the building, it having been unoccupied for some time. On March 26, a benefit motion-picture show was held in the main theater of Sharpsburg and the membership of the Bartercraft organization acted as ushers. The admission charge was canned goods or other food products, and approximately 1,000 miscellaneous articles were received, including 267 cans of milk, 266 cans of beans, 130 cans of vegetables, 93 cans of soup, and 63 cans of tomatoes, the remainder consisting of home-canned vegetables and home-made jellies. The following Sunday, another benefit picture show was given in another theater and this was repeated the next Sunday in the third theater of the town. As a result of the three shows the organization was the beneficiary of food and other commodities to the value of over \$450; this was set down as the initial capital of the organization. After several meetings with the Emergency Relief Association, the latter appropriated \$500 to be used by the Bartercraft group in securing raw materials needed for the several activities started by the organization. Part of this money has already been used to purchase shirting goods and "Bartercraft" is ready to start making work shirts of various sizes which are to be sold to the membership in exchange for their work credits.

The present activities of the organization contain an experimental soap factory operated by two chemists, a shoe-repair department, a clothing department which has been mending the donated clothing, a dry-cleaning department, and a small laundry. An old truck, donated by an automobile agency, was overhauled by the members of the association and is now used for the transportation of workers and of the wood obtained by clearing fallen timber from a tract of land. Most of the old furniture secured through solicitation has now been remodeled, and the cabinetmakers, members of the association, are planning to start building flat-bottom boats to be sold or rented as pleasure boats on the rivers surrounding the Pittsburgh district.

Although in existence but a few weeks, "Bartercraft" is making considerable headway. The Barter Exchange and the Bartercraft Association are now in process of merging into one self-help organization. Plans are being made for a general drive to secure work such as house painting, repairing, and other jobs for the members of the organization. In the meantime several manufacturing projects are in the course of preparation which would supply jobs for the membership as well as goods which the organization will barter for food-stuffs.

#### McKeesport Barter and Exchange

THE McKeesport Barter and Exchange was started by a former radio dealer.

The original idea was to charge a 2 percent fee on the services of the exchange. This charge was never put into operation, however, and the participants of the exchange are merely asked to make a contribution toward the necessary operating expenses of the exchange.

Headquarters were opened on February 1, 1933, in a donated building and by April 16, 1933, the exchange had a registration of 1,235 persons who expressed their willingness to work with the organization.

Of the 582 contacts made by the exchange, for barter or for jobs for the membership, 181 have been completed. During the period between February 1 and April 16 the exchange secured 50 permanent jobs, chiefly housework for woman applicants, and 102 temporary jobs.

Although morally supported by the local charitable organizations, the McKeesport Barter and Exchange is managed as an independent, private organization. The staff consists of the manager, 2 male assistants, and 3 stenographers, none of whom receive any compensation for the services performed. There are no prospects of these workers ever getting compensation from the exchange proper but it is their hope that when outside jobs are available they will be given the first opportunity of securing those jobs

APRIL 19, 1933.

## Self-Help Movement in Indianapolis

**I**NDIANAPOLIS has three more or less active self-help units among the unemployed. These originated independently of each other but are now loosely organized into a Federated Indianapolis Self-Help Council.

### Unemployed League of Indianapolis

THE Unemployed League of Indianapolis was organized July 27, 1932, under the name of Unemployed Council of Indianapolis, to function as a branch of the South Bend National Organization of Unemployed. It was not originally intended as a barter or self-help organization and its aims were to help supply the unemployed with shelter, food, and clothing; to promulgate unemployment insurance and other State and national legislation which would benefit the unemployed; to protest eviction cases; and to work with the welfare associations to improve the quantity and kind of food distributed to the unemployed.

On August 1, 1932, however, a group of the unemployed members of this organization went out to the nearby farms and offered their help to the farmers in exchange for farm products. The work consisted of filling silos, pulling weeds, repairing barns, digging ditches, cutting corn, and performing other chores in exchange for which they received large quantities of potatoes, corn, tomatoes, beans, etc. This work was continued during the fall and the Unemployed League of Indianapolis received in payment the following farm products: 500 bushels of potatoes, 700 bushels of apples, 950 bushels of tomatoes, 200 bushels of carrots, 5,000 bushels of rhubarb, 7,000 dozen ears of corn, and smaller quantities of pumpkins, squash, cucumbers, etc. The entire supply was delivered to the headquarters of the organization and distributed to the membership in accordance with the individual needs. The distribution was extended even to those members who did not participate in the farm activities of the organization.

The neighborhood was solicited for furniture, old clothing, shoes, etc., by means of a house-to-house canvass. These too were delivered to the headquarters, reconditioned, and later distributed free to the unemployed members. At present the organization is receiving donations of large quantities of sweet milk and buttermilk, as well as some bread from several bakeries, and these are distributed daily to the members.

The organization has no capital and its resources are derived principally from the dues of 10 cents per month, which each member is required to pay; from collections at meetings of the organization and elsewhere; from weekly dances held at the headquarters of the organization, for which there is a 15-cent entrance charge; and from an occasional donation. While the payment of dues is required from all the members, those who cannot afford to pay have their cards stamped free, thus retaining their membership in the organization.

The Unemployed League of Indianapolis now has a membership of over 500 men and women. The management of the organization is in the hands of an executive committee, consisting of a chairman, a vice chairman, a corresponding and financial secretary, and a treasurer—all



elected at the regular meetings for a period of 3 months. This committee is empowered to handle all the affairs of the organization but is subject to recall by a vote of the membership upon the complaint of several members.

When the Indianapolis Self-Help Council was recently formed the Unemployed League of Indianapolis sent two delegates and officially joined the Council although the organization as such is not yet definitely committed to the usual activities carried on by barter organizations. Either independently or in conjunction with the other self-help units, this organization expects to repeat its farm activities during the coming summer and fall. It has also made definite arrangements for canning and preserving the fruit and vegetables which it expects to get in return for the work done on the farms.

### Indianapolis Self-Help Exchange

#### Oak Hill Unit

THIS self-help unit developed out of the activities carried on by the Leisure Hour Club, sponsored and organized by the Indianapolis Community Fund, for the purpose of supplying free entertainment to the unemployed in the various sections of the city. After several meetings devoted to the discussion of barter and self-help activities, the local was organized on December 29, 1932. At present it has a membership of 82 unemployed men and women of various occupations. No dues are required for membership and all applicants are given a card which entitles them to the privileges of the organization.

With the exception of securing some old furniture and clothing and renovating these articles to be used by the unemployed members in need, this organization has not been active in self-help work. It did acquire a tract of land of about 100 acres and at the time of the Bureau's study was planning to start the work of clearing and plowing the land on a cooperative basis. Lack of resources, however, particularly for transportation, and lack of zeal on the part of the membership proper make it doubtful whether they will carry through these activities.

#### Brightwood Unit

The Brightwood unit, the youngest unit of the Indianapolis Self-Help Exchange, was organized on March 7, 1933, chiefly through the activity of Mr. Bruce and Mr. Morrison, two unemployed workers, assisted by Miss Gertrude Brown, a former social worker. Although in existence but a few weeks, this new local has performed a considerable amount of work in supplying its membership with bread, milk, and old clothing, and in starting several cooperative activities for the purpose of supplying work and sustenance for the members. The local now has a garden project covering 100 acres of land and has secured more than two thirds of the seed necessary to start working on the land. It is intended to raise some early vegetables but the greater portion will be of the type which can be canned for use during the winter. The men working on the project are to receive credits or scrip, at the rate of 50 cents per hour. The produce will be the property of the organization and will either be sold to the membership in exchange for their credits or distributed to those of the unemployed who cannot participate in the working of the land.

To supply the organization with the necessary initial capital the members are canvassing for old clothing, old furniture and other items which are brought to the headquarters of the organization, remodeled, and then sold at auction; the funds so obtained are the property of the organization. In addition, the members have agreed to turn over to the organization 25 percent of their earnings from such work as sodding lawns, painting and repairing houses, helping the farmers, etc.

At present the organization has over 500 members, of whom 380 have already been classified by their former occupations as well as by other types of work they would be willing to perform. Among the classified are 135 laborers, 41 house workers, 29 painters, 17 carpenters, 16 truck drivers, 13 machinists, and 121 with miscellaneous occupations.

The Brightwood unit has not yet been incorporated. The rules of the organization provide that it be run, not for private profit or individual gain, but for mutual aid and cooperative self-help. It is nonpartisan and nonsectarian, and no dues are required from the membership. No salaries are to be paid to the officials of the organization who constitute the executive board, consisting of chairman, secretary, treasurer, and three other members. Although the affairs of the organization are managed by this board, the members as a whole are keenly interested in the various projects undertaken by the organization. They are imbued with a feeling that the organization is there to help them to help themselves and gradually relieve the city from the burden of charitable aid extended to most of the members in the organization. The regular weekly meetings of the organization are so popular that the present headquarters of the organization have proved to be too small. Although the use of the building is donated rent free the organization will be obliged to seek larger quarters not only for the meetings but for the housing of the various activities now in process of preparation..

#### Indianapolis Self-Help Council

THIS organization is intended as a federation of all the independent self-help units, having a membership of 25 or more unemployed workers, for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the unemployed and of developing the spirit of cooperation within the individual units as well as between the units in the community. Each self-help organization is entitled to send two representatives to the council. In addition, individuals interested in the problem of self-help among the unemployed will be permitted to become members of the council when voted on by the entire membership of the organization.

The council has held several meetings to discuss problems of its own organization and to determine the relationship between the council and the individual units. It has created several committees, including those on organization, industries, finances, housing, education, food, and health; no definite work has as yet been accomplished either by these committees or by the council. It is hoped, however, that by helping the three active units in their gardening projects and by organizing the several additional units now in prospect in other districts of the city, the council will lay the foundation for its future work which will consist primarily in helping the various units to work together on a cooperative basis.

APRIL 12, 1933.

### Barter and Exchange Movement of Chicago

**A**S FAR as could be ascertained, there is no organization in Chicago which could be included in the barter and exchange movement. There are a number of large and small stores and offices organized for the purpose of barter, but these are in the hands of private individuals and are managed for personal gain only. At the time of the Bureau's investigation there were two attempts, one by a prominent architect and another by a group of individuals, including Prof. Paul H. Douglas and Robert M. Lovett, of Chicago University, to promulgate a barter and exchange organization for the city of Chicago. Both plans are extensive in scope and include definite proposals to place workers on jobs in certain clothing, shoe, and other manufacturing plants which are either closed altogether or utilizing only small percentages of their plants. The unemployed placed on such jobs are to be paid in scrip issued by the organization, which is to be redeemed in foodstuffs and other commodities normally required in the average workingman's standard of living.

The Fort Dearborn Traders, one of the nonprofit-making organizations established to carry on the activities outlined above, has already been incorporated and detailed plans have been worked out to get the organization started in the very near future. The other plan, sponsored by Alfred S. Alschuler, a prominent architect of the city, and supported by several leading citizens in Chicago, has also made considerable headway. To date, however, neither organization has gone beyond the paper stage.

APRIL 5, 1933.

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### Self-Help Movement in Washington, D.C.

**T**HE Council of Social Agencies has made an effort to develop a self-help program in Washington, taking housing conditions as its first project. One real estate firm has given its support to the movement by assisting to locate suitable houses. Several houses have been selected whose owners were willing to cooperate with the self-help organization, but little cooperation has been received from the real estate group as a whole.

The program has recently been taken up by the District of Columbia Committee on Employment for further study and development. For some time past this committee has been carrying on a garden project, started in 1932, and a clothes-conservation department. The latter has a staff of 1 paid manager, 1 assistant, and 24 volunteer workers to assort and distribute the clothes. Eighteen to twenty women from among the unemployed are normally engaged in this department which last winter collected 21,233 and distributed 18,407 garments.

MAY 1, 1933.



## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

### Federal Act Providing for Relief of Unemployment Through Reforestation

**A**N ACT (Public Act No. 5) for the relief of unemployment was passed by the Seventy-third Congress, and approved by President Roosevelt on March 31, 1933.

The main purpose of the new law is to provide employment for idle men in reforestation work on public lands. The President is empowered to extend the work "to lands owned by counties and municipalities and lands in private ownership"; such extension is, however, limited to "such kinds of cooperative work as are now provided for by acts of Congress in preventing and controlling forest fires and the attacks of forest-tree pests and diseases and such work as is necessary in the public interest to control floods."

The control and direction of the work is placed under four governmental departments—those of Labor, War, Agriculture, and Interior. The President's authority under the act extends for 2 years. Each of the 250,000 members of the reforestation corps accepted for duty must agree to remain in the civilian conservation corps for 6 months and obey those in authority and observe all rules and regulations. Infraction of any regulations renders the member liable to expulsion. Although an injury or disease received while on duty cannot be made the basis of any claim against the Government, all members of the corps are entitled to the provisions of the workmen's compensation act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742) which provides compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties.

The law does not specifically request an appropriation of new funds, but for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act the use of unobligated funds appropriated for public works is authorized.

Public projects already commenced or to be started within 90 days are not to be disturbed nor are funds already allocated as maintenance funds for river and harbor improvements.

The complete text of the law follows:

**SECTION 1.** For the purpose of relieving the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment now existing in the United States, and in order to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public works, the President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and by utilizing such existing departments or agencies as he may designate, to provide for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed, in the construction, maintenance and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the reforestation of lands belonging to the United States or to the several States which are suitable for timber production, the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, the construction, maintenance or repair of paths, trails and fire-lanes in the national parks and national forests, and such

other work on the public domain, National and State, and Government reservations incidental to or necessary in connection with any projects of the character enumerated, as the President may determine to be desirable: *Provided*, That the President may in his discretion extend the provisions of this act to lands owned by counties and municipalities and lands in private ownership, but only for the purpose of doing thereon such kinds of cooperative work as are now provided for by acts of Congress in preventing and controlling forest fires and the attacks of forest-tree pests and diseases and such work as is necessary in the public interest to control floods. The President is further authorized, by regulation, to provide for housing the persons so employed and for furnishing them with such subsistence, clothing, medical attendance and hospitalization, and cash allowance, as may be necessary, during the period they are so employed, and, in his discretion, to provide for the transportation of such persons to and from the places of employment. That in employing citizens for the purposes of this act no discrimination shall be made on account of race, color, or creed; and no person under conviction for crime and serving sentence therefor shall be employed under the provisions of this act. The President is further authorized to allocate funds available for the purposes of this act, for forest research, including forest products investigations, by the Forest Products Laboratory.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the President is authorized to enter into such contracts or agreements with States as may be necessary, including provisions for utilization of existing State administrative agencies, and the President, or the head of any department or agency authorized by him to construct any project or to carry on any such public works, shall be authorized to acquire real property by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise, but the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any property so acquired.

SEC. 3. Insofar as applicable, the benefits of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916, as amended, shall extend to persons given employment under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby authorized to be expended, under the direction of the President, out of any unobligated moneys heretofore appropriated for public works (except for projects on which actual construction has been commenced or may be commenced within 90 days, and except maintenance funds for river and harbor improvements already allocated), such sums as may be necessary; and an amount equal to the amount so expended is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the same purposes for which such moneys were originally appropriated.

SEC. 5. That the unexpended and unallotted balance of the sum of \$300,000,000 made available under the terms and conditions of the act approved July 21, 1932, entitled "An act to relieve destitution", and so forth, may be made available, or any portion thereof, to any State or Territory or States or Territories without regard to the limitation of 15 per centum or other limitations as to per centum.

SEC. 6. The authority of the President under this act shall continue for the period of two years next after the date of the passage hereof and no longer.

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### Cost of Placement by Public Employment Offices in California

**D**URING the biennium which closed June 30, 1932, the Division of State Free Employment Agencies of California spent \$203,437, according to the report of the State department of industrial relations for that period. Within these two years the number of jobs filled was 191,424, the average cost per placement being \$1.06, which is considerably higher than for any of the 5 previous bienniums, the figures for which are: 1920-22, 54 cents; 1922-24, 36 cents; 1924-26, 46 cents; 1926-28, 54 cents; and 1928-30, 61 cents. This rise in cost in the biennial period 1930-32 is attributed to the severe industrial depression. When there is a great dearth of jobs the number of placements naturally falls and yet "the organization that was built up

during good times must be retained, prepared to meet the demand for jobs when employment conditions change for the better."

It is estimated, however, in the above report, that if the 191,424 jobs secured free of charge through the State employment offices had been obtained through private employment agencies, the cost to clients would have been \$853,751.04, on the basis that the average cost to workers per placement through such private offices was \$4.46 in the biennium 1930-32.

### State and Local Expenditures on Wisconsin Public Employment Offices

THE total expenditures by State and local governments in support of the 10 public employment offices of Wisconsin for four annual periods are given in the accompanying table from the biennial report of the Industrial Commission of that State for 1930-32.

EXPENDITURES BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN WISCONSIN, 1928 TO 1931

Year	Expenditures by—			Number of persons placed	Average cost per person placed
	State government	Local governments	Total		
1928.....	\$42,549.40	\$15,149.17	\$57,698.57	100,316	\$0.58
1929.....	41,432.85	16,648.62	58,081.47	101,183	.57
1930.....	42,638.60	16,129.06	58,767.66	52,021	1.13
1931.....	41,703.61	18,104.14	59,807.75	40,660	1.47

Included in the current statistical reports of the operations of the public employment offices are a monthly report on activities and a weekly labor clearance report.

The United States Employment Service has been extending the franking privilege to Wisconsin's cooperating public employment offices, and at the time the biennial report was in preparation was paying the salaries of two clerical employees, aggregating \$2,460 per annum.

### Relief of Unemployment Through Land Colonization in Canada

THE description of the general Dominion plan for the relief of unemployment through land settlement and of the results of the colonization, given in the following pages, is taken from reports from the American consular officers in the various Provinces.<sup>1</sup> The reports were written in the latter part of 1932, with the exception of those for Quebec and New Brunswick which were prepared earlier in the year.

A Dominion-wide relief settlement plan was put into effect early in 1932. This plan had its origin in a policy begun by the Canadian Minister of Immigration and Colonization, who took office in the summer of 1930.

<sup>1</sup> Damon C. Woods, consul at Toronto; G. E. Chamberlin, consul general, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Wesley Frost, consul general, Montreal, Quebec; Robert F. Woodward, vice consul, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Fred-eric C. Johnson, vice consul, Fredericton, New Brunswick; and Ely E. Palmer, consul general, Harold S. Tewell, consul, and Laurence W. Taylor, vice consul, Vancouver, British Columbia.



## General Dominion Plan

For several years prior to 1930 immigration to Canada had averaged approximately 150,000 per year. The number of immigrants for 1928 to 1931 are as follows:

1928.....	151, 597
1929.....	167, 722
1930.....	163, 288
1931.....	88, 223

The immigration of agriculturists to Canada had for decades been encouraged by the Canadian Government and aided by the railroads. It was, however, realized that many immigrants who were admitted as farmers or farm workers gravitated to the cities and it became apparent, therefore, that two lines of action were necessary: The adoption of a restrictive immigration policy; and the centering of efforts of all agencies, previously given to the encouragement of immigration upon the colonization and placing in productive employment of people already within Canadian borders.

In the fall of 1930 the Dominion colonization service and the colonization departments of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways undertook a cooperative back-to-the-land movement with the object of establishing on farms unemployed families possessed of a background of practical experience and adequate personal capital to enable them to get a start, and the placement of single unemployed men in farm work. In the 2-year period ending September 30, 1932, the Department of Immigration and Colonization and the railways were instrumental in settling 9,493 such families and placing 20,689 single men in farm occupations. The Provinces, particularly Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan, were similarly effective in this work.

## Financial Assistance to Settlers

In the course of the work described it was found that many families with farm experience, desirous of earning a subsistence from the land, had no financial resources or property assets of consequence. The Federal Government decided to apply expenditures, that would otherwise be spent in the form of direct relief for such families in urban centers where they would be idle, toward assisting selected families to settle on land with the opportunity of self-support. The Federal Government, through the Minister of Labor, conveyed this purpose to the premiers of the nine Provinces by telegram dated May 6, 1932, which read as follows:

Government has decided to apply unemployment relief expenditures toward assisting selected families earn subsistence on the land and put themselves on self-supporting basis. Have decided to contribute as nonrecoverable relief expenditure a sum not exceeding \$200 per family and not exceeding one-third cost relief settlement plan submitted by Province and approved by Dominion. Provincial government responsible for administration of scheme including selection of families, location of farms, and settlement families thereon. While this is essentially an unemployment relief measure Government urges necessity careful selection of families and land location in order that substantial measure of permanent settlement will ensue. Province to set up qualified committee including representative Federal Land Settlement Department and Colonization Representatives of Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways to review matter as it concerns your Province. No part of relief expenditure to be applied to the acquiring or renting of land. The proposal contemplates utilization of Crown lands and farms now owned by municipalities and private owners which

may be acquired with no down payment and on favorable terms. Dominion expenditure will be made progressively as equal expenditure made by Province and municipality concerned. Final arrangements to be reduced to agreement between Dominion and Province. In view of advanced season request earliest possible intimation your views.

Eight of the nine Provinces have entered into land settlement agreements with the Dominion Government, the one exception being Prince Edward Island, where unemployment is said not to be serious. The agreements made between the Dominion Government and three of the Provinces—Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta—contain a clause to take care of settlement in districts without municipal organization and the agreement with the Province of Nova Scotia provides for cooperation with that Province in settlement under the Nova Scotia miners' land settlement act.

#### Results of Plan

The settlement of families under the Dominion-Provincial agreements, since May 6, 1932, has resulted in the placing of about 1,650 families upon land in the six Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. All of these Provinces, together with British Columbia, have announced their intention of proceeding with the plan during the winter months. It is expected that 1933 will witness a much greater volume of settlement than that effected during 1932, the agreement providing that the obligation continue until March 1934.

Land utilized in the settlement scheme has been mainly of two types: (1) Provincial Crown lands—mostly wooded, though in many cases with several acres cleared—each holding of sufficient size (80 to 160 acres) to represent a potential farm unit; and (2) privately owned, unoccupied farms which are available with no down payment or a cash payment of any kind during the first two years of occupation by a settler (the area varying from 50 to 160 acres).

The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Alberta in 1932 have conducted settlement of about 900 families wholly on Crown lands, while the Province of Saskatchewan has settled 228 families on Crown lands and 155 on privately owned lands. The Province of Manitoba has settled 166 families wholly on privately owned lands.

#### Comments and Conclusions

Relief land settlement in Canada is primarily an unemployment measure and not a scheme for permanent colonization. The advantages and defects of State-aided land settlement were not involved. Direct relief was costing the Governments jointly an average of \$600 per family for a 2-year period and from the taxpayer's viewpoint the temporary relief settlement plan was better than maintenance of the dependent families in comparative idleness at public expense for a similar period.

The plan thus far has embraced what may be termed "farms" or "potential farm units" on which families may ultimately be expected to maintain themselves. Crown land with suitable soil is available in most of the Provinces and a considerable number of vacant farms are to be found in each Province. Many sites are therefore available for settlement and many families with previous farm experience are among those now destitute and subject to public relief.

There has been no appreciable use for relief settlement of small plots of land near industrial centers and insofar as the Canadian unemployment problem is concerned, it is deemed unwise to extend the scope of the plan to include settlement on small allotments in industrial areas, but a committee is giving this question further study.

#### Working of Plan in Ontario

SINCE the Ontario government, on September 1, 1932, began actively to apply the relief land settlement scheme, 426 families, numbering approximately 2,500 persons, have been taken from urban localities and placed on suitable Crown farm lands. Over 45 municipalities have participated in the work. So favorable has the public reaction been to the movement that many more applications than could be acted upon have been received by the committee in charge of the work. Only heads of families are eligible under the act and no single men have been accepted. The committee has used particular care in the selection of applicants and in the choice of lands for development and feels that to date the results have been highly satisfactory. Less than 10 percent of the selected applicants have failed to answer the committee's requirements, several being deserters, some malingerers, and others incapacitated for different reasons from pursuing the tasks undertaken. Settlement was discontinued October 10, 1932, on account of the intense cold in northern Ontario, but it is expected that 2,000 families will be settled in 1933.

As previously indicated, the initial financial outlay for the settlement of a family under the plan is \$600, of which the Dominion Government pays \$200 and the Province and municipality \$200 each. The municipality assumes the responsibility of selecting the families, completing the applications, and contributing its share of the fund. Upon receipt of the application and check from the municipality the Provincial committee investigates the applicant, his wife, and family, in their home, and secures information as to whether they are likely to become suitable pioneers. If the application is approved, the committee pays the transportation of the head of the family to New Ontario (in the northern part of the Province), where he is met by an official who assists him in making a selection of a Crown-land lot. The settler remains on the land until he has finished his house, the necessary expense of which comes out of the fund allotment. In the meantime his family remains on municipal relief. When the local supervisor notifies the committee that the house is fit for winter occupation, a part of the individual fund is used to defray the transportation of the wife, children, and household effects to the new home. After the family reunion, the fund provides subsistence allowance, to a maximum of \$10 per month, until a crop is harvested. The balance of the fund is expended for the first plowing, for seed potatoes, seed grain, and garden seed and, if any sum remains, for the purchase of livestock.

Government representatives make frequent visits to the settler and guide him in building his house, clearing his home enclosure, and preparing his farm work. The supervisor makes weekly reports as to the progress the man is making. If the man is found to be unsatisfactory, with no chance of success, the committee is empowered to return the family to the municipality from which it comes.



## Nova Scotia

THE first and only legislation in Nova Scotia dealing with land settlement was an act passed by the General Assembly of the Province at Halifax March 30, 1932, "to assist in the settlement of vacant and other unoperated farms, and to relieve the unemployment situation in the coal-mining districts of the Province."

The act provides for the appointment by the Governor-in-Council of a board of five members, the Nova Scotia Miners' Land Settlement Board, which is given full power to carry out the provisions of the act. The board is empowered to acquire, hold, and dispose of farms or agricultural lands and to subdivide such lands before disposal; to acquire stock and agricultural implements; and to erect buildings and to carry on farming operations. The act provides that applicants for assistance must be over the age of 21 years, the head of a household, with dependents, and must have had satisfactory experience in farming. In addition, the provisions of this act are confined exclusively to those engaged in or having been engaged in the mining industry. While this relief measure has been in operation only a few months, it has thus far worked satisfactorily and it is proposed to continue the system of relief until the available funds are exhausted or the eligible families in the mining areas are provided with farms. Only those men who originally came from farms or have farming experience are placed upon these holdings as it is believed that without previous experience in agriculture few could make a living on these holdings. In the past, mine laborers have been largely recruited from the farms of Nova Scotia, consequently a considerable portion of the miners of the Province are eligible for relief under this act.

It was stated by a member of the board that up to the middle of November 1932, 125 miners and their families had been placed on farms at an approximate cost to the government of \$1,300 per family or a total of \$162,500.

Quebec <sup>2</sup>

THE depression has stimulated the promotion of land settlement in the Province of Quebec through the return to abandoned farms in sections which have long been cultivated and also through the colonization of hitherto uncultivated regions. The settlers are French Canadians who have been living in New England cities and factory towns and French-Canadian families or individuals from the cities and factory towns of the Province of Quebec.

## Resettling Abandoned Farms

A considerable number of French-Canadian factory workers who have had no jobs for the last two years have considered returning to their own farm lands or purchasing comparatively low-priced abandoned farms. Up to the present nothing has been done by the Provincial government to regulate this movement. In many instances city residents have merely returned to their parents or relatives living on farms. In other instances the bargains in farm lands in the section of the Province from which the urban workers came have been an incentive for such workers to return to their native districts.

<sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, September 1932, pp. 514-520.

## Repatriation of French Canadians from New England

In 1930 the Quebec movement to repatriate French Canadians in the United States gained momentum, and a permanent office of the Quebec Ministry of Colonization, Game, and Fisheries was established in New Hampshire. In that year, 347 families, including 1,708 persons, were placed for the most part upon abandoned farms in the south-central section of the Province; and in 1931, 455 families (2,173 persons) were recruited and distributed mainly in the long-settled farming areas between the border of the United States and the St. Lawrence River. In the summer of 1931 it was reported that 95 percent of the families who had gone back in 1930 were still on the farms.

## Colonization of New Lands

*Uncultivated regions adaptable for settlement.*—The area of the Province of Quebec is 594,000 square miles, excluding Ungava or New Quebec. The rigorous climate in the northern districts has resulted in leaving both the private and public domains chiefly for lumbering (including wood pulp for newsprint paper), mining, and hydroelectric developments. Thus the first task of the settler is to clear the land, and this has in some regions been facilitated through forest fires. A few years ago the Provincial government undertook to clear some parts of each homestead before its purchase by the settler. This procedure, however, was found too expensive and was abandoned.

On June 30, 1930, the completely surveyed Provincial lands available for immediate purchase by prospective settlers totaled 8,463,816 acres. The total areas, however, disposed of in recent years have averaged about 165,000 acres per annum. Admittedly, a very large percentage of the sales are not permanent, as the would-be colonists become discouraged and go back to the more cultivated regions of the Province. In 1930, for instance, the Province sold 164,696 acres, and 121,461 acres were returned by previous purchasers.

*Conditions of sale to homesteaders.*—Practically ever since Canadian confederation in 1867 settlers have been able to buy uncleared lands from the Province of Quebec for 60 cents an acre. The first payment has varied from \$10 to \$20 and at present stands at the first-mentioned figure. The remaining payments are spread over 5 years. As a rule each pioneer settler is restricted to tracts of 100 acres, but if he has four or more children under 16 years of age he may be granted a second tract of the same size.

According to a reliable private estimate, \$416,000 was expended by the Province during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, for direct relief to settlers—including food, household necessities, and clothing. The number of families assisted was 4,285. Supplemental indirect relief costing \$613,400 was also provided, benefiting 5,000 families.

*Free land for returned soldiers.*—In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, under the Quebec Soldier Settlement Act, 24 grants of land totaling 2,400 acres were made by the ministry of colonization to returned soldiers.<sup>3</sup>

*Results of colonization work.*—According to the statistics of the Provincial colonization and propaganda agency at Quebec, 25,482 settlers' certificates were issued by that office during the 7 years closing

<sup>3</sup> The Dominion Government's soldiers' land settlement scheme has cost Canada \$54,000,000 and is still piling up losses of \$1,000,000 per year.



June 30, 1931. In addition, it is estimated that during the same period 11,666 certificates have been issued in various towns, making a total in round numbers of 37,000 certificates, which, the report states, should be increased by approximately 50 percent to ascertain the number of persons involved.

Even the most ardent promoters of colonization acknowledge that the settlers face a life of hardship and strenuous labor—quite comparable to pioneer settlers in the United States 100 years or more ago, except that the weather is not so favorable and there is much less hope of becoming prosperous.

It is not surprising, the report states, that a large percentage of the prospective colonists give up their projects after one or two seasons and return to the localities from which they came.

*Attitude of governmental authorities.*—It is doubtful whether the Provincial government of Quebec will continue its expenditures for settlers, as the treasury of the Province has been affected severely by the depression.

Undoubtedly, the unemployment-relief construction work carried on in the past 2 years has substantially aided colonization by providing labor for settlers in need of cash for food in the early period of their homesteading. These projects were conducted under an agreement that one third of the cost thereof was to be met by the Dominion Government, one third by the Province, and one third by local governments. In 1932, the Dominion Government stated that it was not willing to go on with this scheme for the year; and the financial situation of the local governments would not permit them to continue under such arrangement. The Premier of Quebec announced that the Provincial government would extend an undetermined amount of assistance for colonization, but that its program had not yet been fully formulated.

#### Manitoba

EARLY in 1932 the Manitoba Government approved a back-to-the-land method of unemployment relief which originally provided for placing approximately 1,000 families, then on relief in Winnipeg and other urban centers, on farms at a cost not to exceed the amount which would be paid out in their case for direct relief over a period of 12 months. It was recommended that a fund of \$500,000 be placed in a trust account to be disbursed by a commission, this amount to be charged on direct relief amounts payable one third by the Dominion Government, one third by the Provincial government, and one third by the urban center where the unemployed family originated.

Three stipulations were made by the Provincial government as necessary to the farm-settlement plan: (1) The municipality from which the families are sent will be responsible for a period of 4 years; that is, should the families become destitute they will be taken care of in some way; (2) the plan will be made available to residents in any urban center of Manitoba, and not only to residents of the city of Winnipeg; (3) a commission of proper official standing will be formed so that a responsible body will be in charge of disbursements.

The Manitoba Rural Rehabilitation Commission was formed in May 1932 and is now well organized and operating efficiently. In the same month the farm-settlement plan was put into actual prac-



tice, and since then 165 families have been established on farms; as yet none of these families has returned to the city. The commission has determined that the quota to be settled on the land in this manner will be limited to 500 families in 3 years. Although this is only half of the number mentioned when the plan was being formulated, the experience derived from former colonization projects has led the commission to be cautious in approving families for this type of relief. The commission considers only those applicants for such relief who have had previous rural experience, and in most cases also requires the wife to have had experience in country life.

A family approved by the commission is referred to the Canadian Pacific Railway land department, the Canadian National Railway land department, the Soldiers' Settlement Board, or the Canada Colonization Company. With the assistance of these agencies the family is expected to find a farm on which it may settle and which is potentially a sufficiently reliable source of income to meet the requirements of the commission. The commission had originally 25 farms provided by the Soldiers' Settlement Board and 25 provided by the Manitoba Farm Loans Board. Most of these farms are quarter sections but a few of them consist of 5- and 10-acre lots near the city of Winnipeg. Farms for the purpose have since been obtained from individuals and mortgage or insurance companies through the assistance of the colonization agencies named, or by direct solicitation of members of the commission. The only advantage to individuals or companies who offer their farms for the use of the commission in this manner, since they must agree to pay the taxes for 2 years, is the possibility that the farm may be improved by the resident family and may be purchased at the end of 2 years at a predetermined price. There is, however, little difficulty in obtaining farms, since there are at present approximately 10,000 parcels of land, mostly quarter sections, offered for tax sale by various municipalities in the Province of Manitoba at prices ranging from 25 cents to \$2 an acre. One municipality has given farms to settlers now on them if they will agree to pay 2 years' back taxes at 40 cents an acre. But the back-to-the-land plan provides for no capital payment for land out of the relief funds, so the settlers obtain suitable farms without even providing the small sums necessary to purchase them, with the expectation that they will preserve existing buildings from ruin and will increase the value of the farms in general.

A sum of \$600 is deposited to the credit of each family with the city treasurer of Winnipeg whence most of the families come, but the money is not disbursed to the intending settlers; it is paid only at the order of the treasurer who endorses their requisition slips. The \$600 is prorated to cover the first 2 years' expenses of the newly settled family. Expenditures for each year are confined to \$300, which is in general the cost of maintaining the average-sized family on relief. The saving will come in the third year when the families are expected to be completely self-supporting.

The commission provides each family with a monthly "grocery check", varying in maximum amounts from \$10 to \$15 according to the size of the family, or an amount equal to that which would have been paid if the family had remained in the city on relief. Of 165 families thus relieved, 140 were settled on the land early enough in the 1932 season to plant their gardens, to put up hay for their stock

for winter, and to raise grain to feed their hens and pigs. Under the system in operation at present every dollar of the annual family appropriation that is not used for food and house repairs may be applied to the purchase of livestock and farm implements. In general it is expected that \$250 of the \$600 will be used to buy livestock with the approval of the Provincial government livestock branch. The settlers have, in many cases, contrived to be fairly close neighbors and have pooled their resources of cattle and horses and machinery.

The back-to-the-land method of relief has had a particular appeal to the local popular imagination which has created publicity for benefit theatrical performances and public dances to provide funds for clothing and other requirements of the settlers not taken into consideration in the \$600 appropriation. Since the average total expenditure so far for the relief of 50 of these families, chosen at random from the 160 settlers, has been \$37 a month, it is believed that the plan is economical, and the project is also believed to be uniformly successful in the satisfaction given the settlers, but at best it can provide for only a small percentage of the 5,956 families now on relief in Winnipeg alone.

#### New Brunswick <sup>4</sup>

THE New Brunswick Government is taking initial steps for establishing new settlements for the unemployed on the Crown lands of the Province. Surveys of the agricultural potentialities of these public lands are being made by the officials of the New Brunswick Department of Lands and Mines. The new settlements are to be located in the central and southern St. John River Valley, and the settlers will be recruited mainly from the cities of Fredericton and St. John, where numerous families are undergoing hardships as a result of unemployment.

The scheme under which the relief money will be disbursed to the families is participated in by the Dominion, the Provincial, and the municipal governments. Each family will be allotted \$600 and 100 acres of land and will be obliged to reside on the land and cultivate a minimum of 10 acres. Wherever it is practicable, the new settlements will be located within a short distance of a city or town, so that neighboring markets will be available, as this is highly important in the placement of settlers. It is intended to select settlers who have had more or less experience in farming and persons who are physically fitted to be pioneers.

#### British Columbia

AFTER some delay in perfecting its plans, the Government of British Columbia announced in the latter half of 1932 the completion of preparations to place upon unoccupied farm lands a certain number of families receiving unemployment relief in urban centers. Only married men with families and single men with dependents, preferably those who have had previous agricultural experience, and who are now receiving or are entitled to receive unemployment relief, will be considered as applicants for land settlement under the scheme.

The plan contemplates that equal parts of the cost of land settlement shall be borne by the Dominion and Provincial governments and the municipalities from which families are taken and placed on farms. A

<sup>4</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, September 1932, pp. 513, 514.



maximum sum of \$600 has been determined as the amount that shall be contributed to each family for the first 2 years, \$500 being allocated for the first year and \$100 for the second year. Of the allowance for the first year, \$250 has been estimated as the average cost of necessary building material, \$70 will be devoted to the purchase of stock and implements, and not to exceed \$15 per month will be allotted for maintenance. The \$100 reserved for the second year, it is hoped, may not be required in every case inasmuch as it has been demonstrated that the relief of families in rural districts costs much less than in centers of population. None of the allotment, however, may be devoted to the purchase or leasing of farm lands, in order to maintain the paramount purpose to relieve distress.

The Dominion Government has indicated that it is prepared to provide one third of the financial assistance necessary, but not in excess of one third of \$171,000 in the 2-year period, thus limiting the plan with Federal assistance to 285 families. So far, over 2,000 applicants for land settlement are said to have registered. Municipalities in which vacant farm lands are available are said to be reluctant to support the plan, evidently from fear that the new settlers eventually will become public charges upon their hands, although the Provincial government has undertaken to guarantee that any family that fails to succeed within the 2-year period will be returned to the municipality from which it came.

It is proposed that all settlements shall be made on lands convenient to the larger urban centers and markets of the Province, and if rural municipalities are unwilling that such use be made of farms within their borders that have reverted for nonpayment of taxes, the Provincial government has selected between 300 and 500 parcels of land in unorganized territory that will be devoted to that purpose. Administration of the land-settlement scheme is vested in an advisory board composed of Federal and Provincial officials, and representatives of the colonization departments of the two transcontinental railways, and boards of trade, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Lands of British Columbia.

Although the Dominion Government was requested to supply \$50,000 as its initial contribution in financing the scheme, the total amount available from all sources in November 1932 was said to be \$30,000, or sufficient to establish 50 families.

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### Keeping Up the Morale of the English Unemployed<sup>1</sup>

**A**N ALMOST inevitable consequence of prolonged unemployment is a loss of skill and a deterioration in the courage and self-respect of those who for months can find nothing to do and who, in addition to the physical hardships and mental anxieties of their position discover that they are in constant danger of being looked upon as work shy or unemployable. In England a number of activities have been undertaken to deal with this situation, ranging from the provision of amusement and opportunities for physical exercise up to

<sup>1</sup> The data on which this article is based are from Great Britain, Parliamentary Reports, Mar. 2, 1933; Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, Final report, London, 1932 (Cmd. 4185); Labor Magazine (London), December 1932; Labor Management (London), March 1933; Progress and the Scientific Worker (London), Jan.-Feb. 1933; and Manchester Guardian, issues of Nov. 11, Dec. 21, and Jan. 3, 1933.



training for varied occupations and the development of mental and cultural interests. In a general way and with much overlapping, these activities fall into three groups: Government training work; the work of the "Unemployed Associations", guided by the local trade councils; and the efforts of voluntary social agencies, which of late have been correlated to some extent by the National Council for Social Service.

### Government Training Centers for Men

THE first of the Government training centers was opened in 1925 for the purpose of fitting for industrial life some of the young men who, owing to the war and the subsequent depression, had never had an opportunity to serve an apprenticeship or otherwise acquire a skilled trade or regular employment by the established methods. The results were so good that other training centers were added and the work was widened to take in men whom it was desirable to transfer from the depressed areas, especially from the mining districts, to other parts of the country where there might be openings for those fitted to take them. Some centers were opened especially to prepare volunteers for emigration to Canada or Australia for placement as agricultural workers. The growth of unemployment in the Dominions has cut off the possibility of emigration, but the Government has maintained its centers, using them either to prepare men for specific trades or to improve their general employability. According to the report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, by February 1931 there were 11 of these centers with accommodations for 4,170 trainees. Training was given in the building, furniture, and metal trades, and in such miscellaneous lines as gas and hot-water fitting, electric and oxyacetylene welding, coach building, main laying, glass bending, and terrazzo work. The trainees are all volunteers who have satisfied the authorities that they possess the physical and mental qualities necessary if they are to receive the full benefit of the training and be suitable for placing at the end of their courses.

Up to June 1932, 35,394 men had been admitted to Government training centers since the inception of the scheme in 1925, of whom 2,108 were then in training. This latter figure represents a substantial reduction in the number of men in training, compared with February 1931. This reduction has been effected by the closing of one center and the restriction in the number of training places provided at the others and is the result of the decline in the number of suitable openings for trainees.

In addition to these centers, which are carried on under the control of the Ministry of Labor, a number of less formal opportunities for training have been provided.

During the last 18 months there have been created in London no less than 18 nonresidential training centers where 2,220 men are spending 32 hours a week out of their unemployed time in having their employability preserved or restored. In a typical center may be found men stripping and rebuilding motor chassis, repairing boots and clothing, learning hairdressing, furniture construction, or sheet-metal work. There are physical-training classes and classes in elementary arithmetic, English, history, and geography. During 1931 the total number of cases who attended the nonresidential training centers was 5,744, of whom nearly 5,000 were new admissions.

In addition the London County Council have now three residential institutions with accommodation for 1,379 men. Altogether some 4,000 men left the centers during the year 1931-32, and of these nearly one half left to take up work.

### Training Centers for Women

THE Government's work in training women antedated the establishment of centers for men, and was due to a different set of circumstances. During the war large numbers of women were engaged either directly in war industries or in filling the places in business and in ordinary employments of men who had gone into the armed forces. When hostilities ceased the war industries dropped at once, and as the discharged service men returned to seek their jobs, thousands of women found themselves out of work and with no prospect of regaining the occupations in which they had been employed. A special fund was raised to help in adjusting them to the new conditions, and when it became evident that owing to the growing depression, unemployed women were going to be more than a mere temporary problem, the Government undertook to subsidize work for their benefit. In discussing the budget for the coming fiscal year, the Minister of Labor recently made this statement as to work for women:

Another question with which I wish to deal is that of training for women. The amount of the estimate is £81,000. The training for unemployed girls and women is carried on by the Central Committee for Women's Training and Employment, on behalf of and financed by grants from the Ministry of Labor. In the last 10 years or so something like 60,000 women have passed through these centers. \* \* \* We have two types of centers, one residential and one non-residential. There are 26 nonresidential centers, and about 2,700 women are trained during the year. There are seven residential centers, and there are 1,700 trainees admitted annually. \* \* \* About 80 percent of those who have passed through the centers have been settled satisfactorily in their occupations.

The report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance goes into greater detail as to the work of these centers. Two types of training are provided: Domestic training in home training centers, and individual vocational training. The domestic service training is given in both residential and nonresidential centers, the course in the latter taking about 13 weeks, and includes general housework, cookery, laundry, and needlework. In the residential centers all branches of domestic work are included and the training is more intensive, but only 8 weeks are devoted to it.

The individual vocational training scheme is of much narrower scope and has not been carried on continuously. In 1926 it was given up, but was resumed in April 1930.

Successful candidates are placed in recognized training schools. The necessary fees are paid and during training a maintenance allowance according to means up to a maximum of £1 per week is allowed where necessary. Candidates for this training must be registered unemployed women, of 18 years and over, who have no prospect of reabsorption in their own occupation, whose individual needs are not met by the home training classes, and who cannot obtain fresh employment without assisted training. Between April 1930 and December 1931, grants were made in 381 cases covering instruction in shorthand and typewriting, comptometer and other clerical-machine operating, cookery, nursery nursing, midwifery, and institutional housekeeping (90 of these grants were subsequently canceled). The average cost per head is estimated at £30 inclusive of fees as well as maintenance allowance. Owing to the reduction in the grant, this scheme has necessarily been restricted and is now confined to exceptionally deserving cases.

### Unemployed Associations

THE unemployed associations are bodies of the unemployed who organize themselves into local groups in order to make the most of such opportunities for self-help as they may find. Membership was at first limited to trade-unionists, and the general direction of the



movement is still in the hands of the trade unions. The general council of the trade unions has drawn up a model constitution, within the limits of which the groups are expected to work, and the local trade council organizes the association and cooperates with it in all possible ways. It was soon decided to include unemployed non-unionists, but this is done with the understanding that such members, if and when they obtain employment, shall join the union of their trade. One reason for thus enlarging the membership is that among the unemployed are numerous young men and women who have never been in regular employment and who are therefore not eligible to union membership, yet who greatly need any advantages obtainable in the way of training, recreational opportunities, and the like. A second reason is that the number of the unemployed has grown to an extent which threatens the whole trade-union movement.

The existence of a very large body of unorganized unemployed is a great menace to the present wage standards and conditions which have been secured by the unions. If a revival of trade takes place a considerable portion of these workers will be absorbed into industry, and the fact that they have been assisted by trade-union machinery during the time of their need should assist materially in recruiting them for trade-unionism when they obtain employment.

At the beginning of the current year there were said to be some 80 of these associations in existence, with memberships varying from 100 to 1,200.

The associations, while devoting much of their energy to such conventional activities as providing recreation, courses of instruction, and exchange of services, have given special attention to helping the unemployed present their claims for insurance benefit, resisting extortionate rent charges, and following up any opportunities for employment which may be discovered.

In many instances an information bureau has been opened at which trade union officials and local counselors attend in rotation in order to supply information regarding pensions, public assistance committee proceedings, rent-restriction matters, unemployment-insurance problems, and many other difficulties which arise. \* \* \* A large amount of quiet but extremely effective work has been done in this connection, and done well. Literally thousands of cases have been won before courts of referees and public-assistance committees, and literally thousands of cases of overcharging of rent have been adjusted. This type of organization is a new development of trade-unionism in this country, and is likely to become a very important auxiliary in the future.

Information concerning the allotment scheme of the Friends was circulated by the local councils among these associations, and as a consequence a large number of their members have secured allotments, cheap seeds, and gardening implements. Connections have been made with various local bodies who have given the use of club-rooms and gymnasiums, and in some places a supply of daily papers is obtained by members who collect them from private houses soon after breakfast each day. The Pilgrim Trust and the National Playing Association provided stockings, shorts, and footballs for 40 football teams, and from other sources supplies of indoor games have been secured for distribution.

#### Work of Voluntary Welfare Associations

ONE of the most conspicuous of the voluntary agencies is the National Council of Social Service, which, though founded in 1919, became prominent only during the crisis of 1931. It is in no sense



official, yet representatives of nine Government departments are included in its organization, and its connection with both the general Government and the local authorities is close. The Government regards its work as so important that it has included in the budget for the fiscal year 1933-34 an appropriation of £25,000 for its use. In the House of Commons on March 2, the Minister of Labor thus explained this grant:

About £7,000 or £8,000 of the £25,000 will be devoted to assisting the National Council of Social Service in what we may call its administrative work—in other words, in enabling it to assist voluntary organizations, as for instance by preventing mistakes made in one place from being repeated in another, and in enabling it to collect information and, in general, as I have said, to guide and assist voluntary effort. It is proposed to grant £15,000 of that sum to enable the council to provide assistance in promoting, in areas suffering from severe and prolonged unemployment, schemes of occupation for unemployed persons, either directly or through the organization of national or regional bodies which they may invite to act on their behalf.

In addition to these activities, the council seeks to coordinate the work of a large number of religious, charitable, welfare, and youth organizations, with a view toward preventing duplication of effort and securing as full a program as possible for the benefit of the workers. At the beginning of 1933 there were already rural community councils in 23 counties and more than 100 town councils of social service associated together under its auspices. The purpose is to make sure that there shall be numerous centers for the unemployed in all large cities, and one or more in rural districts, according to the number to be served. Many of these centers had already been established, and the council acts merely as a unifying agency. The activities undertaken differ with the needs of the particular locality. Generally each center includes a number of different lines, such as educational classes, lectures, and discussions; meals and baths offered at the lowest possible prices; recreational opportunities; exchange of services among the unemployed; and provision of fresh periodicals and books. A rather unusual feature in one Manchester center is the provision each week of a number of free theater matinee tickets for distribution among the men attending. One feature which hampers the work of the centers is the extreme anxiety with which both workers and employers regard any line of activity which might threaten to encroach upon the regular industries of a place.

For example, the unemployed at Bolton are repairing their own shoes. This has brought deputations from both the employers and the trade unions concerned, and the association has had to explain that in no sense does it provide a vocational training and that the shoe-repairing trade is not losing money, because the unemployed are already unable to pay its prices. This obstacle is causing the association endless thought. It is hardly possible to name a hobby which does not invite a complaint from employers and workers unless it is carried on within strict limits.

#### Work of the Friends' Allotment Committee

THERE is general agreement that one of the best forms of interest and exercise for the unemployed is the cultivation of a garden plot. Ordinarily it is not sufficient to provide a piece of ground and drop the matter there; the worker needs help in securing seed and tools, and often advice and supervision may be required. For some years the Government gave active help in the matter of allotments, but in 1931 felt obliged to withdraw its aid. The report of the Royal Com-

mission on Unemployment Insurance gives this account of the situation:

In 1931 the Ministry of Agriculture, by a net expenditure of about £26,000, including administrative costs, were able to aid about 64,000 unemployed or partially employed allotment holders in England and Wales to obtain seeds, tools, and fertilizers. The grant allocated for 1931-32 was withdrawn as a measure of economy. The Society of Friends, however, stepped into the breach, raised voluntary subscriptions and by a net expenditure of about £18,000 (administrative costs were estimated at about £5,000) were able to aid about 62,500 men. This admirable service retrieved the situation. \* \* \* We are glad to note that the central Government has recently decided to make a grant in aid up to £10,000 on condition that a further £10,000 is collected and £20,000 is spent, and a further grant of £2,500 on condition that an additional £5,000 is collected and a total of £27,500 is spent.

The Friends accordingly undertook a campaign to raise £20,000, wishing not only to secure the full Government grant, but to extend their work to new fields. According to the Manchester Guardian, by the end of 1932 they had raised all but £1,200 of this amount, and were planning a vigorous program for the current year.

The committee is extending its work in several directions with the help of its 35 voluntary and 10 paid organizers. Four organizers are now specially engaged in Lancashire, and organizers are pushing the scheme in Norfolk, Suffolk, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Derbyshire. Propaganda work for the scheme is being actively carried on in the West Country, the Midlands, and North Wales. This week a county conference is being held at Nottingham.

Small and experimental schemes of settlement of men on the land are being considered, from which, it is believed, valuable experience may be gained. Other extensions are a poultry training center in the Rhondda Valley, "an acre and a pig" scheme for agricultural workers, and the utilization of gardens attached to empty country houses.

#### Guildford Work Relief Scheme

Most of the plans mentioned are intended mainly to give some interesting, perhaps generally helpful, occupation for the worker's enforced leisure, but the town of Guildford has undertaken a scheme of direct relief through work which resembles in some respects the plans of many American cities. In November 1932 the mayor appealed to the citizens to make a weekly or monthly contribution to a special work fund.

The money so raised will be added to a sum of £3,000 which the council has saved on its estimates, and the fund will be spent during the winter months in putting the unemployed to work on public schemes for the good of the town, such as improving the parks and open spaces and painting and decorating public buildings. \* \* \*

An interesting feature of the scheme is that the public-assistance authorities have been asked, and will probably agree, to divert part of the money that they would be spending in out relief to the mayor's fund in return for being themselves relieved of their obligation. The organizers are anxious that able-bodied men who are fit and willing to work shall be freed in this way from the means test and public assistance.

The issue of Labor Management for March 1933 reports that the scheme proved entirely successful. Work was given with due regard to the worker's responsibilities.

Speaking roughly, married men with children are first put to work, the order being according to the number of children, then married men with no children. Single men with dependents are specially considered, while a certain number of unencumbered single men are always in work, the proportion being one single man to every nine married men. These single men work for four weeks and then give place to another body of single men, so that all may have a chance. All the men

work on a short week so that they may have time to look for other work. They receive the standard or trade-union rate of pay for the work they do. A single man with no dependents works long enough to get a weekly wage of 30s.; a married man with less than four children gets 35s.; and a married man with four or more children gets 37s.6d. Foremen come into a different category.

Even the weather has been arranged for under this scheme. If it is very bad and the men are working out of doors, they are allowed to stand off and make up the lost hours later in the week. While, if it is too bad to work at all, they get the full week's wage and the hours are made up during the next week.

### Grith Fyrd Camps

IN March 1932 a camp for unemployed young men, fostered by an organization known as the Grith Fyrd Camps, was opened at Godshill, on the edge of the New Forest, to be followed by others as rapidly as money could be raised and leaders for the work trained. Young men from 18 to 25 years old, unemployed, were accepted, with the understanding that to a considerable extent they would provide for their own needs by building their own shelters, cutting their own fuel, and raising as much as possible of their own food. The general idea is to provide for these young men a healthful, open-air life, in which, after receiving some necessary training, they shall give their services in useful but nonremunerative work for the remainder of their period of camp life.

The period of service is 18 months, in the first part of which the recruit learns to look after himself, cook, wash and mend his clothes, and look after his health. In the second part it is hoped to enable small groups to move about the country, equipped with light-weight camping gear. In the third part they will be given the chance of putting into practice the desire for service.

Much of that which urgently needs to be done, such as clearing and beautifying the country that has been defaced by industry, leveling or planting of slag heaps, the running of holiday camps for children and others, is definitely uneconomic and can never be done except by voluntary work, and therefore there will not be competition with wage earners.



# INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

## Age Distribution of Gainful Workers in the United States, 1920 and 1930

THE accompanying tables, compiled from a report of the United States Census Bureau, give for 1920 and 1930 the proportion of gainfully occupied persons in the total population of the United States, 10 years of age and over, by age groups, and also the percentage distribution of the gainfully employed by age groups.<sup>1</sup> Because of the expanding interest in problems relating to the ages of gainfully occupied persons, the tabulation of occupational data gathered in the 1930 Census of the United States, carries 18 age groups for States and for cities of 100,000 or more, while the tabulation of occupational returns for the 1920 census was limited to 10 age groups.

The term "gainful worker" according to the Census definition includes all persons 10 years of age and over who usually follow a gainful occupation although they may not have been actually employed at the date the census was taken.

TABLE 1.—PROPORTION OF PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, BY AGE AND SEX, 1920 AND 1930

Census year and age	Males		Females		Both sexes		Percent distribution of gainfully occupied		
	Total number	Percent gainfully occupied	Total number	Percent gainfully occupied	Total number	Percent gainfully occupied	Males	Females	Total
<b>1920</b>									
10 to 13 years.....	4,336,009	6.0	4,258,863	2.8	8,594,872	4.4	0.8	1.4	0.9
14 years.....	1,033,297	16.9	1,012,968	8.2	2,046,265	12.6	.8	1.0	.6
15 years.....	925,679	30.4	935,766	15.4	1,861,445	22.8	.9	1.7	1.0
16 years.....	976,834	51.3	996,124	27.9	1,972,958	39.5	1.5	3.2	1.9
17 years.....	926,033	65.0	929,140	35.7	1,855,173	50.3	1.8	3.9	2.2
18 and 19 years.....	1,845,246	78.3	1,895,734	42.3	3,740,980	60.0	4.4	9.4	5.4
20 to 24 years.....	4,527,045	91.0	4,749,976	38.1	9,277,021	63.9	12.5	21.2	14.3
25 to 44 years.....	16,028,920	97.2	15,249,602	22.4	31,278,522	60.7	47.1	40.0	45.7
45 to 64 years.....	9,114,960	93.8	7,915,205	17.1	17,030,165	58.2	25.9	15.8	23.8
65 years and over.....	2,483,071	60.1	2,450,144	8.0	4,933,215	34.3	4.5	2.3	4.1
Unknown.....	92,875	61.5	55,824	28.0	148,699	48.9	.2	.2	.2
10 years and over.....	42,289,969	78.2	40,449,346	21.1	82,739,315	50.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>1930</b>									
10 to 13 years.....	4,862,291	3.3	4,760,201	1.5	9,622,492	2.4	.4	.7	.5
14 years.....	1,206,486	9.2	1,175,899	4.0	2,382,385	6.6	.3	.4	.3
15 years.....	1,154,648	16.3	1,141,051	7.6	2,295,699	11.9	.5	.8	.6
16 years.....	1,181,920	32.7	1,185,395	17.0	2,367,315	24.8	1.0	1.9	1.2
17 years.....	1,167,150	49.9	1,138,672	27.5	2,295,822	38.8	1.5	2.9	1.8

<sup>1</sup> United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930: Occupation Statistics—Age of Gainful Workers. Washington, 1933, p. 5.

TABLE 1.—PROPORTION OF PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, BY AGE AND SEX, 1920 AND 1930—Continued

Census year and age	Males		Females		Both sexes		Percent distribution of gainfully occupied		
	Total number	Percent gainfully occupied	Total number	Percent gainfully occupied	Total number	Percent gainfully occupied	Males	Females	Total
<i>1930—Continued</i>									
18 and 19 years.....	2, 264, 107	70. 7	2, 329, 172	40. 5	4, 593, 279	55. 3	4. 2	8. 8	5. 2
20 to 24 years.....	5, 336, 815	89. 9	5, 533, 563	42. 4	10, 870, 378	65. 7	12. 6	21. 8	14. 6
25 to 29 years.....	4, 860, 180	97. 0	4, 973, 428	31. 0	9, 833, 608	63. 6	12. 4	14. 3	12. 8
30 to 34 years.....	4, 561, 786	97. 6	4, 558, 635	24. 4	9, 120, 421	61. 0	11. 7	10. 4	11. 4
35 to 39 years.....	4, 679, 860	97. 7	4, 528, 785	23. 1	9, 208, 645	61. 0	12. 0	9. 7	11. 5
40 to 44 years.....	4, 136, 459	97. 6	3, 853, 736	21. 9	7, 990, 195	61. 1	10. 6	7. 9	10. 0
45 to 49 years.....	3, 671, 924	97. 2	3, 370, 355	21. 0	7, 042, 279	60. 7	9. 4	6. 6	8. 8
50 to 54 years.....	3, 131, 645	95. 7	2, 844, 159	19. 7	5, 975, 804	59. 5	7. 9	5. 2	7. 3
55 to 59 years.....	2, 425, 992	93. 0	2, 219, 685	17. 3	4, 645, 677	56. 8	5. 9	3. 6	5. 4
60 to 64 years.....	1, 941, 508	86. 8	1, 809, 713	14. 7	3, 751, 221	52. 0	4. 4	2. 5	4. 0
65 to 69 years.....	1, 417, 812	75. 7	1, 352, 793	11. 4	2, 770, 605	44. 3	2. 8	1. 4	2. 5
70 to 74 years.....	991, 647	57. 5	958, 357	7. 6	1, 950, 004	33. 0	1. 5	. 7	1. 3
75 years and over.....	915, 752	32. 3	997, 424	4. 0	1, 913, 196	17. 5	. 8	. 4	. 7
Unknown.....	51, 816	59. 9	42, 206	31. 8	94, 022	47. 3	. 1	. 1	. 1
10 years and over...	49, 949, 798	76. 2	48, 773, 249	22. 0	98, 723, 047	49. 5	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0

The following table shows the proportion of gainful workers in the older age groups of the population of the United States for 1920 and 1930:

TABLE 2.—PROPORTION OF GAINFUL WORKERS IN OLDER AGE GROUPS OF POPULATION, 1920 AND 1930

Age group	Percent of gainful workers					
	1920			1930		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
20 to 24 years.....	91. 0	38. 1	63. 9	89. 9	42. 4	65. 7
25 to 44 years.....	97. 2	22. 4	60. 7	97. 5	25. 4	61. 7
45 to 64 years.....	93. 8	17. 1	58. 2	94. 1	18. 7	58. 0
65 years and over.....	60. 1	8. 0	34. 3	58. 3	8. 0	33. 2

### New Department of Labor in Mexico

A NEW Department of Labor has been created in Mexico by a presidential decree of November 30, 1932, effective January 1, 1933. By this decree the former Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor is replaced by two new departments—a Ministry of National Economy and a Department of Labor—the duties of which are outlined in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union for March 1933.

The new Department of Labor will deal "with the study, initiation, and application of Federal labor laws and regulations; labor and employers' associations; labor contracts; labor inspection; national and international labor congresses and meetings; conflicts between capital and labor or between labor unions; legal matters connected with labor; and social research and information, including the Office of Social Welfare and of Industrial Hygiene."

## PRODUCTIVITY AND WAGES

### Wages and Productivity in Glass Tableware Industry of Czechoslovakia and United States

**I**N THE report to the President made by the United States Tariff Commission on the blown-glass tableware industry<sup>1</sup> a section is devoted to wages and relative productivity in Czechoslovakia and the United States. This section reads in part as follows:

Wage rates in the hand-blown glass tableware industry in both the United States and Czechoslovakia are on practically the same basis. In both countries the skilled labor, such as gatherers, blowers, stem and foot makers, etc., are paid on what is essentially a piece rate. Most of these workers are members of unions. The unskilled labor, such as carry-in boys, selectors, etc., is paid on an hourly or weekly basis. When a new article is to be manufactured in the United States, the quantity (known as "move") of this article that is to be produced in a "turn" (usually  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hours) for the purpose of establishing a piece-wage rate for that article is a matter of agreement between the manufacturers and the workmen. Cooperation through the union and the manufacturers' association usually results in similar articles at other union plants having the same "move" established. The amount to be paid to the blower and some of the other skilled workers is designated; the wage of the gatherer usually is equivalent to 75 percent of the blower's wage. In the United States the blower is usually the highest paid and is the "head" of each group (shop). Basically it is planned by these wage agreements that the wages paid the individual workers for specific occupations will average approximately the same over an extended period, although a highly skilled group will generally produce more acceptable or "good" ware than a less skilled group. There are a number of rules and agreements covering the working arrangements between the manufacturers and employees. These agreements are made on a yearly basis, but for the most part few changes occur from one year to another except with respect to the establishment of "moves" for new articles. If the workers produce good ware in excess of the "move" they are paid for the excess on the basis of the established stipulated rate for the "move." If the glass becomes cordy or "bad", or if for other reasons for which the manufacturers are responsible, production at the furnaces is suspended, the workers receive full pay per turn during such suspension. Substantially the same practice is followed in Czechoslovakia with respect to agreements as to the number of men and output per shop, etc. In Czechoslovakia the "master"—who generally makes the stem or stem and foot—is the head of each group and receives the highest pay. Under usual conditions approximately 48 hours constitute a week's work in both the United States and Czechoslovakia. It is interesting to note that plants in the United States operating on a 1-shift basis start work at approximately 7 a.m. the year round, whereas during the summer months most of the skilled workers in the Czechoslovakian plants start work about 4 a.m., and with definite intervals for meals their work is finished shortly after noon. It was stated that this arrangement was made to permit the workers to spend the afternoons in their garden plots. In the winter months a number of these plants do not begin operations until 7 a.m. The union rule in the United States provides that  $46\frac{3}{4}$  hours shall constitute a week's work; some of the domestic plants, however, are operated on a nonunion basis.

In December 1918, an 8-hour working day and a 48-hour working week were established by statute for Czechoslovakian industries. The law enacted in 1925 provides that Czechoslovakian workers shall be given annually a vacation with pay for a period of from 6 to 8 days. Czechoslovakian workers are also allowed

<sup>1</sup> Report no. 60, second series, Washington, 1933.



approximately 7 holidays a year with pay, and a sickness insurance fund provides compensation in case of illness. If the illness continues for a period of more than three weeks, the worker receives 10 percent of his wages from the employer, and if he is still ill at the end of 5 weeks, he receives 20 percent of his wages in addition to the regular benefits from the sickness insurance fund.

Four of the Czechoslovakian manufacturers of hand-blown glass tableware from whom cost data were obtained supply their workmen rent-free houses or rooms and garden plots. One other manufacturer gave the workers a monthly allowance in lieu of rent-free housing, and the other four manufacturers gave similar allowances to workers who owned their own homes.

The cost of social insurance, including sickness, old-age, and invalidity insurance, is divided equally between employer and employee. All dues for accident insurance are paid by the employer. In the United States none of the workers in the blown-glass tableware plants receives allowances in the form of rent-free housing, or of the character provided by statute for workers in Czechoslovakia, with the possible exception of indemnity in the case of accidents in the performance of their duties. \* \* \*

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN THE HAND-BLOWN GLASS TABLEWARE INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1929-30

[Based on 48-hour week]

Occupation	United States	Czechoslovakia		
		Total wages	Wages in money	Indirect <sup>1</sup> wage
Gatherers.....	\$37.35	\$5.77	\$4.77	\$1.00
Blowers.....	43.68	9.14	7.68	1.46
Stem and foot makers <sup>2</sup> .....	51.80	12.57	10.55	2.02
Press trim (stem and foot).....	40.90			
Carry-in boys.....	16.00	2.00		
Crack offs.....	16.94	8.05	7.04	1.01
Sorting and selecting.....	15.00	4.94	4.05	.89
Acid dippers.....	16.32	2.86		
Packers.....	27.70	4.66	3.51	1.15

<sup>1</sup> Indirect wage is manufacturers' estimated value of allowances given in form of rent-free house or rooms, also wood, coal, and garden plots. Other expenses borne by Czechoslovakian companies but not calculated in the indirect wage are: Vacation with pay of approximately a week a year; approximately 7 holidays a year with pay; pay for sick absence; and, in addition, the manufacturers contribute to sick insurance and to the Government pension. These allowances vary.

<sup>2</sup> In Czechoslovakia "master" makes stem or sometimes stem and foot, corresponding (depending on system used) to occupations classed as "stem maker," "foot maker," "foot caster," or "foot finisher" in the United States.

In the United States the Commission obtained data regarding the number of people (skilled and unskilled) constituting a "shop" (varying with processes), the total production of good ware by the shop for each selected article during a 1-year period, and the number of hours in which shops were engaged in the production of each of the selected articles. In Czechoslovakia specific annual production records were not kept at the plants. Each plant did have a record by specific articles of the average "good" ware produced per hour (based on trial tests); it was stated that this average production had been checked at intervals and could be accepted as essentially accurate. Data were also obtained regarding the number of people in each group, according to articles. On the basis of these data the relative productivity has been calculated for articles produced in the United States and like or similar articles produced in Czechoslovakia. These data for domestic stem-ware articles are confined to the drawn and pressed stem processes and to foreign articles produced by the off-hand stuck-stem process. \* \* \*

TABLE 2.—COMPARISON OF MAN-HOUR OUTPUT OF SIMILAR ARTICLES OF HAND BLOWN GLASS TABLEWARE PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1929-30

Article	Domestic			Foreign			Ratio of domestic to foreign
	Stem-ware processes: drawn and pressed			Stem-ware process: off-hand stuck			
	Number of articles	Minimum and maximum man-hour output	Simple average	Number of articles	Minimum and maximum man-hour output	Simple average	
							Percent
Goblet.....	20	8.2-24.9	14.5	16	6.2- 8.4	6.8	213.2
Saucer, champagne.....	17	8.6-26.2	15.1	15	6.2- 8.0	6.8	222.0
Sherbet.....	9	12.0-24.2	17.3	5	7.2-10.0	8.7	198.8
Parfait.....	9	12.3-21.8	16.7	5	8.3- 9.4	8.8	189.8
Wine.....	16	9.2-28.6	16.9	13	8.4-11.0	9.6	176.0
Cocktail.....	4	11.8-21.6	15.6	3	7.2-10.0	8.8	177.3
Tumbler:							
12-ounce.....	11	23.9-43.0	35.2	5	21.2-23.3	22.5	156.4
9-ounce.....	12	23.4-47.3	36.6	10	23.0-26.7	24.8	147.6
5-ounce.....	8	23.2-53.2	41.8	4	26.0-41.7	30.9	135.3
Footed, 12-ounce.....	8	6.8-25.0	14.4	7	4.6- 6.2	5.6	257.1
Footed, 9-ounce.....	8	7.6-27.1	17.0	7	5.3- 7.7	6.4	265.6
Footed, 5-ounce.....	3	19.0-32.2	26.7	2	7.0- 8.5	7.8	342.3

# INSURANCE AND PENSION PLANS

## Industrial Pension Plans in the Depression, United States and Canada

IN THE exhaustive study of industrial pension plans recently published by the Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc.,<sup>1</sup> a section is devoted to developments since July 1, 1929. From that date up to April 30, 1932, the limit of the period studied, new plans were established at an almost unprecedented rate, the only period of greater activity having been 1916-20, when war conditions prevailed. The distribution and character of the new plans were as follows:

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL PENSION PLANS ESTABLISHED FROM JULY 1, 1929, TO APR. 30, 1932, BY INDUSTRY GROUP AND KIND OF PLAN

Industry group	Noncontributory	Contributory	Composite	Total
Public utilities.....	2	1		3
Manufacturing.....	2	34	3	39
Banking and insurance.....		18		18
All other industries.....		9		9
All industries.....	4	62	3	69

Employment records, secured for 59 of the 69 companies which had established these plans, showed that 3 of those having noncontributory plans normally employed 4,604 workers, 53 having contributory plans employed 22,943, and the 3 with composite plans employed 8,136.

There was a decided trend during this period from the noncontributory toward the contributory systems. Twelve companies with noncontributory systems had changed to contributory or composite plans, and two others had merged with companies having contributory features, so that the net result was a subtraction of 14 plans from the noncontributory group and an addition of 12 to the contributory and composite group.

Forty-five systems, 28 noncontributory and 17 contributory, were discontinued or suspended during this period. The procedure in this respect differed.

Some have been abolished completely, payments to existing pensioners having ceased and further grants being stopped; in other instances no additional retirements will be made, but employees already retired will continue to receive their pensions, though, in certain cases, at a reduced rate. Other companies will grant pensions in the future, when eligibility requirements are met, to employees of a specified age and service at the date of change, and still others, to all employees in the service on such date. In certain companies extension of credits for service

<sup>1</sup> Latimer, Murray Webb. Industrial pension systems in the United States and Canada. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1932.



has been stopped, though employees may be retired upon an allowance equal to the credits previously earned. Finally, entire operation of their plans as to both retirements and credits has been suspended by some corporations although the suspensions, at the latest report, were indicated to be temporary.

In the period between July 1, 1929, and April 30, 1932, the rate of discontinuance of plans was the most rapid yet witnessed by the industrial pension movement. Almost 10 percent of the systems recorded as operating in 1929 were discontinued, closed to new employees, or suspended; these schemes covered, however, less than 3 percent of the employees.

Apparently there has been an increased realization of the danger of maintaining a pension system from current income. In 1932 about 62 percent of the pension plans, as compared with 50 percent in 1928, had commenced funding operations. The reserves built up by 434 companies reporting on their systems were estimated as having reached \$625,000,000 by January 1, 1932. Also, there has been an increased use of insurance to safeguard the plans.

By reason of the fact that most of the pension plans established since 1929 have been underwritten, the guaranties of payment offered were stronger than those of plans set up in any other period. All of the 69 companies with new plans guarantee the pension once granted, and except for one company with a noncontributory plan, the guaranties are all made by insurance companies.

### General Trends

THERE have thus been two tendencies, apparently contradictory, since 1929. An unusually large number of new plans has been established, pension funds have been accumulated, and pension rights have been insured, so that the status of employees with reference to their rights under pension systems has been perceptibly improved. On the other hand, schemes already in existence have been given up at a more rapid rate than ever before, and numerous companies have reduced the scale of pension benefit or otherwise deliberalized their plans. This contradiction, however, it is pointed out, is more apparent than real. The new plans have been adopted in the main by small companies which in the early stages of the depression were comparatively unaffected. Also, they were so planned as to lighten, as far as possible, the burden upon the employer.

The great majority of them are partly supported by the employees. The scale of benefits provided under recently established plans is notably lower than in those operating in 1929; the percentage ratio of benefit to base pay is smaller, the base pay is aggregate rather than final salary and relatively more schemes contain maximum limitations in monetary form, and fewer specify a minimum. The rate of employee contribution, however, is not lower than in the earlier plans. A large number of companies gives no credit for past service; almost all of those which do so have provided prior service credits at reduced rates, and a number of these makes the grant of credit dependent on the company's ability to finance the requisite payments. In almost all cases retirement has been set at age 65 in the new plans; relatively few of them provide any kind of incapacity benefit or contain service requirements, and in almost all of them the benefit credit is scaled down by actuarial factors for retirements prior to age 65, except for incapacity. Most of the plans are so framed that where retirements are made after the normal age, company expenditures are reduced.

The tendency toward making pension plans less expensive for the employer, while accentuated by the depression, is, in part at least, due to a growing realization of the burden a system imposes. It is usually estimated that it takes from 30 to 40 years, or even more, according to the terms of the plan, for a pension system to reach its maximum of expense. With some 8 or 10 exceptions, no existing

systems antedate 1900, so that what they mean in terms of cost is only beginning to make itself felt.

On January 1, 1932, pensioners certainly numbered over 120,000 and may well have been as many as 140,000; payments in 1931 were probably \$85,000,000 and may have reached \$97,000,000. On the railroads alone the number of beneficiaries on January 1, 1932, was 50,000 and the payments in 1931 were \$33,000,000.

Also, guaranteeing the future pensions demands the setting aside of large sums. By the beginning of 1932 it is estimated that funds to the amount of probably \$625,000,000 had been accumulated for this purpose, of which 90 percent was trusted or held by insurance companies.

#### Attitude of Employees

THE most significant aspect of the movement toward deliberalization is held to be "the success obtained in enlisting the cooperation of employees accustomed to the offer of pensions without any direct contributions from themselves." Employees, it is reported, will support plans much less favorable to themselves than the earlier type if a few features on which they lay special stress are embodied. Prominent among these are the return with interest of their deposits in the event of withdrawal, the guaranty of the pension, and a stipulation that funds paid into the pension system shall not in any case revert to the employer. Also, they specially favor the inclusion of a benefit for total and permanent disability, a gradation of contributions according to age at entry, and a provision of optional annuity forms at retirement.

While this is true, it is also apparent that employees are desirous of securing some more inclusive form of pension system than one offered by an individual company. In 1932 two bills were presented to Congress seeking the establishment of pension systems for railway workers which should provide for benefits irrespective of a transfer from the service of one railroad to another, and even, after a certain period of employment, should safeguard the credits already gained by a worker if he should find employment in another industry. Many of them are frankly doubtful as to the desirability of the present form of pension systems.

A growing hesitation to establish industrial pension systems is indicated by a study made by a committee of the New York Building Congress, which recommended against the inauguration of a plan for the New York building-trades employees, on the ground that under private schemes now in vogue relatively few employees would benefit. A compulsory system supported jointly by employers, employees, and the State was recommended.

## HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

### Causes of Illness in 9,000 Families, 1928 to 1931<sup>1</sup>

A STUDY of the causes of illness in about 9,000 families, observed for about 12 months in 18 States, was organized by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, the actual canvassing being done by health department or other visiting nurses in the different communities. After the records were secured the data were tabulated under the joint supervision of the Public Health Service and the committee. The Public Health Service publications based on the results are to deal primarily with the incidence of illness and the extent and kind of medical care, and those of the committee with costs.

The study provides the largest mass of data on the incidence of sickness over a period of time that is now available for illnesses of all kinds in a fairly representative general population group. It furnishes a complete record of illness and of medical and dental care in a group of families for an entire year. The data, which were secured by visits to each household at intervals of 2 to 4 months, included a record of illnesses which had occurred since the preceding call. The average number of calls on a family was 5 or 6 a year, but some received as few as 4 and others as high as 8 visits, with additional calls in some cases to check up incomplete records. The information secured by the investigators included the cause of the illness, date of onset, duration of illness, and many and detailed facts about the nature and extent of medical care of various kinds by different practitioners and institutions.

The persons covered by this survey were somewhat of a selected group as regards medical attention, as since the study was made through the cooperation of State and local health departments and visiting nurses, the data were necessarily confined to localities having such services. The study is based on 8,758 white families, consisting of a total of 39,185 individuals. Of this number of persons, 96.5 percent were under observation for the whole period, the remaining 3.5 percent including births, deaths, and persons who because of marriage, separation, or other reasons entered or left an observed family during the year.

Although the period of observation for each family was 12 consecutive months, the date of the observation periods ranged from February 1928 to June 1931, the peak being reached in December 1929. As only about one fourth of the families were under observation during the rather extensive influenza epidemic in the last of 1928 and the first of 1929, the respiratory illness records were not unduly affected by the inclusion of this epidemic period.

<sup>1</sup> United States. Public Health Service. Public Health Reports, Mar. 24, 1933. Causes of Illness in Nine Thousand Families, 1928-31.



A comparison of certain characteristics of this group with those of the general population as shown by the census of 1930 shows that a comparatively large proportion of the group lived in large cities and also that the mean size of the surveyed families was somewhat larger than those of the general population. The modal white family in the United States in 1930 consisted of only two persons, while in the surveyed group it consisted of four persons. The surveyed group also showed an excess of children and a deficiency of older persons as compared with white persons in the general population. As no 1-person families were included in the study, the excess of children is partly accounted for by this fact.

As family income is of vital importance in any study of the character and extent of medical service, the families included, therefore, were chosen so as to afford a reasonably adequate sample of different income levels. Forty-eight percent of the families had incomes of less than \$2,000 and of these 15.1 percent received less than \$1,200 per year.

In the study illness was defined as any symptom, condition or disorder which lasted one or more days for which medical service was received and any condition for which drugs costing 50 cents or more were purchased. Dental service, eye refractions, immunizations, and health examinations were not included, however, in the tabulations. Illnesses which had their onset prior to the observation period but extended into it were included, as frequently the onsets of chronic conditions are so gradual and the durations so long that the accumulated cases causing illness during the period were considered as far more important than the few chronic cases which could be identified as having their original onset within the period. A second attack, within the year, of a more or less chronic condition was tabulated as a second illness so that the data refer to illnesses rather than cases of disease. Any continuous period of sickness was counted as one illness even though more than one cause of illness was diagnosed. Thus if a person had measles, mumps, and chicken pox without any intervening period between the cases it was counted as a single illness. An exception to this rule was made, however, for persons having some chronic condition which lasted throughout the year when some acute condition developed such as colds, indigestion, etc. There were few such cases, however, as many of the chronic cases represented definite attacks of more or less limited duration and not the whole course of the disease, so that a chronic impairment or disease generally appears in the record only when it caused some distress or was the cause of a medical consultation or examination.

The causes of illness were necessarily those reported by the member of the household giving the information, but the doctor's check on the diagnosis was obtained for 64 percent of the cases seen by a practitioner, or in 51 percent of the total number of cases.

Considering all illnesses in the sense of continuous periods of sickness, only 4.3 percent of those reported in this study were tabulated as due to more than one cause. Although this number was small it is necessary to know the method of selecting the cause tabulated as primary, as the word "primary" as used in discussions of the causes of death has two more or less logical meanings; that is, primary, or first time, as in measles or pneumonia, and primary in importance as in heart disease and rheumatism. As a result of this confusion of terms

the general rules followed in selecting the primary cause were to designate as primary, acute conditions with common complications, and to give preference to acute conditions over an attack of a chronic condition, while the condition or disease most specifically associated with the period of sickness was preferred over a minor condition which preceded or accompanied it. In case of death, however, an exception was made to these rules and the cause of death was classified as primary or contributory strictly according to the rules adopted by the division of vital statistics of the United States Bureau of the Census.

The number of illnesses (sole or primary only) totaled 850 per 1,000 persons under observation, while the rate for illnesses that caused absence from work or school or other usual occupation for 1 or more days was 516, and for illnesses that caused the patient to go to bed, 434 per 1,000 persons. In other words 61 percent of the illnesses reported were disabling and 51 percent necessitated one or more days in bed. Of all the cases reported 79 percent were attended by a physician or other practitioner.

Diseases of the respiratory system caused the largest number of illnesses, the rate for colds and bronchitis being 156.1 per 1,000 persons and for influenza and grippe 86.1 per 1,000, while tonsillitis, laryngitis, and other throat diseases exclusive of tonsillectomy had a rate of 53.4 per 1,000. Accidental injuries occupied third place, with a rate of 74.7 per 1,000; gastritis, indigestion, and other stomach conditions showed a rate of 41.7; measles, 24.4; conditions arising out of pregnancy and childbirth, 23.6; ear and mastoid diseases, 23.5; rheumatism, neuralgia, neuritis, etc., 22.7; tonsil and adenoid operations, 21.8; and diarrhea and enteritis, 21.5. A large number of disease conditions had rates of less than 20 per 1,000. As the rates are based solely on the frequency of cases, serious conditions like pneumonia, heart diseases, kidney diseases, etc., fall rather far down in the list.

A tabulation of the cases which caused the patient to go to bed for one or more days, but which is also based on the frequency of cases and in no way represents their severity, shows the principal causes of illness of sufficient severity to cause loss of time from work, school, or other occupation. It was found that the three most frequent causes of disabling were those in the so-called "minor" respiratory class. The fourth most disabling condition was caused by accidents, while indigestion, measles, and tonsil and adenoid operations are the other three diagnoses with rates for disabling cases above 20 per 1,000, with the next rate, 13 per 1,000, for ear and mastoid conditions. The figures show, therefore, that minor respiratory diseases are the most frequent causes of illness, whether the total rate, the rate for disabling cases, or the rate for bed cases is considered.

# INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

## Injuries to Workers in Aircraft Operation

**F**IGURES published by the Aeronautics Branch of the United States Department of Commerce<sup>1</sup> show that the 115 accidents occurring in American-operated scheduled transport service during 1932 resulted in the death of 20 pilots, copilots, or members of aircraft crews, severe injury to 1, and minor injuries to 17, while 119 others who were involved in the accidents received no injuries whatever. Of a total of 218 passengers involved in the same accidents, 25 lost their lives, 7 were severely injured, 9 suffered minor injuries, and 177 were not injured.

In 1932 the airlines flew 50,932,967 miles, or 442,895 miles per accident, as compared with 376,079 miles per accident in 1931. A decided improvement is noted when the record for 1932 is compared with that of 1928, when 86 accidents occurred during the 10,673,450 miles flown, an average of only 124,110 miles per accident. A total of 540,681 passengers was carried during 1932, with an aggregate of 146,552,587 passenger-miles.

More than one half of the accidents occurred during forced landings (38) and ordinary voluntary landings (31). Causes of the 1932 accidents were divided as follows: Personnel errors, 13.03 percent; power-plant failures, 22.81 percent; airplane failure, 21.39 percent; weather, 29.17 percent; darkness, 1.31 percent; airport and terrain, 10.53 percent; miscellaneous, 0.88 percent. In another 0.88 percent the causes were undetermined or doubtful.

## American Standard Safety Codes

### Mechanical Refrigeration

**A** REVISION of the safety code for mechanical refrigeration for the purpose of bringing the refrigerant methyl formate within the provisions of the code was approved by the American Standards Association on January 5, 1933.<sup>2</sup>

Methyl formate is added to the list of flammable refrigerants under definitions (par. 113), and to the refrigerants in table 2 (par. 370), which shows the formula and the minimum test pressure of specified refrigerants.

On account of the constant changes in the refrigerating industry, a standing committee is provided to formulate new rules for new types of refrigerating equipment and the uses of new refrigerants, as required by developments in the industry.

<sup>1</sup> Air Commerce Bulletin, Mar. 1, 1933.

<sup>2</sup> For summary of original code, see Monthly Labor Review for January 1932, pp. 47-48.



### Work in Compressed Air

DEVELOPMENT of a safety code for work in compressed air was initiated by the American Standards Association on the request of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, which was designated as sponsor.<sup>3</sup>

Regulations for such work have been developed in various States, and are fairly uniform. Adoption of a national code is expected to assist in maintaining uniform conditions where adopted and to establish similar adequate and uniform conditions in other States where specifications are developed. Tunneling and caisson work are handled by a small group of contractors who operate on a national basis, and their interests, as well as the safety of the workers in this hazardous operation, should receive material benefit from this project.

The scope of the proposed code is:

Construction and operating rules for work in caissons, tunnels, or wherever workers are subjected to air under pressure higher than atmospheric, including protection from mechanical hazards, the use of necessary instruments and apparatus, provisions of locks, methods of lighting, communication and decompression, the keeping of records, medical attendance, periodic inspection and air analysis, rest rooms, hours of labor, sanitation, ventilation, fire prevention, fire protection, temperature control, and other conditions of work.

### Standards of School Lighting

IN 1918 the Illuminating Engineering Society issued a code of lighting school buildings, which was used by various States as a basis for preparing lighting codes. Improvements in lighting practice and a demand for more definite specifications necessitated a revision of the code in 1924, at which time it was adopted as an American standard by the American Engineering Standards Association. The continued progress in the science of illumination since that time prompted another revision, under the joint sponsorship of the Illuminating Engineering Society and the American Institute of Architects, resulting in a new code, entitled "Standards of School Lighting", which was approved September 15, 1932, as an American standard by the American Standards Association.

The primary purpose of the new code, which is educational rather than mandatory, is to present correct and desirable conditions clearly, for the guidance of school authorities, architects, engineers, and regulatory bodies. The first four parts are devoted to discussions of the various phases of the lighting problems and recommendations for illumination that will meet the requirements of safety and conservation of vision. The fifth part is intended as an aid to State authorities in establishing mandatory requirements for the protection of the occupants of school buildings from accidents or impairment of sight.

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### Ohio Safety Codes on Refrigeration, Elevators, and Machinery

ONE new safety code and two revisions of former safety codes, formulated by the Industrial Commission of Ohio with the assistance of advisory committees of employers and employees, became effective in the State of Ohio on January 1, 1933.

<sup>3</sup> Data are from Industrial Standardization, February 1933, p. 46.

The new code<sup>1</sup> contains safety requirements covering the installation, maintenance, and operation of all new installations, or all replacements of or additions to old installations of transmission piping systems and auxiliary equipment, including high- and low-pressure steam systems in manufacturing or mercantile establishments. With respect to old installations, the essential requirement is to eliminate all unnecessary hazards by removing or improving dangerous equipment, or by reducing the service conditions, pressure, temperature, load, etc., to a point at which the safety factors will not be less than the requirements of the code.

One of the revised codes<sup>2</sup> contains modern and detailed safety requirements for the construction, inspection, maintenance, and operation of elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, manlifts, and their hoistways, applying to all new construction and installations. The former requirements, which became effective January 1, 1924, and are continued in force for equipment installed before the new code was established, are included in the publication.

The regulations do not apply to belt, bucket, scoop, roller, or similarly inclined or vertical freight conveyors (other than manlifts), tiering or piling machines, mine elevators, skip hoists, wharf ramps, or apparatus in kindred classes, amusement devices, stage lifts or lift bridges, elevators of capacity exceeding 30,000 pounds and platform area exceeding 300 square feet when suspended by cables near each corner of the hoistway and at additional positions, nor to elevators used only for handling building materials and mechanics during the building construction, and that these types should be made subject to suitable specifications for each type.

The revision of the machinery code<sup>3</sup> enlarges the scope of the former code (which covered only metal-working machinery), and applies to all places and establishments where presses, hammers, machines, and machine tools are installed and to all uses and operations of such equipment in the finishing of metal, the fabrication of metal products, the manufacturing of products out of tile, fiber, wood, leather, paper, or other material, and to all presses fitted with rams and dies for the purpose of blanking, trimming, forming, drawing, punching, or stamping material. It is, however, specified that the code does not apply to the primary manufacture of metal or metal products, such as melting, welding, rolling, drawing, or casting, as used in the manufacture of pig metal, castings, billets, rails, tubes, sheets, wire, etc.

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### Accidents in the Mining Industry of Mexico in 1930 and 1931

**S**TATISTICS of the Department of Mines of the Mexican Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor,<sup>4</sup> show that industrial accidents in the metal mines, coal mines, and metallurgical plants of Mexico dropped from 14,430 in 1929 to 13,558 in 1930, a reduction of 6 percent, and to 10,315 in 1931, a total reduction of 29 percent.

The number of 8-hour shifts worked in the industry were, however, subjected to a still heavier reduction, from 23,896,392 in 1929 to

<sup>1</sup> Ohio. Department of Industrial Relations. Industrial Commission. Bulletin No. 214.

<sup>2</sup> Idem, Bulletin No. 110.

<sup>3</sup> Idem, Bulletin No. 207.

<sup>4</sup> Mexico. Secretaría de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo. Departamento de Minas. Boletín Minero, Tomo XXXIV, Número 1, Julio de 1932.

19,320,214 in 1930, or 19 per cent, and to 14,258,174 in 1930, a total decline of 40 percent. Frequency rates consequently increased each year, and while 6.03 injuries were sustained for every 1,000 shifts worked in 1929, there were 7.02 in 1930 and 7.23 in 1931.

The reduction in the total injuries was reflected in the number which resulted in death, which was 202 in 1929 and 177 in 1930, a decrease of 12 percent, while in 1931 it dropped to 125, a total reduction of 38 percent.

The following table shows the number of fatal and of total accidents in the industry, by cause, for each of the 3 years, 1929, 1930, and 1931.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS IN MEXICAN METAL MINES, COAL MINES, AND METALLURGICAL PLANTS, BY CAUSE AND BY YEAR, 1929 TO 1931

Cause	Fatal accidents			Total accidents		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
Machinery.....	15	12	9	1,130	1,195	758
Transportation.....	12	5	10	1,888	1,757	1,306
Explosives and fires.....	21	27	25	136	132	115
Poisonous and corrosive substances, etc.....	3	7	1	31	23	19
Electricity.....	8	11	6	9	18	14
Falls of persons.....	33	33	26	101	99	97
Stepping on or striking against objects.....	2	1	—	8	21	9
Falling of objects, not being handled by injured.....	93	78	41	4,591	4,302	3,144
Handling of objects.....	5	2	—	2,103	2,112	1,262
Hand tools.....	—	—	—	218	25	12
Animals.....	—	—	—	158	78	35
Miscellaneous.....	10	1	7	4,057	3,796	3,543
Total.....	202	177	125	14,430	13,558	10,315

### Accident Experience in Iron and Steel Industry to End of 1931: A Correction

THE 5-year moving average frequency and severity rates for blast furnaces for the periods 1924-28 to 1927-31, given in table 4 on page 527 of the Monthly Labor Review for March 1933, were incorrect. The correct rates are as follows:

	Frequency rate	Severity rate
1924-28.....	25.23	4.51
1925-29.....	22.80	3.92
1926-30.....	22.38	3.96
1927-31.....	20.84	3.74



## LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

### Deduction from Employee's Salary by Employer for Group Insurance Held Payment to Insurer

THE State of Alabama insured the lives of State employees by securing a group policy of life insurance with the All States Life Insurance Co. At the time this policy was secured J. R. Tillman was one of the employees of the State. He signed an authorization card for the required deductions each month from his salary as his monthly contribution to the premium for the group insurance.

In February 1931 Tillman ceased to be an employee of the State and the insurance company was notified of this fact and marked his card canceled as of March 1, 1931. In August of the same year Tillman was again employed by the State and the monthly deductions were resumed for the payment of his premium; he continued making these payments until his death in November 1931.

It was later discovered that the employer had never reported to the insurer that Tillman had reentered the employment and the insurance company had no knowledge of the renewed deductions from his salary as his name was not included among the names covered by the monthly premium. Because of this fact the insurance company declined to pay the policy upon Tillman's death.

Suit was filed in the circuit court, Mobile County, Ala., against the All States Life Insurance Co. to recover the amount of this policy. The court rendered a judgment in favor of Leona Tillman, the plaintiff, and the insurance company thereupon appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Alabama, contending the insurance terminated March 1, 1931, and that upon his reemployment Tillman was the same as a new employee and a new application card should have been filed and a new individual certificate issued to him before the insurance company would be bound as his insurer. It further contended that the deduction of premiums by the State from Tillman's salary "was wholly without authority and not binding on the insurer, unless and until such facts became known to and approved by the insurer by acceptance of the premiums or otherwise."

Mr. Justice Bouldin in rendering the opinion of the supreme court said that the liability of the insurer was based upon the provisions in the contract between the insurance company and the State—as employer. A full synopsis of the main provisions of the contract was set out in the opinion.

The court was of the opinion that the policy must be "construed as quite a liberal blanket contract, with numerous provisions inserted for the protection of the employee, the insured." In discussing the many provisions of the policy the court said:

Thus this group policy defines what shall constitute the entire contract. It wholly omits the individual certificate to the employee as a part of the contract.

While it is contemplated the employee shall have such certificate as evidence of his inclusion in the coverage of the group insurance, the certificate is issued to the employer, and the rights of the employee would not be affected if it never reaches him. This is the logical construction of the contract, and the construction given like contracts in other jurisdictions. [Cases cited.]

In defining the "entire contract" as above, we note it includes the "individual applications, if any, of the employees secured hereunder." This certainly indicates that employees may be insured without individual applications.

The court held that under the terms of the policy "the 'employer,' not the 'employee,' is looked to for information touching the names of all those becoming eligible, the amount and 'effective date' of insurance." Continuing the court said:

Dealing with the case in hand, this employee had become eligible by his reemployment. He had formerly executed an authorization card good until "revoked" by him. When his former employment ended, there was no subject matter for its operation. When he reentered the employment, he and his employer manifestly treated it as unrevoked and still effective, and he proceeded to pay his premiums in the manner authorized until the date of his death. We are of opinion his insurance was then in force.

The decision of the lower court allowing a recovery was therefore affirmed. (*All States Life Insurance Co. v. Tillman*. 146 So. 393.)

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### Employer Required to Redeem Scrip in Cash on Regular Pay Day

**A**N EMPLOYER in Kentucky is required to redeem in cash, on a regular pay day, scrip issued to employees when presented by a purchaser from third persons, according to the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in the case of *Hoskins Grocery Co. v. Creech Coal Co.* (56 S.W. (2d) 555). The decision is based upon section 4758b-1 of the Kentucky Statutes.

It appears from the facts in the case that the Hoskins Grocery Co. received from its customers in payment for goods and merchandise \$1,105 in scrip, or miner's orders, issued by the Creech Coal Co. to its employees as evidence of its indebtedness to them. The scrip was in the form of metal disks ranging in value from 5 cents to \$1 and the grocery company had given face value for the scrip when used in the purchase of merchandise. Following the refusal of the coal company to redeem the scrip in cash the Hoskins Grocery Co. filed suit in the circuit court, Harlan County, Ky., to recover the amount from the coal company. It was alleged that the necessary records were kept, showing the names of the persons from whom the scrip was acquired and the amount paid therefor in merchandise, the dates, etc., and other records as required by the law (sec. 4758b-1, Ky. Stat.).

In answer to the allegations, the coal company set up an agreement between it and its employees under which it was understood that the metal disks issued by it would be redeemable only in merchandise. The company further challenged the validity of section 4758b-1 of the Kentucky Statutes as being unconstitutional because it was alleged to impair the obligation of contracts. This trial resulted in a verdict in favor of the coal company and the grocery company appealed the case to the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

The appeals court reviewed the evidence and found that the representative of the grocery company had presented the scrip, with the

necessary records, on a regular pay day at the office of the coal company and that Mr. Creech, the president and general manager of the company, had looked them over and then refused to redeem the scrip in cash. The court said "the reason given for refusing to redeem the scrip was not a failure to present the statement and affidavit required by the statute, but the company took the position that it was not required to redeem it in cash."

In reversing the decision of the lower court, the appeals court said that as the owner of the grocery company "did all that was required of her under the statute, and in view of the construction of the statute in *Western Kentucky Coal Co. v. Nall & Bailey* (14 S.W. (2d) 400); *West Kentucky Coal Co. v. Nall & Bailey* (27 S.W. (2d) 965); and *Elkhorn Piney Coal Co. v. Elvove* (36 S.W. (2d) 3), it was the duty of the coal company to redeem the scrip in cash when presented to it on a regular pay day."

The court also pointed to the fact that the constitutionality of the section was challenged in the *Elkhorn Piney Coal Co.* case, *supra*, and the section was upheld. Many cases were cited in which courts of other States had declared similar statutes constitutional. The court said in conclusion:

It is conceded that the metal disks here in question were issued by appellee to its employees long after the statute was enacted. To be invalid as impairing the obligation of contracts the statute must be one enacted after the making of the contract the obligation of which is claimed to be impaired. *Piney v. Nelson*, 183 U.S. 144, 22 S.Ct. 52, 46 L.Ed. 125. The act not only does not contravene any provision of our constitution, but it conforms to a mandate in the organic law itself. Section 244 of the constitution reads: "All wage earners in this State employed in factories, mines, workshops, or by corporations shall be paid for their labor in lawful money. The general assembly shall prescribe adequate penalties for violations of this section."

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### **Pneumonia Held to be Personal Injury from Negligence under Provisions of Jones Act**

**A**CCORDING to a decision of the United States Supreme Court, a seaman suffering an injury in the course of his employment, as the result of the failure of the master to furnish him the proper care or cure when stricken with pneumonia, has suffered a "personal injury" from "negligence" within the meaning of the Jones Act (sec. 33 of Merchant Marine Act of 1920), and by that act is given a right of action which may be exercised by his personal representative if the injury causes death. (*Cortes, Administrator, v. Baltimore Insular Line, Inc.*, 287 U.S. 367.)

Rafael Cortes, administrator of the estate of Manuel Santiago, filed suit against the Baltimore Insular Line, Inc., to recover damages for the death of Santiago, caused by pneumonia which he contracted while employed as a seaman on a return voyage from Boca Grande, Fla., to New York City on board one of the company's vessels.

The suit was based upon the ground that Santiago's death was due to the failure of the master of the ship to give him proper care.

The district court rendered a judgment in favor of the administrator, but the judgment was reversed on appeal by the circuit court of appeals, second circuit, on the ground "that the seaman's right of action for negligent care or cure was ended by his death and did not accrue to the administrator for the use of next of kin." The case was then taken to the United States Supreme Court for review.



In rendering the opinion, Mr. Justice Cardozo cited cases which show that under the general maritime law a seaman had no remedy for injuries suffered unless they "had been suffered as a consequence of the unseaworthiness of the ship or a defect in her equipment", or unless the employer breached his duty to provide maintenance and cure, and that the remedy for such an injury ends with the death of the seaman in the absence of a statute continuing it. He said:

The question then is to what extent the ancient rule has been changed by modern statute. Section 33 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, commonly known as the Jones Act (41 Stat. 1007, sec. 33; 46 U.S. Code, sec. 688), gives a cause of action to the seaman who has suffered personal injury through the negligence of his employer. For death resulting from such injury it gives a cause of action to his personal representative. We are to determine whether death resulting from the negligent omission to furnish care or cure is death from personal injury within the meaning of the statute.

The argument was made that the care which a master owed to a seaman disabled while in service was an implied term of the contract of employment and for this reason the Jones Act should not be interpreted to include such an injury, as the statute was not intended to cover injuries for which there already was a sufficient remedy under the existing law. The court did not accept this view and said the origin of the duty in this case was consistent with a remedy in tort since the wrong if a violation of a contract is also something more. The fact that there is a remedy based upon the contract does not exclude an alternative remedy built upon a tort. Continuing, the court said:

The employee of an interstate carrier injured through the omission to furnish him with safe and suitable appliances may have a remedy under the Federal Employees' Liability Act (45 U.S. Code, sec. 51), or at times under the Safety Appliance Act (45 U.S. Code, secs. 1 to 6), though the omission would not be actionable in the absence of a contract creating the employment. So, in the case at hand, the proper subject of inquiry is not the quality of the relation that gives birth to the duty, but the quality of the duty that is born of the relation. If the wrong is of such a nature as to bring it by fair intendment within the category of a "personal injury" that has been caused by the "negligence" of the master, it is not put beyond the statute because it may appropriately be placed in another category also.

The question to be decided by the court was, therefore, whether the acts of the employer could be held to be "negligence" and whether the deceased, because of such acts, suffered a "personal injury" as contemplated by the Employers' Liability Act. The contention was made that a narrow interpretation should be placed upon the act regarding its application to seamen and that it would not cover such injuries as starvation or malpractice because the seaman had a remedy for these injuries prior to the passage of this act. However, the court was of the opinion that the overlapping of the remedies was "no reason for denying to the words of the statute the breadth of meaning and operation that would normally belong to them, at all events when a consequence of the denial is to withhold any remedy whatever from dependent next of kin."

The argument for the respondent imputes to the lawmakers a subtlety of discrimination which they would probably disclaim. There was to be a remedy for the personal representative if the seaman was killed by the negligent omission to place a cover over a hatchway or to keep the rigging safe and sound. There was to be none, we are told, if he was killed for lack of food or medicine, though the one duty equally with the other was attached by law to the relation. This court has held that the act is to be liberally construed in aid of its beneficent purpose

to give protection to the seaman and to those dependent on his earnings. \* \* \* Approaching the decision of this case in a like spirit of liberality, we put aside many of the refinements of construction that a different spirit might approve. The failure to furnish cure is a personal injury actionable at the suit of the seaman during life, and at the suit of his personal representative now that he is dead.

In rendering the opinion the court pointed out that the same interpretation would not necessarily follow in the case of an injury to a railroad employee because the duties of a railroad company differ in many respects from the liability imposed upon carriers by water.

The decision of the court of appeals was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings to determine whether there was negligence in the care of the seaman which had a causal connection with his death.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

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### Injury from Poison Oak Held Accident Caused by External Means

**I**N A recent Oregon case, poison-oak poisoning of an employee was held to be an injury arising out of and in the course of employment (*Banister v. State Industrial Accident Commission of Oregon*, 19 Pac. (2d) 403).

In March 1931 C. O. Banister was cutting brush for the city of Portland, Oreg. While doing this work Banister came in contact with poison oak, not knowing what it was, and received an injury which resulted in his total disability for 19 days.

Upon applying to the State industrial accident commission for compensation, Banister's claim was disallowed upon the ground that "the condition suffered was not due to an accidental injury arising out of and in the course of his employment."

The case was appealed to the circuit court of Multnomah County, where the court set aside the commission's order and awarded compensation. The commission then appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Oregon, basing its contention on the statement that the employee did not suffer an accidental injury, because poison-oak poisoning "is an idiopathic and not a traumatic disease, and therefore, not compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act of this State."

The supreme court discussed the question fully, calling attention to the fact that the commission relied on the statement that "an idiopathic as distinguished from a traumatic disease cannot be regarded as an injury by accident." However, the court said that an idiopathic disease is one which develops gradually or imperceptibly, and that poisoning from poison oak was not such a disease. Continuing, the court quoted from the case of *Brintons v. Turvey* ((1905), App. Cas. 230) as follows:

I think in popular phraseology, from which we are to seek our guidance, it [the act] excludes, and was intended to exclude, idiopathic disease; but when some affection of our physical frame is in any way induced by an accident, we must be on our guard that we are not misled by medical phrases to alter the proper application of the phrase "accident causing injury" because the injury inflicted by accident sets up a condition of things which medical men describe as disease. Suppose in this case a tack or some poisoned substance had cut the skin and set up tetanus. Tetanus is a disease; but would anybody contend that there was not accident causing damage?

Under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, as found in the Oregon Code of 1930, sections 49-1814 and 49-1827, in order for a workman to be entitled to compensation he must have sustained a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, caused by violent or external means and resulting in his disability." In affirming the judgment of the lower court, the court said:

In the instant case, the disease contracted by claimant through contact with poison-oak brush was not an occupational disease in the sense that it was the natural and unavoidable result of the employment. Plaintiff's contact with the poison-oak brush happened by chance. He was in ignorance of its character. The contact was involuntary and unintentional upon his part and, although it resulted from his conscious act, the result was unexpected. This contact arose out of and in the course of his employment and resulted in his disability.



It was not an accident caused by violence, but it was caused by external means. \* \* \* there was present all the elements essential to compensation under the statute.

The court also cited several cases in which compensation for disability resulting from contact with poison ivy was awarded. The court said it has been shown that the effect of poisoning from poison oak and poison ivy are identical, "and hence where a workman sustains an injury therefrom arising out of and in the course of his employment, he is as much entitled to compensation in the one instance as in the other."

### Farmer Tearing Down Building Not Engaged in Agriculture and Therefore Liable for Compensation

THE Superior Court of Pennsylvania recently held that a farmer who contracted to tear down a building on an adjoining farm was not engaged in agriculture, but that, for the time being, he ceased to be a farmer and entered into a new line of work entirely disassociated with his usual employment (*Warner v. Longstreth*, 164 Atl. 806).

Longstreth had been engaged in farming for many years, and in the fall of 1931, without discontinuing his usual agricultural work, he entered into a contract with the owner of an adjoining farm to remove several buildings. For this he was to receive \$900 and such lumber as he desired from one of the buildings. While engaged in this work, an employee, Horace Warner, fell from the roof and received the injuries for which he claimed compensation.

Longstreth opposed the claim, urging that his employee was not under the protection of the Workmen's Compensation Act, first, because he (the employer) was engaged in farming, and secondly, that "the job of tearing down the buildings was an isolated occurrence temporary in its character and not in the regular course of defendant's employment."

In upholding the decision of the lower court, granting the employee compensation, the court said in reply to the first contention:

\* \* \* If the tearing down of the buildings was merely incidental to the carrying on of defendant's activities as a farmer and connected therewith, although the particular employment in which the servant was engaged at the time of the accident was not strictly speaking farming, he might still be regarded as engaged in agriculture. "Agriculture" covers all things ordinarily done by the farmer and his servants incidental to the carrying on of his branch of industry. It, however, requires a very broad application of this theory to hold that the employee in this present case was employed in agriculture when tearing down a building because some of the lumber taken from the building was to be used by the defendant in the repairs of the buildings on his farm. Had his employment been confined to the hauling of lumber intended for use on the farm, it might with greater force be argued that he was engaged in agriculture, but not under the facts here presented.

In reply to the contention that the employment was casual, the court said:

Defendant entered into this new enterprise in competition with others, bidding for the contract and receiving it, no doubt, because he was the lowest bidder. For the time being he ceased to be a farmer in relation to the matter in hand. He entered into a new line, entirely disassociated with his usual occupation and probably with a view of profit. \* \* \* There is nothing casual about the matter. There was a definite change of employment for the time being, deliberately entered into. [The court continued, citing the case of *Strunk v. Keller* (75 Pa. Super. Ct. 462).] "If a farmer chooses to engage also in outside industrial operations his employees in such outside transactions are within the protection of the Workmen's Compensation Act."

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

## Strikes and Lockouts in the United States in March 1933

DATA regarding industrial disputes in the United States for March 1933 with comparable data for preceding months are presented below. Disputes involving fewer than six workers and lasting less than one day have been omitted.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year from 1927 to 1932, the number of workers involved and man-days lost for these years and for each of the months, January 1931 to March 1933, inclusive, as well as the number of disputes in effect at the end of each month and the number of workers involved. The number of man-days lost, as given in the last column of the table, refers to the estimated number of working days lost by workers involved in disputes which were in progress during the month or year specified.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF EACH MONTH, JANUARY 1931 TO MARCH 1933 AND TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS, AND MAN-DAYS LOST IN THE YEARS, 1927 TO 1932

Month and year	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in disputes existing in month or year
	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	
1927: Total.....	734		349,434		37,799,394
1928: Total.....	629		357,145		31,556,947
1929: Total.....	903		230,463		9,975,213
1930: Total.....	653		158,114		2,730,368
1931: Total.....	894		279,299		6,386,183
1932: Total <sup>1</sup> .....	704		232,092		6,098,769
1931					
January.....	57	19	10,150	2,905	181,169
February.....	52	29	20,473	10,677	223,660
March.....	49	26	26,453	28,012	476,904
April.....	73	39	27,135	22,687	770,512
May.....	115	45	28,000	15,603	400,509
June.....	90	47	18,795	15,223	511,926
July.....	73	51	49,434	56,683	612,864
August.....	79	36	11,019	14,759	1,157,013
September.....	117	65	36,092	37,427	493,649
October.....	77	45	34,384	29,380	1,052,095
November.....	62	39	13,219	13,690	355,818
December.....	50	21	4,145	1,318	150,064
1932					
January.....	79	37	11,105	4,648	117,298
February.....	50	30	31,140	28,691	417,966
March.....	51	28	31,966	11,660	685,949
April.....	73	34	17,707	20,066	572,121
May.....	79	43	43,403	49,232	1,220,202
June.....	64	38	16,010	23,540	927,996
July.....	58	37	19,657	32,597	700,985
August.....	72	35	27,749	27,199	728,201
September.....	71	31	16,676	6,834	536,262
October.....	38	17	8,962	1,633	118,869
November.....	36	13	4,332	1,446	38,716
December.....	33	10	3,385	877	34,204
1933					
January.....	67	29	19,616	8,790	240,912
February <sup>1</sup> .....	59	29	10,905	6,855	110,768
March <sup>1</sup> .....	88	50	29,483	8,761	333,827

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary figures subject to change.

## Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 2 gives, by industrial groups, the number of strikes beginning in January, February, and March 1933, and the number of workers directly involved.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH 1933

Industrial group	Number of disputes beginning in—			Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in—		
	January	February	March	January	February	March
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers.....	3	1		6,307	1,500	
Bakers.....	1			30		
Brewery and soft-drink workers.....		1			8	
Building trades.....	10	8	6	607	458	472
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	1	2	3	50	53	506
Clothing.....	22	17	31	5,246	5,646	18,838
Electrical and gas appliance workers.....			1			20
Food workers.....	1		1	12		60
Furniture.....	1		7	15		766
Hospital workers.....			1			25
Hotel and restaurant workers.....	1			80		
Iron and steel.....	1			60		
Laundry workers.....		1	1		11	33
Leather.....			4			1,250
Lumber, timber, and mill work.....			1			135
Metal trades.....		2			25	
Miners.....	11	5	5	6,528	865	2,885
Motion-picture operators, actors, and theatrical workers.....	2	1	2	14	10	50
Printing and publishing.....	2	1	1	28	7	20
Rubber.....			2			450
Municipal workers.....	2	2	2	65	90	825
Textiles.....	7	16	15	533	2,112	2,002
Tobacco.....			2			435
Other occupations.....	2	2	3	41	120	711
Total.....	67	59	88	19,616	10,905	29,483

## Size and Duration of Disputes

TABLE 3 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in March 1933 classified by number of workers and by industrial groups.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN MARCH 1933, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrial group	Number of disputes beginning in March 1933 involving—					
	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 and under 10,000 workers
Building trades.....	4	1	1			
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	1		2			
Clothing.....		12	10	5	3	1
Electrical and gas appliance workers.....		1				
Food workers.....		1				
Furniture.....	1	3	3			
Hospital workers.....		1				
Laundry workers.....		1				
Leather.....			3	1		
Lumber, timber, and mill work.....			1			
Miners.....		1	2	1	1	
Motion-picture operators, actors, and theatrical workers.....	1	1				
Printing and publishing.....		1				
Rubber.....			2			
Municipal workers.....			1	1		
Textiles.....	1	6	8			
Tobacco.....			2			
Other occupations.....	1		1	1		
Total.....	9	29	36	9	4	1



In Table 4 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in March 1933 by industrial groups and classified duration.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN MARCH 1933, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND CLASSIFIED DURATION

Industrial group	Classified duration of strikes ending in March 1933		
	One half month or less	Over one half and less than 1 month	1 month and less than 2 months
Building trades.....	6		1
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	1		
Clothing.....	18	4	3
Electrical and gas appliance workers.....	1		
Food workers.....	1		
Furniture.....	4	1	
Lumber, timber, and millwork.....	1		
Miners.....	5		
Motion-picture operators, actors, and theatrical workers.....	1		
Printing and publishing.....	1		
Municipal workers.....	2		
Textiles.....	12	1	1
Tobacco.....	1		
Other occupations.....	2		
Total.....	56	6	5

### Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in March 1933

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 86 labor disputes during March 1933. These disputes affected a known total of 63,734 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

There were 17 cases involving the law on the prevailing rate of wages. In these cases it is not always possible to show the number involved, due to lack of information as to total number required before completion of construction.

On April 1, 1933, there were 38 strikes before the department for settlement, and in addition 51 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. The total number of disputes pending was 89.

## LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1933

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
<i>Disputes on Government construction</i>								
Post-office buildings: Pittsburgh, Pa. Allentown, Pa. Weston, W. Va. Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy	Carpenters. Building	Paying \$6; claimed \$10 per day. Asked employment local laborers.	Pending.	1933 Mar. 30	1933 Mar. 31	(1) 50	(1) 20
	do.	do.	Prevailing-wage investigation.	Adjusted. About 50 percent local men were employed.	Mar. 17	Mar. 17		
	do.	do.	do.	Pending.	Mar. 28	Mar. 13	(1)	
	do.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Parties at interest agreed on rates to be paid.	Feb. 17	Mar. 24	50	
	do.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Jurisdiction settled.	Mar. 23	Mar. 15	1,200	50
Chicago, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Ironworkers.	Jurisdiction installation mail conveyer.	Adjusted. Agreed to employ 80 percent local men.	Mar. 14	Mar. 22	100	1,600
Detroit, Mich.	Controversy.	Carpenters.	Asked employment of local men.	Adjusted. Parties at interest agreed on union scale and local men.	Mar. 15	Mar. 13	50	
Norwood, Mass.	do.	Building.	Prevailing wage and local men.	Pending.	Mar. 14	Mar. 13	(1)	
Torrington, Wyo.	do.	do.	Prevailing-wage investigation.	Adjusted. Agreed on prevailing wage and local men to be employed through U.S. Employment Service.	Mar. 1	Mar. 13	100	
Topeka, Kans.	do.	Common labor.	do.	Pending.	Mar. 14		36	
San Francisco, Calif.	do.	Derrickmen, stone-masons, rodmen, and laborers.	do.	Adjusted. Agreed on rates.	Mar. 10	Mar. 31	5	10
Morris, Ill.	do.	Building.	do.	Pending.	Mar. 13	Mar. 1	(1)	
Holton, Kans.	do.	Mason trades.	do.	Adjusted. Received back pay in full.	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	15	25
New Kensington, Pa.	do.	Plasterers, lathers, laborers, and carpenters.	Wages not paid.	Adjusted. Local men largely employed.	Mar. 3	Mar. 7	85	
Portland, Maine.	do.	Sheet-metal workers, bricklayers, and laborers.	Asked employment of local men.	Adjusted. Rate fixed by Secretary of Labor at 78 3/4 cents per hour.	Feb. 17	Mar. 1	25	
Veterans' hospital, Togus, Maine.	do.	Carpenters.	Prevailing-wage investigation.	Pending.	Mar. 5	Feb. 27	(1)	20
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	do.	Building.	Violation of prevailing-wage law.	Adjusted. Local men largely employed; rates same as post office.	Feb. 1	Feb. 27		130
Marine hospital, Norfolk, Va.	do.	do.	Asked employment of local men.					





LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1933—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
<i>Disputes involving general industry—Continued</i>								
Dolphin Jute Mills, Newark, N. J.	Strike	Jute workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Conditions satisfactory	1933 Mar. 10	1933 Mar. 12	50	50
Zisblatt Silk Co., Newark, N. J.	do	Silk workers	do	Pending	do	do	(1)	do
Rittenhouse Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J.	Controversy	Rubber workers	do	do	do	do	(1)	do
Atlantic Steel Partition Co., New York City.	do	Steel and metal workers.	Failure to pay wages	Adjusted. Agreed to pay 40 per cent of back wages.	Feb. 24	Mar. 2	6	6
Edwin Cigar Co., New York City.	Strike	Cigarmakers.	Wages and conditions	Pending	Mar. 10	do	200	22
Hudson Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.	do	Automobile workers.	do	Adjusted. Conditions improved. Individual adjustments to be made.	Feb. 9	do	3,000	6,000
Maiman-Sangar Dress Co., New York City.	do	Clothing workers	Wages, hours, and conditions	Adjusted. Hours reduced to 40 per week; wage dispute compromised.	Feb. 7	Feb. 20	150	10
Shoe factories, Newburyport, Mass.	do	Shoe workers	Wages and recognition	Pending	Mar. 1	do	2,000	do
Milk-wagon drivers, Joliet, Ill.	Lockout	Drivers	Price adjustment	do	Mar. 17	do	81	50
College Weavers, Inc., Northampton, Mass.	Strike	Weavers	Wages cut 40 percent	do	do	do	300	do
Pants makers, Worcester, Mass.	do	Pants makers	Working conditions	do	do	do	25	do
Shoe factories, Marlboro, Mass.	Threatened strike.	Shoe workers	Wage cut; asked recognition	do	Mar. 6	do	1,500	do
American Thread Mills, Holyoke, Mass.	Strike	Textile workers	Wage cuts	do	Mar. 17	do	(1)	do
World's Fair buildings, Chicago, Ill.	do	Iron workers	Extension of time on cut wage scale.	Adjusted. International union requested workers to return.	Mar. 13	Mar. 17	400	do
Federal Enamelling & Stamping Co., McKees Rocks, Pa.	do	Enamellers	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Returned without increase; no discrimination.	Mar. 21	Apr. 7	600	65
N. & G. Taylor Tin Plate Co., Cumberland, Md.	Lockout	Iron, steel, and tin workers.	Working conditions	Pending	Mar. 15	do	600	do
Amesbury Shoe Co. and Crystal Shoe Co., Amesbury, Mass.	Strike	Shoe workers	Wage increase and recognition	Adjusted. Increased 10 percent; recognition allowed.	Mar. 10	Mar. 14	1,000	do
Shoe factories, Athol, Mass.	do	do	do	Adjusted. Allowed recognition; wage conferences later.	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	1,200	do
Shoe factories, Salem, Mass.	do	do	do	Adjusted. Recognition allowed; wages arbitrated.	Mar. 6	Mar. 18	1,500	do
Century of Progress, Chicago, Ill.	Controversy	Electrical workers.	Asked 15 percent increase and recognition. Alleged violation of working agreement.	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration of dispute.	Mar. 14	Mar. 20	100	900

Strike	Silver workers	Asked union recognition; protest wage cut.	Pending	Mar. 22	Apr. 6	55	20
Cromwell Silver Manufacturing Co., New York City.	Operators.	Wage cut.	Adjusted. Returned. Court proceedings in progress.	Mar. 23	Apr. 6	10	30
Publix Theaters, Chattanooga, Tenn.	Bakers.	Wage cuts; increases asked.	Adjusted. Agreed on \$20 per week for 4 weeks.	do.	Mar. 24	12	---
Heights Bakery, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Shoe workers.	Asked union recognition.	Pending.	Mar. 24	---	400	---
Corbin-Holmes Shoe Co., Hudson, Mass.	Textile workers.	Proposed 10 per cent wage cut.	do.	Mar. 21	---	(1)	---
Art Looms Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.	Miners.	Working agreement.	Adjusted.	Mar. 24	Mar. 27	160	150
Saxon Mine, Terre Haute, Ind.	Rubber workers.	Additional wage cuts.	Pending.	Mar. 21	---	250	25
Cooper Corporation, Findley Ohio.	do.	do.	do.	do.	---	200	25
Falls Rubber Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.	Iron workers.	Rate of wages and agreement.	Adjusted. Continued existing agreement.	Feb. 21	Mar. 22	40	60
Lombard Iron Works & Supply Co., Augusta, Ga.	Shoe workers.	Asked 10 per cent increase; conditions.	Adjusted. Agreement providing 10 percent increase.	Mar. 2	Mar. 23	500	---
Osgood Shoe Co., Methuen, Mass.	Leather workers and tanners.	Wages.	Pending.	Mar. 25	---	7,000	---
Leather and tannery workers, Peabody, Salem, Beverly, Mass.	Wood-beel workers.	Wages and recognition of union.	do.	Mar. 17	---	12	54
Methuen Wood Heel Co., Methuen, Mass.	Shoe workers.	do.	do.	Mar. 21	---	113	62
Arlington Shoe Co., Lawrence, Mass.	do.	do.	do.	Mar. 9	---	60	140
Gilbert Shoe Co., Lawrence, Mass.	do.	do.	do.	do.	---	65	185
Gerber Shoe Co., Lawrence, Mass.	do.	do.	do.	do.	---	150	450
Milchen Shoe Co., Lawrence, Mass.	Employees.	Wages and reinstatement of discharged employees.	do.	Feb. 15	---	30	350
Foltis-Fischer Co., New York City.	Miners.	Working conditions.	do.	Mar. 26	---	(1)	---
Miners, Wilder, Tenn.	Operators and stage hands.	Wages.	Adjusted. Accepted 25 percent cut until Aug. 1, 1933.	Mar. 28	Apr. 5	1,000	1,325
Motion-picture theaters, Cleveland, Ohio.	Quarry workers.	Working agreements.	Pending.	Mar. 25	---	230	550
Quarry workers, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.	Granite cutters.	Wages.	Adjusted. Accepted 15 percent reduction until Apr. 1, 1934.	Mar. 1	Mar. 5	75	18
Granite, Butte, Mont.							
Total						44,298	19,436

1 Not reported.

### Termination of Railway Wage Dispute in Great Britain<sup>1</sup>

**I**N MARCH 1931 the national wages board of the railways in Great Britain sanctioned a reduction of wages for railway workers, providing, roughly, for a cut of 2½ percent in all earnings with a further cut of 2½ percent on all earnings in excess of 40s. a week in the case of wage earners and of £100 a year in the case of the salaried workers, with some limitations upon the extent to which the cut should be applied to the earnings of the lower-paid workers. The new arrangements were to be operative in any event until the end of March 1932 and thereafter until changed by agreement between the parties, or by the action of the national wages board. (See *Labor Review*, May 1931, p. 160.) In the summer of 1932 the railway companies notified the workers that they desired to substitute for the 1931 cut a reduction of 10 percent on all earnings, except that in the case of adult male workers who were employed for a full week the cut should not operate to bring their earnings below 38s., with proportionate safeguards for those who did not have a full week's work. The trade unions concerned refused to accept this proposal, and in conformity with the provisions of the Railway Act of 1921, after proper consideration by the various bodies involved, the question was brought before the national wages board for decision.

The national wages board consists of 6 representatives of the railway companies, 6 representatives of the railway unions, and 4 representatives of the users of the railways, with an independent chairman appointed by the Government. Two of the representatives of the railway users are chosen by trade-union bodies, and one each by the British Chambers of Commerce Association and the Federation of British Industries.

#### Position of Railway Companies

THE railroads based their case, first, on the decline in railway earnings during the past few years, which they held made further economies imperative, and secondly on the relatively advantageous position of the railway worker as compared with his pre-war status. As to the first, they pointed out that traffic receipts had fallen from £181,000,000 in 1929 to £157,000,000 in 1931, with a further decrease certain to appear in the 1932 figures. This had a serious effect upon the railways in regard to paying dividends and raising capital:

The return on ordinary stocks in 1923 was 5.55 percent; in 1929, 3.97 percent; in 1930, 2.23 percent; and in 1931, 0.95 percent. \* \* \* The present low return on capital is starving the railway industry and causing injury to railway credit. The railways need capital, both for economy and for development; and anything which makes it more difficult to raise capital for such objects cripples the railway companies.

As to the second point, the amount and proportion of the railway returns which went to the shareholders had been falling, while the share going to the workers was rising. "Of the receipts of the companies in 1913, after meeting costs of materials and miscellaneous charges, 51 percent went to wages and salaries and 49 percent to capital; in 1931 the respective figures were 75 percent and 25 percent."

<sup>1</sup> The data on which this article is based are from Great Britain, Ministry of Labor Gazette, February 1933; *Economist* (London), Dec. 17, 1932; *Railway Review* (London), Oct. 7, 1932, and Feb. 10, 1933; and *Manchester Guardian*, Nov. 29, 1932, and Feb. 15, 1933.



As a matter of justice, they held, the shareholders were entitled to a larger share of the receipts than they were now getting, especially since wages of railway workers were now relatively much higher than before the war and would continue to be so even after the proposed cuts were made.

The effect of these reductions would be that the general level of railway wage rates would be 99 percent above pre-war; the general level of earnings of wages grades would be 102 percent above pre-war; the general level of railway salaries would be 78 percent above pre-war.

On the other hand, the general level of wages in industry is 66 to 70 percent above pre-war, and the cost of living, which at the time of the last application stood at 57 percent above pre-war, has since fallen to 41 percent, representing a substantial betterment in real wages.

The cut made in 1931 had saved, they estimated, an annual outlay of £3,660,000. The reductions they now asked for would increase this saving by about £4,600,000 annually.

#### Position of Workers

TAKING up the second matter first, the workers at once admitted that their wages, as compared with the pre-war level, stood at a higher figure than those of the workers generally. Their pre-war wages, they said, especially in the case of the lower-paid grades, had been unduly low in relation to the general wage level, and in 1913 they were demanding increases and preparing to fight for them. On the outbreak of the war the whole matter was laid aside, but when, after the war was over, the national agreements were being made, the 1913 situation was taken into account and the new basic rates were fixed with a view to providing a proper figure on which future modifications should be calculated. Consequently the greater increase in the level of railway wages as compared with those of the workers generally had, they considered, no bearing on the case; that situation had been definitely planned and should be maintained.

In regard to the justice of paying dividends at the expense of wages, they put forward a new and rather far-reaching claim. The worker, they pointed out, is putting into the railways every day the labor and skill for which he is paid, while the capitalist makes but one contribution on which he expects continuous returns. When dividends were, as in 1923, at the rate of 5.55 percent, the buyer of stock would receive his whole investment back again within a specific period, and when, as was the case in many instances, the stock had been issued 70 or more years ago, it had returned its face value over and over again. It had been paid out not once, but several times. The claim of its holders for dividends could not justly be maintained as against the claim for wages of the man who was putting in his strength and skill afresh every day. The railroads should have established amortization funds long ago and paid off the investors; it was not reasonable to mulct the wage earners because the roads had neglected this obvious step.

As to the practical question of how to pay both wages and dividends in the present situation, the men contended that the proper way would be to secure, through nationalization if necessary, a proper coordination of road and railway services, but without taking such an advanced step as that, much could be done by directors more alive to the necessities of the situation. The directors, indeed, were held mainly responsible for the present difficulties.

The latter are solely to blame for accepting without any effective protest for very many years the heavy and unfair burden of local government rates on the railway permanent way. They are to blame for delaying action so long against the ever-increasing number and size of the heavy motor lorries escaping road taxation on their tare weight in excess of five tons. And in times of cheap money they appear incapable of raising low interest bearing stocks with which to redeem their high interest bearing debentures and other redeemable stocks.

### Result of Appeal to National Wages Board

THE case was argued for 11 days before the national wages board which, on January 13, 1933, issued six reports, having found it impossible to reach any kind of agreement. In general, those representing the employing class considered that the railway companies had established their case, while those representing the workers felt that the companies had failed entirely to justify their proposal. The sixth report was issued by the chairman, Sir Harold Morris, who found himself unable to agree with either side. The evidence had satisfied him, he stated, that the wages of railway workers at the outbreak of the war had been unduly low, that the new standards adopted at the close of the war had been intended to remedy this position and to relate the scale to the skill and responsibility of the work, and that the intention had been that these new standards of wages and salaries should be permanent. Nevertheless, the grave difficulties with which the companies were faced justified some modifications of these standards. Consequently he thought it fair to abolish the existing cut of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent, and to substitute for it a cut of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  percent, with an additional deduction of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  percent in respect of all rates of pay in excess of 50s a week. No deduction, however, should be applied in the case of male adults whose wages were 40s or less per week, nor for those earning over 40s a week, should it be so applied as to reduce their earnings below 40s. The cut should not apply to mileage payments or allowances of any kind, nor to the rates of pay given for such extras as overtime, night work, and the like.

### Reception of Reports

NEITHER side was satisfied with the result, but after some hesitation the companies concluded that the report of the chairman must be regarded as the decision of the board, and announced that they would accept it, although it gave them much less than they felt was really necessary. The unions, however, refused to agree to this. The board had reached no decision, they said, and therefore the question was thrown back to its original status and no further cuts were authorized. If any attempt were made to enforce new cuts, the workers were prepared to resist to the uttermost. There, for the time being, the matter rests.

There is no longer any likelihood of an early move being made for a reduction in railwaymen's wages in Great Britain. This seemed a possibility a week ago, when the railway companies sent a formal letter to the unions advising them that they were reconsidering the position following the suggestion for reductions of Sir Harold Morris, K.C., chairman of the national wages board.

Monday was the date by which the companies must give notice of reduction, but they have allowed it to pass without taking action. It is understood that there is no likelihood of further steps being taken for some time.

Early in March the railway companies gave formal notice of their desire to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the national wages board. Under the terms of the act of 1921 either side might do this by giving 12 months' notice. They did not, however, wish to give up all the machinery established by the act.

The companies recognize the mutual advantages which accrue from discussions between their officers and the staff at meetings of local departmental committees and sectional councils, and they do not desire to interfere with the useful work of these bodies.

They also wish to make it clear that they have no desire to depart from their established policy of discussing labor questions with the employees, their representatives, and the railway trade unions, and following upon the notice now given the companies will be prepared to consider with the unions the adoption of some more suitable forms of procedure for determination of questions relating to rates of pay, hours of duty and other conditions of duty upon which there is failure to reach a mutual settlement.



## AWARDS AND DECISIONS

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### Decisions Regarding Wages of Typographical Workers

El Paso, Tex.

A BOARD selected to arbitrate a dispute between Typographical Union No. 370 and two newspaper publishers of El Paso, Tex., over a wage reduction of 15 percent to be effective October 1, 1932, failed to agree and the chairman of the board was requested to make an award.

The chairman, P. R. Price, in making his award, February 1, 1933, called attention to the fact that the printers had accepted by agreement a decrease for the year ending October 1, 1932, thereby reducing their wage scale from \$54 to \$50 a week for night work, and from \$51 to \$47 a week for day work. His award making a further decrease of \$4 a week in the wage scale for both night and day workers is, in part, as follows:

The cost of living has, in a sense, decreased, if we take into consideration only the strictly material wants of man. If we take into consideration the imperious demands made by the conditions upon the right-feeling average man, the statement is open to doubt. The printers in regular employment each voluntarily give up 1 day per week of their employment to those less fortunately situated. This conduct deserves the highest praise and commendation. Incidentally it results in benefit to the publishers. This result comes about by reason of the fact that skilled workmen are from time to time made available when needed and are only paid for such time as they are needed; in other words it helps in the adjustment between income and overhead. \* \* \* The publishers have made substantial reductions in the wages of their other employees. These reductions, as a whole, are substantially more than the reductions made as to the printers. I believe they have, of necessity, economized in every department where they could and that it is necessary and hence just and fair that the wage scale of the printers be reduced.

It is, therefore, the decree and decision of the board that the wage scale be for the day work \$43 per week and for the night work \$46 per week. This rate to be in effect until February 1, 1934. This award is not retroactive but to take effect as of this date.

At the request of the chairman the above award was certified as the decision of the board of arbitration.

Houston, Tex.

ON December 31, 1932, Lee M. Sharrar, chairman of a board selected by Typographical Union No. 87 and the publishers of three newspapers of Houston, Tex., to arbitrate a dispute over a 15 percent reduction in the wage scale, declined to award a decrease. There had previously been a decrease in March 1932, when a local arbitration board reduced the original scale of \$55 a week for day work to \$50.88, an approximate reduction of 7½ percent.

The opinion and decision of the chairman is, in part, as follows:

The chairman would like to be able to persuade every party to this controversy that while the existing wage rates quoted on paper do seem to be very high, in fact very high for this class of skilled labor under present conditions, still the rates quoted are nothing more than an arithmetical point of departure for computing the money which the men shall be paid. The individual employees are not receiving the wages quoted on paper. They are supporting a surplus of skilled, experienced, and responsible labor and the existence of that surplus of labor has made it possible for the newspaper managements to reduce their composing-room pay rolls.

The chairman finds that on a basis of facts presented for his consideration a reduction of wage rates at this time is unwarranted. Wage reductions of other employees are mentioned by the publishers, but the facts are not presented. Nor is there any factual indication of partial or general reductions of expenses by the publishers. There is no proof that the publishers are enduring a real hardship because of the maintenance of the existing wage scales. The chairman declines to award a reduction of wage scale in this controversy on the basis of changes in the purchasing power of the wage earner's dollar without some showing on the part of the publishers that the reduction in the rates is necessary. The chairman has been convinced that the wage rates are not the only factor in determining the wages received by the printers who work for these publishers, and since the publishers are using the time factor, or the regular situations in the shops, as a variable in their own interest, the chairman cannot award a reduction of the wages on the basis of the fact that these rates are on paper higher than wage rates in other cities. Further, the chairman declines to base his decision on conditions existing prior to 1931, for the reason that to do so would be to reopen and reconsider the negotiations effected last spring and to put on trial the former arbitrator.

The chairman earnestly urges the adoption of this decision by the entire membership of this board.

## LABOR TURNOVER

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### Labor Turnover in Manufacturing Establishments, First Quarter of 1933

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics presents herewith quarterly labor turnover rates for manufacturing as a whole and for 10 separate manufacturing industries for the first quarter of 1933.

The rates shown herein represent the number of changes per 100 employees that took place during the three months ending March 31, 1933.

The form of average used for compiling turnover rates by the Bureau is the weighted arithmetic mean. The indexes for manufacturing as a whole were compiled from reports made to the Bureau by representative establishments in approximately 148 census industry classifications. These firms employed over 1,000,000 people. In the industries for which separate indexes are shown, reports were received from representative plants employing at least 25 percent of the workers in each industry as shown by the Census of Manufactures of 1927.

In addition to the separation rates and the accession rate, the tables show a net turnover rate. The net turnover rate means the rate of replacement. That is, the number of jobs that are vacated and filled per 100 employees. In a plant that is increasing its force the net turnover rate is the same as the separation rate, because while more people are hired than are separated from their jobs, the number hired above those leaving is due to expansion and cannot justly be charged to turnover. On the other hand, in a plant that is reducing its number of employees, the net turnover rate is the same as the accession rate, because while more people are separated from the pay roll than are hired, the excess of separations over accessions is due to a reduction of force and therefore cannot be logically charged as a turnover expense.

As turnover data are based on reports from a limited number of firms, turnover rates should not be confused with the indexes for changes in employment as compiled and published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, based on reports from a much larger number of establishments.

Table 1 shows for industry as a whole the total separation rate, subdivided into the quit, discharge, and lay-off rates, together with the accession rate and net turnover rate per quarter for the year 1932 and the first quarter of 1933.

The quit, discharge, and accession rates were all lower during the first quarter of 1933 than during either the first quarter of 1932 or the last quarter of 1932. In contrast, the lay-off rate was much higher during the first quarter of 1933 than during either the last quarter or first quarter of 1932.



TABLE 1.—QUARTERLY TURNOVER RATES IN REPRESENTATIVE FACTORIES IN 148 INDUSTRIES

Period	Separation rates						Total separation rate		Accession rate		Net turnover rate	
	Quit		Discharge		Lay-off							
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
First quarter.....	2.28	1.56	0.58	0.38	8.18	10.14	11.04	12.08	9.65	8.50	9.65	8.50
Second quarter.....	2.15	-----	.49	-----	12.92	-----	15.56	-----	7.80	-----	7.80	-----
Third quarter.....	2.10	-----	.45	-----	10.78	-----	13.33	-----	12.55	-----	12.55	-----
Fourth quarter.....	1.77	-----	.43	-----	8.75	-----	10.95	-----	10.50	-----	10.50	-----

Table 2 shows the quit, discharge, lay-off, accession, and net turnover rates for automobiles, boots and shoes, brick, cotton, iron and steel, foundry and machine shops, furniture, men's clothing, saw-mills, and slaughtering and meat packing for the first and fourth quarter of 1932, and for the first quarter of 1933.

Brick showed the highest quarterly turnover rate during the first quarter of 1933, 22.71. The lowest turnover rate, 4.30, occurred in the iron and steel industry. The highest quit rate was shown in cotton manufacturing, and the lowest in the furniture industry. The highest discharge rate occurred in the sawmill industry and the lowest in the iron and steel industry. Automobiles had the highest lay-off rate and boots and shoes the lowest. The highest accession rate was shown by the brick industry and the lowest in the iron and steel industry.

TABLE 2.—QUARTERLY TURNOVER RATES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Class of rates	Automobiles			Boots and shoes			Brick			Cotton manufacturing		
	First quarter 1932	Fourth quarter 1932	First quarter 1933	First quarter 1932	Fourth quarter 1932	First quarter 1933	First quarter 1932	Fourth quarter 1932	First quarter 1933	First quarter 1932	Fourth quarter 1932	First quarter 1933
Quit.....	3.42	1.51	1.50	3.77	2.24	2.39	1.00	0.64	0.67	3.46	3.30	3.62
Discharge.....	.91	.73	.61	.99	.45	.56	1.49	.24	.40	.92	.77	.65
Lay-off.....	12.27	15.88	27.28	4.52	6.17	4.09	29.73	39.54	23.36	7.69	7.20	10.50
Total separation.....	16.61	18.12	29.39	9.28	8.86	7.04	32.28	40.42	24.43	12.07	11.27	14.77
Accession.....	19.39	28.04	16.94	13.93	6.38	9.54	21.53	18.83	22.71	13.48	13.55	12.58
Net turnover.....	16.61	18.12	16.94	9.28	6.38	7.04	21.53	18.83	22.71	12.07	11.27	12.58
Class of rates	Foundries and machine shops			Furniture			Iron and steel			Men's clothing		
	First quarter 1932	Fourth quarter 1932	First quarter 1933	First quarter 1932	Fourth quarter 1932	First quarter 1933	First quarter 1932	Fourth quarter 1932	First quarter 1933	First quarter 1932	Fourth quarter 1932	First quarter 1933
Quit.....	1.24	0.64	0.70	1.65	0.60	0.64	1.63	1.17	1.33	2.97	2.14	1.38
Discharge.....	.39	.21	.18	.77	.23	.40	.16	.14	.11	.31	.17	.15
Lay-off.....	9.67	8.43	8.78	16.40	11.19	14.71	4.23	4.62	5.38	6.41	7.79	6.44
Total separation.....	11.30	9.28	9.66	18.82	12.02	15.75	6.02	5.93	6.82	9.69	10.10	7.97
Accession.....	8.69	6.40	5.99	12.32	9.78	8.41	4.32	4.44	4.30	10.29	8.54	7.38
Net turnover.....	8.69	6.40	5.99	12.32	9.78	8.41	4.32	4.44	4.30	9.69	8.54	7.38

TABLE 2.—QUARTERLY TURNOVER RATES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued

Class of rates	Sawmills			Slaughtering and meat packing		
	First quarter 1932	Fourth quarter 1932	First quarter 1933	First quarter 1932	Fourth quarter 1932	First quarter 1933
Quit.....	2.31	1.79	1.86	3.18	2.12	1.82
Discharge.....	1.24	1.23	.80	1.19	.64	.70
Lay-off.....	18.04	27.96	22.74	19.81	17.42	15.93
Total separation.....	21.59	30.98	25.40	24.18	20.18	18.45
Accession.....	19.70	16.96	21.99	16.68	17.91	16.89
Net turnover.....	19.70	16.96	21.99	16.68	17.91	16.89

# HOUSING

## Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States, March 1933

ACCORDING to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 750 identical cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 or over, there was a decrease of nine tenths of 1 percent in indicated expenditures for total building operations, comparing March 1933 with February 1933.

The data as compiled in the following tables apply to the cost of the buildings as estimated by the prospective builder on applying for his permit to build. No land costs are included. Only building operations within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown.

### Comparisons, February 1933 and March 1933

TABLE 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 750 identical cities of the United States having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 750 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933 BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	February 1933	March 1933	Percent of change	February 1933	March 1933	Percent of change
New England.....	\$416,521	\$696,817	+67.3	\$472,977	\$1,071,403	+126.5
Middle Atlantic.....	4,268,591	2,921,479	-31.6	4,334,249	2,743,302	-36.7
East North Central.....	225,490	495,559	+119.8	1,686,656	1,624,906	-3.7
West North Central.....	168,700	312,495	+85.2	440,703	219,009	-50.3
South Atlantic.....	549,864	590,919	+7.5	1,531,966	863,651	-43.6
South Central.....	347,351	334,016	-3.8	1,693,075	603,706	-64.3
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,265,211	1,264,389	-.1	838,540	1,395,208	+66.4
Total.....	7,241,728	6,615,674	-8.6	10,998,166	8,521,185	-22.5

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Num- ber of cities
	February 1933	March 1933	Percent of change	February 1933	March 1933	Percent of change	
New England.....	\$619,597	\$735,363	+18.7	\$1,509,095	\$2,503,583	+65.9	107
Middle Atlantic.....	2,079,503	2,698,303	+29.8	10,682,343	8,363,084	-21.7	173
East North Central.....	684,977	1,075,188	+56.9	2,597,123	3,195,653	+23.0	176
West North Central.....	231,545	426,626	+84.3	840,948	958,130	+13.9	68
South Atlantic.....	1,035,457	683,828	-34.0	3,117,287	2,138,398	-31.4	80
South Central.....	484,774	582,778	+20.2	2,525,200	1,520,500	-39.8	70
Mountain and Pacific.....	945,911	2,763,302	+192.1	3,049,662	5,422,899	+77.8	76
Total.....	6,081,764	8,965,388	+47.4	24,321,658	24,102,247	-0.9	750



Comparing reports received from these 750 identical cities for February and March, there was a decrease of 8.6 percent in new residential buildings. Four of the seven geographic divisions, however, showed increases in this type of structure.

A decrease of 22.5 percent was shown for expenditures for non-residential buildings, comparing March with February. Two of the geographic divisions registered increases in expenditures for non-residential buildings.

There was a large increase, 47.4 percent, in the indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs. Six of the seven geographic divisions indicated increases in expenditures for this type of building operations.

Contrary to the usual seasonal trend, there was a decrease of nine tenths of 1 percent in expenditures for total construction, comparing March with February.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new non-residential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations for 750 identical cities of the United States by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, IN 750 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	February 1933	March 1933	February 1933	March 1933	February 1933	March 1933	February 1933	March 1933
New England.....	94	159	326	466	1,001	1,442	1,421	2,067
Middle Atlantic.....	243	393	558	924	2,689	3,641	3,490	4,958
East North Central.....	56	101	398	648	1,188	1,822	1,642	2,571
West North Central.....	55	116	236	430	409	876	700	1,422
South Atlantic.....	170	214	405	463	1,721	1,899	2,296	2,576
South Central.....	155	182	286	351	1,186	1,539	1,627	2,072
Mountain and Pacific.....	303	367	752	1,017	2,732	7,492	3,787	8,876
Total.....	1,076	1,532	2,961	4,299	10,926	18,711	14,963	24,542
Percent of change.....		+42.4		+45.2		+71.3		+64.0

Increases were shown in the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction, comparing March reports with February reports, for these 750 cities.

Table 3 shows the number of families provided for in the different kinds of housekeeping dwellings, together with the estimated cost of such dwellings for which permits were issued in 750 identical cities, during February 1933 and March 1933.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 750 IDENTICAL CITIES IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	February 1933	March 1933	February 1933	March 1933	February 1933	March 1933	February 1933	March 1933
New England.....	\$387, 921	\$642, 667	90	151	\$20, 600	\$22, 150	5	9
Middle Atlantic.....	932, 941	1, 667, 339	210	341	166, 250	241, 140	44	74
East North Central.....	220, 131	454, 059	55	92	5, 359	41, 500	3	17
West North Central.....	159, 200	292, 495	53	113	9, 500	16, 000	4	4
South Atlantic.....	513, 764	553, 819	163	200	5, 000	13, 400	3	13
South Central.....	326, 941	266, 720	150	173	6, 960	31, 750	6	11
Mountain and Pacific.....	1, 072, 261	909, 239	270	333	136, 550	115, 150	56	45
Total.....	3, 613, 159	4, 786, 338	991	1, 403	350, 219	481, 090	121	173
Percent of change.....		+32. 5		+41. 6		+37. 4		+43. 0

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	February 1933	March 1933	February 1933	March 1933	February 1933	March 1933	February 1933	March 1933
New England.....	\$8, 000	\$12, 000	8	8	\$416, 521	\$676, 817	103	168
Middle Atlantic.....	3, 135, 500	1, 013, 000	578	546	4, 234, 691	2, 921, 479	832	961
East North Central.....	0	0	0	0	225, 490	495, 559	58	109
West North Central.....	0	0	0	0	168, 700	308, 495	57	117
South Atlantic.....	31, 100	23, 700	21	28	549, 864	590, 919	187	241
South Central.....	5, 000	35, 546	4	13	338, 901	334, 016	160	197
Mountain and Pacific.....	56, 400	240, 000	37	106	1, 265, 211	1, 264, 389	363	484
Total.....	3, 236, 000	1, 324, 246	648	701	7, 199, 378	6, 591, 674	1, 760	2, 277
Percent of change.....		-59. 1		+8. 2		-8. 4		+29. 4

Increases were shown in the indicated expenditures for 1-family dwellings and 2-family dwellings. A decrease, however, was registered in indicated expenditures for apartment houses.

The number of families provided for during March showed an increase in 1-family dwellings, 2-family dwellings, and multifamily dwellings, as compared with the number of families provided for during February.

Although a decrease of 8.4 percent was shown in the indicated expenditures for all kinds of housekeeping dwellings, there was an increase of 29.4 percent in the number of family-dwelling units provided, comparing March with February.

Table 4 shows the index number of families provided for, the index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR AND OF THE ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING OPERATIONS AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Estimated cost of—			
		New residential buildings	New non-residential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building operations
1930					
February.....	43.0	34.7	51.8	57.5	44.1
March.....	57.1	47.2	87.1	77.5	66.4
1931					
February.....	40.3	30.3	43.8	48.6	37.9
March.....	53.4	40.7	70.4	58.0	57.1
1932					
February.....	13.0	9.1	16.5	26.7	14.3
March.....	15.4	10.7	18.1	27.0	15.7
1933					
January.....	4.9	3.4	26.8	16.2	14.7
February.....	5.6	4.6	8.9	14.2	7.9
March.....	7.2	4.2	6.9	20.9	7.8

The index numbers for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, and for total building operations showed a decrease in March as compared with February.

The index numbers for families provided for, for additions, alterations, and repairs, increased in March as compared with February.

#### Comparisons of Indicated Expenditures for Public Buildings

TABLE 5 shows the value of contracts awarded for public buildings by the various agencies of the United States Government and by the various State governments during the months of March 1932 and February and March 1933, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AWARDED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE GOVERNMENTS, MARCH 1932 AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Federal			State		
	March 1932	February 1933	March 1933 <sup>1</sup>	March 1932	February 1933	March 1933 <sup>1</sup>
New England.....	\$342,492	\$533,943	\$14,813	\$219,794	0	\$36,433
Middle Atlantic.....	807,774	676,783	708,677	1,043,741	\$887,647	444,354
East North Central.....	4,632,359	1,390,655	92,669	373,438	413	21,433
West North Central.....	741,040	170,835	43,367	44,277	1,197	43,630
South Atlantic.....	1,403,949	1,514,235	1,162,236	448,391	88,615	119,549
South Central.....	1,850,839	1,103,723	488,901	354,294	9,520	157,367
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,490,842	750,021	803,860	221,280	15,247	35,424
Total.....	11,269,295	6,140,195	3,314,523	2,705,215	1,002,639	858,190

<sup>1</sup> Subject to revision.

The values of contracts awarded by the various Federal agencies during March 1933 was \$3,314,523, which was a decrease of nearly \$3,000,000 as compared with February 1933 and a decrease of nearly \$8,000,000 as compared with March 1932.



The value of contracts awarded by the various State governments during March 1933 was only \$858,190, a decrease of approximately \$150,000, as compared with February 1933 and a decrease of nearly \$2,000,000 as compared with March 1932.

### Comparisons, March 1933 with March 1932

TABLE 6 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 340 identical cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over, for the months of March 1933 and March 1932, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 340 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MARCH 1932 AND MARCH 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	March, 1932	March, 1933	Percent of change	March, 1932	March, 1933	Percent of change
New England.....	\$964,023	\$462,000	-52.1	\$821,725	\$977,567	+19.0
Middle Atlantic.....	5,041,988	2,409,495	-52.2	3,812,070	2,460,571	-35.5
East North Central.....	1,565,866	430,484	-72.5	5,486,370	888,688	-83.8
West North Central.....	823,800	269,595	-67.3	701,670	160,889	-77.1
South Atlantic.....	1,691,186	477,165	-71.8	1,941,536	689,716	-64.5
South Central.....	800,439	272,793	-65.9	3,821,198	429,262	-88.8
Mountain and Pacific.....	2,841,382	1,053,339	-62.9	4,111,472	1,071,419	-73.9
Total.....	13,728,684	5,374,871	-60.8	20,696,041	6,678,112	-67.7

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Num- ber of cities
	March 1932	March 1933	Percent of change	March 1932	March 1933	Percent of change	
New England.....	\$1,135,513	\$623,942	-45.1	\$2,921,261	\$2,063,509	-29.4	52
Middle Atlantic.....	3,225,232	2,545,363	-21.1	12,079,290	7,415,429	-38.6	70
East North Central.....	1,562,741	994,674	-36.4	8,614,977	2,313,846	-73.1	91
West North Central.....	576,816	382,307	-33.7	2,102,286	812,791	-61.3	22
South Atlantic.....	1,135,505	623,350	-45.1	4,768,227	1,790,231	-62.5	39
South Central.....	695,166	553,535	-16.8	5,286,803	1,255,590	-76.3	31
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,539,486	2,544,013	+65.3	8,492,340	4,668,771	-45.0	35
Total.....	9,840,459	8,267,184	-16.0	44,265,184	20,320,167	-54.1	340

Reports from these 340 cities show that there were decreases in indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations and repairs, and for total building operations, comparing March 1933 with March 1932.

Table 7 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 340 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over, for the months of March 1932 and March 1933, by geographic divisions.

Decreases were shown in the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of total building operations, comparing March 1933 with March 1932. There was, however, an increase in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs, comparing these 2 months.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 340 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MARCH 1932 AND MARCH 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	March 1932	March 1933	March 1932	March 1933	March 1932	March 1933	March 1932	March 1933
New England.....	179	91	414	301	1,526	1,182	2,119	1,574
Middle Atlantic.....	643	311	1,148	714	3,462	3,401	5,253	4,426
East North Central.....	262	87	935	583	2,287	1,600	3,484	2,360
West North Central.....	199	97	446	350	852	769	1,497	1,216
South Atlantic.....	390	161	569	373	2,469	1,686	3,428	2,220
South Central.....	296	145	485	302	1,638	1,406	2,419	1,853
Mountain and Pacific.....	748	312	1,341	903	3,773	6,979	5,862	8,194
Total.....	2,717	1,204	5,338	3,526	16,007	17,113	24,062	21,843
Percent of change.....		-55.7		-33.9		+6.9		-9.2

Table 8 shows the number of families provided for in the different kinds of housekeeping dwellings, together with the costs of such dwellings, for which permits were issued in 340 identical cities during March 1933 and March 1932, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 340 IDENTICAL CITIES IN MARCH 1932 AND MARCH 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	March 1932	March 1933	March 1932	March 1933	March 1932	March 1933	March 1932	March 1933
New England.....	\$833,723	\$410,050	161	84	\$101,350	\$19,950	28	8
Middle Atlantic.....	2,433,463	1,150,065	490	258	1,038,525	246,430	263	74
East North Central.....	1,116,799	394,984	235	79	118,800	35,500	35	15
West North Central.....	666,380	249,595	183	94	87,420	16,000	24	4
South Atlantic.....	1,642,626	440,065	376	147	15,560	13,400	17	13
South Central.....	680,725	227,997	269	139	88,214	9,250	41	5
Mountain and Pacific.....	2,223,620	715,689	668	281	211,412	109,650	84	43
Total.....	9,597,333	3,588,445	2,382	1,082	1,661,281	450,180	492	162
Percent of change.....		-62.6		-54.6		-72.9		-67.1

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	March 1932	March 1933	March 1932	March 1933	March 1932	March 1933	March 1932	March 1933
New England.....	\$29,000	\$12,000	14	8	\$964,023	\$442,900	203	100
Middle Atlantic.....	1,270,000	1,013,000	359	546	4,741,988	2,406,495	1,112	878
East North Central.....	323,500	0	89	0	1,559,099	430,484	359	94
West North Central.....	24,000	0	9	0	777,800	265,595	216	98
South Atlantic.....	33,000	23,700	16	28	1,691,186	477,165	409	188
South Central.....	31,500	35,546	22	13	800,439	272,793	332	157
Mountain and Pacific.....	406,350	228,000	202	98	2,841,382	1,053,339	954	422
Total.....	2,117,350	1,312,246	711	693	13,375,917	5,350,871	3,585	1,937
Percent of change.....		-38.0		-2.5		-60.0		-46.0

There was a decrease in both the indicated expenditures and the number of family-dwelling units provided in all types of dwellings, comparing March 1933 with March 1932.

### Details by Cities

TABLE 9 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of total building operations, and the number of families provided for in new dwellings in each of the cities having a population of 10,000 or over, for which reports were received for March 1933.

Permits were issued during March 1933 for the following important building projects: In Boston, Mass., for an institutional building to cost \$360,000; in Cambridge, Mass., for a public building to cost nearly \$300,000; in the Borough of the Bronx, for an incinerator to cost \$700,000; in Newark, N.J., for two apartment houses to cost nearly \$600,000; in Piqua, Ohio, for an electrical plant to cost \$675,000.

Contracts were awarded by the Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department for a post office in Columbus, Ga., to cost over \$245,000; for an addition to the post office in Jersey City, N.J., to cost over \$300,000; and for a post office in San Jose, Calif., to cost over \$250,000.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1933

### New England States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Connecticut:					Mass.—Contd.				
Bridgeport.....	\$10,950	\$2,620	\$25,247	4	Beverly.....	\$17,800	\$525	\$21,275	5
Bristol.....	0	315	1,615	0	Boston <sup>1</sup> .....	67,000	388,925	650,679	15
Danbury.....	0	5,000	9,750	0	Braintree.....	8,000	330	8,805	2
Derby.....	0	0	65	0	Brockton.....	0	2,350	5,105	0
East Hartford.....	4,500	150	5,542	2	Brookline.....	46,500	0	47,850	4
Fairfield.....	19,200	7,075	29,536	5	Cambridge.....	0	302,729	330,431	0
Greenwich.....	33,500	900	46,750	4	Chelsea.....	0	0	13,270	0
Hamden.....	9,900	1,450	13,075	4	Chicopee.....	0	850	2,750	0
Manchester.....	7,400	555	8,565	3	Dedham.....	10,500	9,100	25,200	3
Meriden.....	0	1,125	2,325	0	Everett.....	0	0	650	0
Middletown.....	3,600	925	5,325	1	Fairhaven.....	0	40	530	0
Milford.....	10,250	1,230	18,170	6	Fall River.....	0	910	12,680	0
Naugatuck.....	0	1,250	1,475	0	Fitchburg.....	0	4,330	6,080	0
New Britain.....	0	0	46,515	0	Frammingham.....	500	0	1,200	1
New Haven.....	9,400	4,685	30,715	2	Gardner.....	3,000	0	4,700	1
Norwalk.....	35,600	7,850	53,220	8	Gloucester.....	5,000	650	9,750	1
Norwich.....	0	530	1,960	0	Haverhill.....	14,500	500	15,705	2
Stamford.....	19,500	3,000	30,200	9	Holyoke.....	0	0	2,850	0
Stratford.....	8,417	1,586	18,045	5	Lawrence.....	5,000	0	15,010	1
Torrington.....	2,500	60	30,635	1	Leominster.....	0	3,030	4,981	0
Wallingford.....	3,000	80	8,995	1	Lowell.....	1,500	10,655	21,675	1
Waterbury.....	11,800	17,400	33,500	3	Lynn.....	0	12,580	20,475	0
West Hartford.....	37,000	11,710	61,314	6	Malden.....	0	1,150	3,270	0
Willimantic.....	1,500	1,845	3,345	1	Marlborough.....	0	400	400	0
Maine:					Medford.....	4,000	2,450	12,150	1
Auburn.....	0	550	7,550	0	Melrose.....	14,500	1,115	16,130	2
Lewiston.....	5,600	0	6,200	4	Methuen.....	0	270	270	0
Portland.....	8,950	253	18,077	4	Milton.....	8,350	300	10,765	2
Sanford.....	0	0	1,000	0	Needham.....	0	13,450	14,600	0
South Portland.....	2,000	30	3,200	1	New Bedford.....	6,000	4,180	17,460	1
Massachusetts:					Newburyport.....	0	8,000	10,885	0
Arlington.....	8,000	900	9,472	2	Newton.....	23,000	3,360	34,450	4
Attleboro.....	1,800	245	2,195	1	North Adams.....	0	500	5,165	0
Belmont.....	10,500	2,150	13,850	2	Northampton.....	0	300	700	0
					North Attleboro.....	1,400	250	1,650	1

<sup>1</sup> Application filed.



TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1933—Continued

*New England States—Continued*

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Mass.—Contd.					New Hamp-				
Norwood.....	0	\$550	\$1,302	0	shire:				
Peabody <sup>2</sup> .....	\$14,900	300	17,820	3	Berlin <sup>2</sup> .....	0	0	\$500	0
Pittsfield.....	3,000	1,000	11,450	1	Concord.....	0	\$4,215	6,315	0
Plymouth.....	0	0	0	0	Keene.....	0	1,300	4,700	0
Quincy.....	15,000	9,300	37,722	2	Manchester.....	\$1,700	1,850	12,408	1
Revere.....	3,000	100	14,780	1	Rhode Island:				
Salem.....	0	14,700	19,525	0	Bristol.....	0	0	0	0
Saugus.....	0	0	0	0	Central Falls.....	0	0	2,375	0
Somerville.....	10,500	2,300	24,785	1	Cranston.....	8,000	1,350	10,910	3
Southbridge.....	0	200	8,200	0	East Provi-				
Springfield.....	1,000	3,985	14,495	1	dence.....	6,000	20,495	31,795	2
Stoneham.....	8,500	535	9,235	2	Newport.....	4,000	7,650	14,039	1
Swampscott.....	0	400	3,600	0	North Provi-				
Taunton.....	0	1,615	5,579	0	dence.....	2,000	0	3,700	1
Waltham.....	33,300	35,400	70,520	3	Providence.....	0	78,750	136,340	0
Watertown.....	0	4,300	6,345	0	Warwick.....	12,600	4,750	20,000	6
Wellesley.....	33,500	3,325	37,025	4	Westerly.....	15,100	0	15,800	4
Westfield.....	0	500	500	0	West Warwick.....	0	0	0	0
West Spring-					Woonsocket.....	0	500	2,200	0
field.....	0	7,275	7,960	0	Vermont:				
Weymouth.....	0	8,380	9,900	0	Bennington.....	5,000	0	5,000	1
Winchester.....	11,000	175	12,760	2	Burlington.....	4,000	0	5,400	1
Winthrop.....	0	900	1,785	0	Rutland.....	12,000	1,700	14,700	2
Woburn.....	1,800	1,460	3,260	1	Total.....	696,817	1,071,403	2,503,583	168
Worcester.....	4,400	3,745	20,196	2					

*Middle Atlantic States*

New Jersey:					New Jersey—				
Atlantic City <sup>2</sup>	\$1,700	\$470	\$31,964	1	Continued.				
Bayonne.....	0	20,190	28,820	0	Summit.....	\$34,000	\$600	\$39,750	3
Bloomfield.....	0	161,350	163,050	0	Teaneck Twp.....	19,950	1,125	33,296	3
Bridgeton.....	0	3,024	3,024	0	Trenton.....	0	21,750	26,180	0
Burlington.....	0	1,700	2,325	0	Union.....	26,000	8,565	35,615	7
Camden.....	0	11,986	18,406	0	Union City.....	0	0	2,900	0
Clifton.....	19,200	2,850	23,450	5	Weehawken.....	0	0	3,085	0
Dover.....	0	0	5,200	0	Westfield.....	0	6,640	7,690	0
East Orange.....	10,340	8,425	29,635	2	West New				
Elizabeth.....	6,000	14,000	22,000	2	York.....	0	0	3,685	0
Englewood.....	9,646	500	11,896	1	West Orange.....	38,000	850	40,315	6
Garfield.....	0	1,325	3,525	0	New York:				
Hackensack.....	6,500	2,700	17,683	2	Albany.....	54,500	19,350	147,810	8
Harrison.....	0	108,150	108,215	0	Amsterdam.....	0	5,750	8,550	0
Hillside Twp.....	0	150	2,495	0	Auburn.....	0	840	4,790	0
Hoboken.....	0	200	22,476	0	Binghamton.....	9,600	206	25,524	2
Irvington.....	0	6,590	6,700	0	Buffalo.....	12,500	24,615	64,139	3
Jersey City.....	29,000	331,875	379,625	15	Corning.....	0	0	1,900	0
Kearny.....	5,000	1,375	7,385	1	Dunkirk.....	0	0	0	0
Linden.....	0	0	4,775	0	Elmira.....	0	6,780	10,286	0
Long Branch.....	8,250	6,225	18,092	3	Endicott.....	3,500	7,460	13,220	1
Lyndhurst.....	0	1,215	1,215	0	Floral Park.....	16,900	1,150	21,200	2
Maplewood					Freeport.....	3,000	5,300	13,300	1
Twp.....	10,000	575	13,720	1	Fulton.....	0	0	1,000	0
Montclair.....	42,000	840	50,269	1	Glen Cove.....	2,500	4,700	11,200	1
Morristown.....	0	300	1,851	0	Glens Falls.....	0	200	1,215	0
Newark.....	506,000	21,875	687,825	374	Gloversville.....	0	7,500	7,800	0
New Bruns-					Hempstead.....	21,700	15,625	37,825	7
wick.....	0	300	3,672	0	Herkimer.....	0	0	0	0
Nutley.....	0	320	637	0	Irondequoit.....	14,800	975	16,080	2
Orange.....	0	295	6,286	0	Ithaca.....	0	0	1,100	0
Passaic.....	0	19,525	33,420	0	Jamestown.....	0	85,325	89,814	0
Paterson.....	27,000	3,600	61,292	7	Johnson City.....	0	0	0	0
Perth Amboy.....	0	350	790	0	Kenmore.....	0	0	40	0
Phillipsburg.....	0	0	0	0	Kingston.....	9,000	4,650	17,390	3
Plainfield.....	37,800	2,900	51,080	6	Lackawanna.....	0	240	240	0
Pleasantville.....	0	0	0	0	Lockport.....	0	50	875	0
Rahway.....	7,500	1,175	8,940	3	Lynbrook.....	0	750	1,550	0
Red Bank.....	0	394	1,387	0	Mamaroneck.....	6,900	0	9,000	1
Ridgefield					Massena.....	0	0	0	0
Park.....	0	1,250	11,750	0	Middletown.....	7,500	860	8,560	2
Ridgewood.....	0	1,350	2,950	0	Mount Ver-				
Rutherford.....	8,000	850	13,500	1	non.....	39,500	4,200	46,415	5
South Orange.....	18,000	300	22,575	1	Newburgh.....	12,700	5,200	23,150	2
South River.....	0	1,875	2,275	0	New Rochelle.....	20,490	28,600	58,640	4

<sup>2</sup> Not included in totals.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1933—Continued

## Middle Atlantic States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
<b>New York—Continued.</b>					<b>Pennsylvania—Continued.</b>				
New York City:					Du Bois.....	0	0	0	0
The Bronx <sup>1</sup> .....	\$156,300	\$926,650	\$1,211,925	50	Duquesne.....	0	0	\$2,150	0
Brooklyn <sup>1</sup> .....	473,500	143,125	948,923	159	Easton.....	0	\$225	6,096	0
Manhattan <sup>1</sup> .....	0	65,100	920,107	0	Ellwood City.....	0	0	0	0
Queens <sup>1</sup> .....	371,100	157,205	722,367	108	Erie.....	0	8,077	18,547	0
Richmond <sup>1</sup> .....	14,325	87,360	155,025	9	Greensburg.....	0	0	0	0
Niagara Falls.....	0	3,872	14,670	0	Harrisburg.....	0	2,500	11,330	0
North Tonawanda.....	0	525	1,325	0	Haverford.....	\$11,450	1,996	16,406	3
Oneida.....	0	0	450	0	Hazleton.....	4,200	750	14,450	1
Ossining.....	2,000	1,900	4,289	1	Homestead.....	0	40	2,415	0
Oswego.....	0	0	0	0	Jeannette.....	0	245	245	0
Peekskill.....	0	950	3,200	0	Johnstown.....	4,000	1,620	6,090	1
Plattsburg.....	14,750	0	17,025	4	Kingston.....	10,000	4,000	15,100	2
Port Jervis.....	0	0	0	0	Lancaster.....	4,500	500	6,750	1
Poughkeepsie.....	13,000	150	17,395	3	Latrobe.....	0	0	0	0
Rensselaer.....	10,200	48,500	68,433	3	Lower Merion.....	84,438	1,030	101,749	4
Rochester.....	0	17,315	52,715	0	McKeesport.....	0	5,550	11,780	0
Rockville Center.....	84,500	0	84,950	14	Mahanoy City.....	0	0	0	0
Saratoga Springs.....	0	0	1,000	0	Meadville.....	0	600	1,110	0
Schenectady.....	0	7,200	22,810	0	Monessen.....	0	0	300	0
Syracuse.....	12,500	47,500	79,500	3	Mount Lebanon.....	49,500	0	50,450	4
Tonawanda.....	0	100	950	0	Munhall.....	9,800	0	16,760	2
Troy.....	13,000	1,050	20,875	3	Nanticoke.....	2,500	500	4,000	1
Utica.....	0	18,100	23,100	0	New Castle.....	0	3,900	6,455	0
Valley Stream.....	7,700	2,312	15,537	2	Norristown.....	0	700	16,449	0
Watertown.....	0	115	3,115	0	North Brad-dock.....	0	0	0	0
White Plains.....	3,500	2,250	14,535	1	Oil City.....	0	100	1,210	0
Yonkers.....	50,500	13,150	85,625	9	Philadelphia.....	259,450	65,980	563,624	61
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>					Pittsburgh.....	37,250	39,240	148,472	13
Allentown.....	3,500	9,880	14,835	1	Pittston.....	0	0	0	0
Altoona.....	2,000	275	3,385	1	Pottstown.....	0	3,250	5,300	0
Ambridge.....	0	0	0	0	Pottsville.....	0	100	10,900	0
Arnold.....	0	0	0	0	Reading.....	0	2,700	6,790	0
Bellevue.....	0	0	2,100	0	Scranton.....	5,740	1,835	17,972	3
Berwick.....	500	300	1,600	1	Sharon.....	1,500	850	2,350	1
Bethlehem.....	0	85	6,485	0	Steelton.....	0	0	0	0
Bradford.....	0	0	507	0	Sunbury.....	0	0	2,000	0
Bristol.....	0	0	0	0	Swissvale.....	2,500	1,200	3,700	1
Butler.....	0	1,000	10,660	0	Tamaqua.....	0	150	150	0
Canonsburg.....	0	400	400	0	Uniontown.....	0	200	1,400	0
Carlisle.....	0	725	5,060	0	Upper Darby <sup>2</sup> .....	20,000	850	26,063	6
Chambersburg.....	0	1,100	1,900	0	Vandergrift.....	0	0	0	0
Charleroi.....	0	0	0	0	Warren.....	0	0	0	0
Chester.....	0	450	1,150	0	Washington.....	4,200	235	10,035	1
Clairton.....	0	550	1,780	0	Waynesboro.....	0	0	0	0
Coatesville.....	0	0	400	0	West Chester.....	0	950	1,300	0
Connellsville.....	2,500	20,400	24,075	1	Wilkes-Barre.....	1,800	1,040	13,650	1
Coraopolis.....	0	0	0	0	Wilkinsburg.....	0	1,350	2,675	0
Donora.....	0	0	0	0	York.....	0	995	11,281	0
					<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,921,479</b>	<b>2,743,302</b>	<b>8,363,084</b>	<b>961</b>

## East North Central States

<b>Illinois:</b>					<b>Illinois—Con.</b>				
Alton.....	0	0	\$3,246	0	Chicago.....	\$34,250	\$80,475	\$268,803	11
Aurora.....	0	\$100	6,825	0	Chicago Heights.....	0	300	1,280	0
Belleville.....	0	0	300	0	Cicero.....	0	800	1,975	0
Berwyn.....	0	5,650	6,650	0	Danville.....	0	8,000	13,475	0
Bloomington.....	\$4,000	157,000	161,000	1	Decatur.....	0	925	1,975	0
Blue Island.....	0	2,530	4,315	0	East St. Louis.....	500	1,765	6,107	1
Brookfield.....	0	0	50	0	Elgin.....	0	2,250	4,377	0
Cairo.....	0	300	300	0	Elmhurst.....	0	0	0	0
Calumet City.....	0	0	0	0	Elmwood Park.....	0	1,100	1,350	0
Canton.....	0	200	200	0	Evanston.....	12,000	1,000	35,000	2
Centralia.....	0	0	0	0					
Champaign.....	0	60	2,685	0					

Applications filed.

<sup>2</sup> Not included in totals.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1933—Continued

## East North Central States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Illinois—Con.					Michigan—Con.				
Forest Park.....	0	0	\$235	0	Highland Park.....	0	0	\$450	0
Freeport.....	0	\$700	2,200	0	Holland.....	0	0	765	0
Granite City.....	0	0	0	0	Iron Mountain.....	0	0	0	0
Harvey.....	\$975	350	1,325	1	Ironwood.....	0	0	170	0
Highland Park.....	9,300	75	12,280	2	Jackson.....	0	\$1,465	1,640	0
Joliet.....	0	3,000	9,400	0	Kalamazoo.....	0	3,285	4,385	0
Kankakee.....	0	0	2,100	0	Lansing.....	0	275	2,750	0
La Grange.....	0	0	400	0	Marquette.....	0	0	0	0
Maywood.....	0	0	7,150	0	Menominee.....	0	0	0	0
Melrose Park.....	0	0	2,000	0	Monroe.....	0	0	0	0
Moline.....	0	5,105	7,123	0	Mount Clemens.....	0	0	0	0
Mount Vernon.....	0	0	0	0	Muskegon.....	\$500	400	2,612	1
Oak Park.....	0	0	1,400	0	Owosso.....	0	40	115	0
Ottawa.....	0	0	0	0	Pontiac.....	0	250	666	0
Park Ridge.....	0	300	1,900	0	River Rouge.....	0	12,000	12,000	0
Peoria.....	4,200	36,750	40,950	2	Royal Oak.....	0	0	0	0
Quincy.....	0	345	395	0	Saginaw.....	0	195	35,355	0
Rockford.....	0	200	10,825	0	Sault Sainte Marie.....	0	0	0	0
Rock Island.....	0	200	11,435	0	Traverse City.....	0	0	0	0
Springfield.....	500	44,750	71,385	1	Wyandotte.....	5,000	1,850	9,600	1
Sterling.....	0	600	2,550	0	Ohio:				
Streator.....	2,000	0	2,000	1	Akron.....	0	1,250	5,825	0
Urbana.....	0	0	750	0	Alliance.....	500	0	500	1
Waukegan.....	7,000	1,975	8,975	2	Ashland.....	500	200	1,200	1
Wilmette.....	7,000	50	8,100	1	Ashtabula.....	0	50	105	0
Winnetka.....	0	400	10,400	0	Barberton.....	0	50	550	0
Indiana:					Bellaire.....	0	0	0	0
Bedford.....	0	0	0	0	Cambridge.....	0	0	0	0
Crawfordsville.....	0	25,000	25,000	0	Campbell.....	0	0	0	0
Elkhart.....	0	2,950	5,160	0	Cincinnati.....	105,500	107,185	305,781	23
Elwood.....	0	0	0	0	Cleveland.....	69,500	92,450	301,500	9
Evansville.....	7,000	675	19,743	2	Cleveland Heights.....	0	0	1,895	0
Fort Wayne.....	0	3,961	14,579	0	Columbus.....	8,000	11,950	39,400	2
Frankfort.....	0	0	0	0	Cuyahoga Falls.....	0	1,500	1,575	0
Gary.....	0	5,200	11,270	0	Dayton.....	3,500	33,475	43,610	1
Goshen.....	0	0	0	0	East Cleveland.....	0	50	1,102	0
Hammond.....	0	877	877	0	East Liverpool.....	0	0	0	0
Huntington.....	0	0	20	0	Elyria.....	0	430	1,735	0
Indianapolis.....	43,000	23,140	100,204	2	Euclid.....	0	530	1,230	0
Kokomo.....	0	315	33,800	0	Findlay.....	0	150	650	0
Lafayette.....	0	550	550	0	Fostoria.....	0	0	0	0
La Porte.....	0	0	338	0	Fremont.....	0	0	350	0
Logansport.....	0	150	4,100	0	Hamilton.....	0	825	1,175	0
Marion.....	0	550	4,950	0	Ironton.....	0	25	650	0
Michigan City.....	0	75	2,635	0	Lakewood.....	14,000	900	20,200	3
Mishawaka.....	0	430	845	0	Lima.....	0	3,735	5,210	0
Muncie.....	0	405	5,045	0	Lorain.....	1,800	25	3,375	1
New Castle.....	0	0	0	0	Mansfield.....	2,800	1,575	4,623	1
Peru.....	0	0	0	0	Marietta.....	2,000	0	2,000	1
Richmond.....	0	4,100	5,300	0	Marion.....	0	2,600	2,600	0
Shelbyville.....	0	0	0	0	Massillon.....	0	40	385	0
South Bend.....	9,300	1,695	14,450	2	Middletown.....	0	0	3,870	0
Terre Haute.....	2,500	665	6,039	1	Newark.....	0	100	250	0
Vincennes.....	0	500	1,912	0	Norwood.....	0	500	1,125	0
Whiting.....	0	0	520	0	Parma.....	0	50	950	0
Michigan:					Piqua.....	0	675,150	675,150	0
Adrian.....	0	0	0	0	Portsmouth.....	0	0	250	0
Ann Arbor.....	3,000	460	13,013	1	Salem.....	0	0	0	0
Battle Creek.....	0	1,100	5,015	0	Sandusky.....	0	0	0	0
Bay City.....	1,000	434	5,859	1	Shaker Heights.....	15,000	0	15,086	1
Benton Harbor.....	0	850	1,100	0	Springfield.....	0	425	750	0
Dearborn.....	2,464	0	2,984	1	Steubenville.....	0	0	200	0
Detroit.....	28,920	12,095	166,544	8	Struthers.....	0	1,286	1,286	0
Ferndale.....	0	380	380	0	Tiffin.....	0	0	0	0
Flint.....	0	961	6,606	0	Toledo.....	11,850	7,045	38,208	2
Grand Rapids.....	4,000	10,000	26,715	1					
Grosse Pointe Park.....	0	200	1,400	0					
Hamtramck.....	0	98,000	99,585	0					



TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1933—Continued

## East North Central States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Ohio—Contd.					Wisconsin—				
Warren.....	0	\$1,150	\$3,555	0	Continued.				
Wooster.....	0	1,100	4,200	0	Milwaukee....	\$34,500	\$58,405	\$134,675	6
Xenia.....	\$6,000	300	6,300	2	Oshkosh.....	0	200	3,500	0
Youngstown..	0	13,190	26,670	0	Racine.....	0	0	1,500	0
Zanesville....	0	0	0	0	Sheboygan....	0	2,280	11,625	0
Wisconsin:					Shorewood....	0	542	1,192	0
Beloit.....	0	2,000	3,600	0	South Mil-				
Cudahy.....	0	600	1,065	0	waukee.....	0	0	1,950	0
Eau Claire....	4,500	700	13,200	3	Stevens Point	0	4,550	5,060	0
Fond du Lac..	0	125	3,525	0	Superior.....	0	6,525	7,305	0
Green Bay....	1,800	2,645	7,735	1	Two Rivers...-	0	25	230	0
Janessville...-	12,000	275	12,275	2	Wauwatosa....	9,800	1,650	11,900	2
Kenosha.....	0	11,440	16,240	0	West Allis....	3,000	400	5,000	1
Madison.....	0	370	8,145	0					
Manitowoc....	0	150	28,618	0	Total.....	495,559	1,624,906	3,195,653	109

## West North Central States

Iowa:					Minnesota—				
Ames.....	\$2,500	\$800	\$3,500	1	Continued.				
Boone.....	0	200	900	0	St. Paul.....	34,800	14,049	109,689	8
Burlington...	3,500	2,512	6,862	1	South St.				
Cedar Rapids..	4,000	1,605	14,206	2	Paul.....	0	\$200	\$200	0
Council Bluffs	2,795	474	7,429	2	Winona.....	0	2,500	4,460	0
Des Moines....	12,900	3,297	32,423	9	Missouri:				
Dubuque.....	0	10,100	15,292	0	Cape Girar-				
Fort Dodge....	600	700	1,300	1	deau.....	\$3,500	31,600	35,300	2
Iowa City.....	0	1,020	7,395	0	Columbia.....	8,000	0	8,000	1
Keokuk.....	3,000	0	3,075	1	Hannibal.....	3,500	50	3,550	1
Marshalltown..	0	200	2,175	0	Independence..	0	0	0	0
Mason City....	0	1,260	2,435	0	Jefferson City	12,300	800	15,925	3
Muscatine.....	0	580	1,380	0	Joplin.....	500	100	5,100	1
Ottumwa.....	9,000	1,000	10,400	4	Moberly.....	0	3,800	7,300	0
Sioux City....	1,150	28,085	37,384	2	St. Charles....	0	100	100	0
Waterloo.....	0	1,340	5,640	0	St. Joseph....	3,700	3,290	8,340	2
Kansas:					St. Louis.....	75,000	31,790	209,022	19
Atchison.....	0	1,385	1,385	0	Springfield..	3,600	9,200	21,050	4
Dodge City....	0	250	1,250	0	Nebraska:				
Eldorado.....	0	790	790	0	Beatrice.....	0	0	0	0
Emporia.....	0	0	2,150	0	Fremont.....	0	100	850	0
Kansas City...	3,400	7,065	12,390	4	Grand Island..	4,000	500	7,625	2
Lawrence.....	1,500	500	2,600	1	Hastings.....	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth..	3,000	2,300	5,600	1	Lincoln.....	13,600	1,922	50,562	5
Manhattan....	1,500	0	1,500	1	Norfolk.....	0	0	0	0
Newton.....	0	200	1,310	0	North Platte..	0	0	0	0
Pittsburg.....	0	0	0	0	Omaha.....	27,500	11,040	59,480	10
Salina.....	1,600	300	3,765	1	North Dakota:				
Topeka.....	700	1,230	4,725	1	Bismarek....	3,500	0	3,500	2
Wichita.....	500	11,430	18,710	1	Fargo.....	0	150	350	0
Minnesota:					Grand Forks..	0	600	735	0
Albert Lea....	0	0	1,500	0	Minot.....	0	1,000	2,200	0
Brainerd.....	0	0	0	0	South Dakota:				
Duluth.....	10,500	4,060	35,577	5	Aberdeen....	2,400	1,575	4,725	2
Faribault....	0	2,250	2,250	0	Huron.....	0	800	800	0
Hibbing.....	0	0	1,075	0	Mitchell.....	0	200	1,200	0
Mankato.....	0	0	3,540	0	Rapid City....	0	150	989	0
Minneapolis...	58,500	13,025	137,210	15	Sioux Falls...-	3,950	4,125	10,950	3
Rochester.....	0	0	1,650	0					
Saint Cloud...-	0	1,410	3,355	0	Total.....	312,495	219,009	958,130	117

\* Not included in totals.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1933—Continued

## South Atlantic States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Delaware:					North Carolina—Con.				
Wilmington..	\$11,000	\$4,550	\$34,485	1	High Point...	\$10,100	\$8,200	\$18,300	2
District of Columbia:					Kinston.....	0	2,600	5,075	0
Washington..	212,000	133,081	456,042	37	Raleigh.....	8,688	225	13,613	6
Florida:					Rocky Mount	4,800	660	5,960	1
Gainesville...	2,500	815	5,115	5	Salisbury <sup>1</sup> ...	0	0	500	0
Jacksonville..	26,150	3,680	56,775	18	Shelby.....	0	0	400	0
Key West.....	0	0	0	0	Statesville...	0	250	250	0
Miami.....	15,000	12,425	49,620	8	Thomasville..	0	100	200	0
Orlando.....	0	950	4,030	0	Wilmington..	1,300	1,900	11,400	2
Pensacola.....	11,882	1,805	21,412	14	Wilson.....	0	800	1,960	0
Sanford.....	0	0	0	0	Winston-Salem	6,800	500	16,935	2
St. Augustine..	0	0	3,295	0	South Carolina:				
St. Petersburg	0	1,500	12,800	0	Anderson.....	22,200	26,225	53,275	6
Tallahassee...	15,935	21,800	39,402	10	Charleston...	0	310	9,543	0
Tampa.....	3,050	6,210	23,248	3	Columbia.....	2,780	250	6,182	5
West Palm Beach	1,214	104,511	109,400	3	Florence.....	5,100	0	7,000	2
Georgia:					Greenville...	4,400	185	7,820	3
Athens.....	0	485	4,760	0	Greenwood...	0	0	0	0
Atlanta.....	22,050	5,513	49,309	31	Rock Hill....	0	150	3,025	0
Augusta.....	4,526	75	10,776	4	Spartanburg..	0	0	4,855	0
Brunswick....	0	900	2,148	0	Sumter.....	6,850	0	6,850	6
Columbus.....	0	246,514	257,569	0	Virginia:				
Griffin.....	6,000	75	6,075	1	Alexandria...	23,200	485	28,436	6
Lagrange.....	0	0	0	0	Danville.....	5,469	345	7,002	1
Macon.....	0	98,100	98,680	0	Hopewell.....	0	300	1,710	0
Rome.....	2,000	700	9,200	1	Newport.....	0	1,676	6,171	0
Savannah....	3,500	6,640	10,593	1	Norfolk.....	54,975	9,515	131,426	16
Valdosta <sup>1</sup> ...	0	4,000	4,000	0	Petersburg...	0	0	540	0
Maryland:					Portsmouth...	3,350	3,675	10,015	2
Annapolis....	1,800	0	3,570	1	Richmond....	25,800	10,920	62,071	10
Baltimore....	24,000	99,449	294,449	9	Roanoke.....	0	3,112	7,507	0
Cumberland...	0	730	820	0	Staunton....	0	350	705	0
Frederick....	10,000	75	10,960	6	Suffolk.....	4,000	6,115	10,965	1
Hagerstown...	0	575	4,435	0	West Virginia:				
Salisbury....	2,900	4,025	8,425	5	Bluefield....	0	75	425	0
North Carolina:					Charleston...	2,200	1,175	8,375	2
Asheville....	1,600	10,020	13,085	1	Clarksburg...	0	1,825	3,205	0
Charlotte....	10,000	520	19,760	4	Fairmont....	0	500	965	0
Concord.....	0	700	850	0	Huntington...	0	755	3,980	0
Durham.....	3,000	5,175	14,330	2	Martinsburg..	0	2,000	2,000	0
Elizabeth....	1,000	280	1,280	1	Morgantown...	0	3,500	12,007	0
Fayetteville..	0	0	2,072	0	Moundsville..	0	200	700	0
Gastonia....	0	300	900	0	Parkersburg..	0	50	900	0
Goldsboro....	0	1,025	2,525	0	Wheeling....	3,000	800	13,960	1
Greensboro...	4,800	720	10,495	1	Total.....	500,919	863,651	2,138,398	241

## South Central States

Alabama:					Kentucky:				
Birmingham..	\$2,050	\$5,600	\$36,041	2	Ashland.....	0	0	0	0
Decatur.....	0	0	300	0	Covington....	0	\$1,200	\$3,900	0
Dothan.....	0	8,500	9,825	0	Henderson....	0	0	0	0
Fairfield....	0	0	123	0	Lexington...	0	205	12,388	0
Gadsden....	0	250	450	0	Louisville...	\$14,500	2,150	29,725	4
Huntsville...	0	150	1,930	0	Paducah.....	0	775	775	0
Mobile.....	5,500	1,000	21,784	4	Louisiana:				
Montgomery..	0	0	10,981	0	Baton Rouge..	4,150	4,900	12,297	3
Selma.....	0	0	0	0	Lafayette....	0	7,100	7,170	0
Tuscaloosa...	1,300	0	1,300	2	New Orleans..	21,660	855	74,137	10
Arkansas:					Shreveport...	2,000	855	16,346	5
El Dorado....	0	600	600	0	Mississippi:				
Hot Springs...	3,000	-1,000	4,000	1	Biloxi <sup>1</sup> .....	0	400	400	0
Little Rock...	0	1,615	6,877	0	Clarksdale...	2,500	0	3,375	1
North Little Rock	0	30	560	0	Greenwood...	0	0	0	0
Texarkana....	0	500	1,650	0	Gulfport....	0	400	400	0
					Hattiesburg...	0	127,297	127,297	0

<sup>1</sup> Not included in totals.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1933—Continued

## South Central States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Mississippi—Continued.					Texas—Contd.				
Jackson.....	\$6,500	\$600	\$15,106	3	Austin.....	\$61,339	\$4,957	\$151,528	34
Laurel.....	0	0	0	0	Beaumont.....	0	2,005	7,621	0
Meridian.....	0	0	2,131	0	Big Spring.....	0	200	1,748	0
Vicksburg.....	0	0	4,850	0	Corsicana.....	3,500	0	4,600	1
Oklahoma:					Dallas.....	37,960	17,080	89,992	25
Ada.....	0	250	250	0	Del Rio.....	2,195	0	3,662	3
Ardmore.....	500	12	1,277	1	Denison.....	0	0	1,200	0
Bartlesville.....	0	0	0	0	El Paso.....	4,950	950	10,575	3
Enid.....	0	600	1,650	0	Fort Worth.....	18,000	243,800	276,948	10
McAlester.....	0	0	0	0	Galveston.....	8,800	35,670	54,175	6
Oklahoma City.....	1,000	18,050	34,730	1	Greenville.....	500	3,400	4,400	1
Sapulpa.....	0	0	0	0	Harlingen.....	0	550	985	0
Shawnee.....	2,000	0	2,200	1	Houston.....	59,100	37,600	123,600	28
Tulsa.....	0	18,021	25,868	0	Lubbock.....	0	1,700	2,426	0
Tennessee:					Palestine.....	1,325	0	2,395	2
Chattanooga.....	4,000	6,890	34,140	2	Pampa.....	0	0	440	0
Jackson.....	0	800	1,895	0	San Angelo.....	0	475	1,125	0
Johnson City.....	0	0	500	0	Sweetwater.....	0	250	545	0
Knoxville.....	5,700	240	9,540	5	Temple.....	0	0	750	0
Memphis.....	1,300	6,240	80,990	2	Tyler.....	44,403	21,455	70,176	27
Nashville.....	800	13,754	78,305	1	Waco.....	11,484	555	19,364	6
Texas:					Wichita Falls.....	1,000	2,040	4,422	2
Amarillo.....	1,000	580	10,160	1	Total.....	334,016	603,706	1,520,500	197

## Mountain and Pacific States

Arizona:					Calif.—Contd.				
Phoenix.....	0	\$5,300	\$13,300	0	Vallejo.....	\$16,700	\$1,025	\$21,670	5
Tucson.....	0	10,275	19,595	0	Colorado:				
California:					Boulder.....	0	166,350	167,000	0
Alameda.....	\$4,000	200	10,372	1	Colorado Springs.....	5,100	1,005	11,861	3
Alhambra.....	7,000	625	10,825	5	Denver.....	63,000	24,525	140,542	14
Anaheim.....	0	0	10,375	0	Fort Collins.....	6,500	400	9,215	2
Bakersfield.....	3,650	4,230	11,615	2	Pueblo.....	0	930	5,290	0
Berkeley.....	10,000	15,406	42,663	2	Idaho:				
Beverly Hills.....	106,400	13,450	131,520	12	Boise.....	0	4,655	10,517	0
Burbank.....	0	2,175	5,825	0	Pocatello <sup>1</sup> .....	2,000	210	2,710	1
Burlingame.....	5,000	0	6,325	1	Montana:				
Eureka.....	3,000	400	3,400	1	Anaconda.....	0	0	0	0
Fresno.....	10,250	16,985	70,946	4	Billings.....	6,100	1,975	11,175	5
Fullerton.....	2,000	205	7,496	1	Great Falls.....	0	670	2,765	0
Gardena.....	2,700	250	3,080	6	Helena.....	0	1,050	3,325	0
Glendale.....	40,500	34,670	79,424	7	Missoula.....	12,500	2,200	20,700	2
Inglewood.....	3,750	700	42,850	2	New Mexico:				
Long Beach.....	15,400	177,166	1,100,620	10	Albuquerque.....	0	2,800	17,242	0
Los Angeles.....	377,059	111,567	958,441	155	Rosewell.....	0	100	1,400	0
Modesto.....	5,500	450	8,670	2	Santa Fe.....	5,500	75	9,052	4
Monrovia.....	0	355	3,628	0	Oregon:				
Oakland.....	10,800	63,041	128,782	6	Astoria.....	0	45	1,655	0
Ontario.....	0	35	6,085	0	Eugene.....	0	575	2,817	0
Palo Alto.....	12,000	525	16,000	3	Medford.....	2,300	0	9,370	3
Pasadena.....	13,750	4,715	40,003	6	Portland.....	13,500	29,775	134,960	8
Pomona.....	500	0	500	1	Salem <sup>1</sup> .....	500	10,350	12,872	1
Redlands.....	900	105,000	112,075	1	Utah:				
Richmond.....	1,200	1,300	6,270	1	Ogden.....	2,000	2,465	6,365	1
Riverside.....	5,400	11,595	21,805	5	Salt Lake City.....	5,400	1,330	11,795	3
Sacramento.....	9,700	3,515	27,948	4	Washington:				
Salinas.....	2,700	12,675	20,575	1	Aberdeen.....	0	59	1,689	0
San Bernardino.....	800	315	15,555	1	Bellingham.....	1,100	325	2,510	2
San Diego.....	43,845	43,345	526,583	17	Bremerton.....	7,750	3,600	25,650	4
San Francisco.....	293,150	100,886	537,188	113	Longview.....	0	500	685	0
San Jose.....	2,800	258,262	279,287	1	Olympia.....	0	890	8,710	0
San Leandro.....	0	0	0	0	Port Angeles.....	1,000	700	1,700	1
San Mateo.....	7,500	3,800	14,500	1	Seattle.....	22,335	35,220	95,245	13
Santa Ana.....	0	75,000	163,593	0	Spokane.....	59,250	1,812	84,387	25
Santa Barbara.....	10,900	3,250	20,178	3	Tacoma.....	5,450	12,345	29,716	5
Santa Cruz.....	6,750	1,550	10,835	3	Walla Walla.....	2,500	5,300	8,185	1
Santa Rosa.....	3,000	0	3,000	1	Wenatchee.....	0	0	200	0
South Gate.....	0	2,380	34,835	0	Yakima.....	500	325	16,825	1
South Pasadena.....	4,000	0	9,386	3	Total.....	1,264,389	1,395,208	5,422,899	484
Stockton.....	0	6,494	12,828	0					

<sup>1</sup> Not included in totals.



TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MARCH 1933—Continued

*Hawaii*

City and State	New residential buildings	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Honolulu.....	\$40, 580	\$2, 330	\$66, 302	35

**Relation of Repairs to Total Building Construction**

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has received reports of building operations from 257 identical cities in the United States having a population of 25,000 or over, during the 12-year period, 1921 to 1932.

The table following shows the indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, new nonresidential buildings, additions, alterations, and repairs, and total building operations in these cities for each year, 1921 to 1932.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR EACH CLASS OF NEW BUILDINGS, FOR ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND THE PERCENT THE COST OF EACH GROUP FORMS OF THE TOTAL COST OF BUILDING OPERATIONS, IN 257 IDENTICAL CITIES, 1921 TO 1932

Year	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total building operations	
	Estimated expenditures	Percent of total	Estimated expenditures	Percent of total	Estimated expenditures	Percent of total	Estimated expenditures	Percent
1921.....	\$937, 352, 739	50. 5	\$635, 775, 199	34. 3	\$282, 651, 791	15. 2	\$1, 855, 779, 729	100. 0
1922.....	1, 612, 352, 921	57. 9	876, 276, 713	31. 5	297, 310, 776	10. 7	2, 785, 940, 410	100. 0
1923.....	2, 000, 986, 900	58. 3	1, 070, 596, 718	31. 2	359, 678, 980	10. 5	3, 431, 262, 598	100. 0
1924.....	2, 070, 276, 772	59. 0	1, 137, 631, 080	32. 4	300, 358, 735	8. 6	3, 508, 266, 587	100. 0
1925.....	2, 461, 546, 270	61. 0	1, 343, 880, 884	33. 3	232, 635, 185	5. 8	4, 038, 062, 339	100. 0
1926.....	2, 255, 994, 627	59. 0	1, 300, 840, 876	34. 0	270, 091, 701	7. 1	3, 826, 927, 204	100. 0
1927.....	1, 906, 003, 260	54. 8	1, 231, 785, 870	35. 4	340, 815, 932	9. 8	3, 478, 605, 062	100. 0
1928.....	1, 859, 429, 751	56. 3	1, 135, 549, 986	34. 4	309, 719, 975	9. 4	3, 304, 699, 712	100. 0
1929.....	1, 433, 111, 774	48. 9	1, 146, 958, 101	39. 1	353, 047, 656	12. 0	2, 933, 117, 531	100. 0
1930.....	601, 269, 847	35. 4	849, 386, 873	50. 0	249, 018, 794	14. 7	1, 699, 675, 514	100. 0
1931.....	426, 270, 111	34. 4	622, 830, 444	50. 3	188, 884, 738	15. 3	1, 237, 985, 293	100. 0
1932.....	103, 452, 079	21. 5	275, 788, 958	57. 3	102, 249, 230	21. 2	481, 490, 267	100. 0
Total....	17, 668, 047, 051	54. 2	11, 627, 301, 702	35. 7	3, 286, 463, 493	10. 1	32, 581, 812, 246	100. 0

During the period of 12 years in these 257 cities there was an aggregate expenditure of \$32,581,812,246 for building operations of all kinds. Of this amount, 54.2 percent was spent for new residential buildings; 35.7 percent for new nonresidential buildings; and 10.1 percent for additions, alterations, and repairs.

During the first 8 years of the period more money was spent for residential buildings than for both nonresidential buildings and additions, alterations, and repairs combined.

During each of the last 3 years of the period over half of the money expended for building operations was for new nonresidential buildings.

During 1925, the peak year in building operations, 61.0 percent of total expenditures for building operations was for new residential buildings; 33.3 percent for new nonresidential buildings; and only 5.8 percent for additions, alterations, and repairs. As the amount expended for total building operations decreased (which it has each year since 1925) the percentage of money spent for additions, alterations, and repairs increased. During the year 1932, 21.2 percent of all expenditures for total building operations was for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures. This was nearly four times the percentage of expenditures accounted for by repairs during 1925.

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### Tenement Dwellings in New York City

**A** REPORT recently prepared by Charles F. Kerrigan, commissioner of tenement houses, New York City, shows that on December 31, 1932, there were still standing in New York City 67,073 old-law tenements containing 524,894 family-dwelling units. These old-law tenements are tenements erected before the adoption, on April 10, 1901, of what is known as "the new tenement law." Many rooms in the old-law tenements have neither doors nor windows opening on the outside. Also, the old law did not require toilets or baths. For the most part, hall toilets were installed and often were used by six or more families.

New-law tenements numbered 52,438 on December 31, 1932, and housed 848,406 families.

On April 19, 1929, the last multiple-dwelling law was passed, and buildings constructed under this law are known as "class A multiple dwellings." On December 31, 1932, there were 1,128 of these buildings housing 45,264 families, as compared with 949 housing 39,349 on December 31, 1931.

On December 31, 1931, there were only 400 dwellings which had been converted into apartment houses. These were 1-family dwellings remodeled to house three or more families. These dwellings provided housing accommodations for only 1,429 families. A year later there were 9,094 dwellings which had been converted into tenements; they provided for 33,860 families. These figures therefore show that during the calendar year 1932, 8,694 one-family dwellings had been altered to accommodate three or more families.

The following table shows the number of tenement houses by classes, and the number of families provided for by each class of tenement, in each of the five boroughs of Greater New York, at the end of 1931 and 1932:

## NUMBER OF TENEMENT BUILDINGS OF EACH TYPE, AND NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS THEREIN, IN EACH BOROUGH OF NEW YORK CITY, DEC. 31, 1931 AND 1932

Classes of tenements	Number of buildings		Number of dwelling units		Number of buildings		Number of dwelling units	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
	Manhattan				Bronx			
Old-law tenements.....	29,250	29,160	337,392	336,595	4,674	4,639	31,991	31,832
New-law tenements.....	6,823	6,816	229,626	229,680	11,150	11,148	270,865	270,846
Class A multiple dwellings.....	112	122	11,405	12,047	214	247	8,954	10,370
Converted dwellings.....	60	1,313	330	8,875	24	1,344	89	4,129
Total.....	36,245	37,411	578,753	587,197	16,062	17,378	311,899	317,177
	Brooklyn				Queens			
Old-law tenements.....	31,377	31,340	148,207	148,212	1,642	1,641	7,091	7,085
New-law tenements.....	26,024	26,019	262,678	262,980	8,401	8,405	83,523	83,844
Class A multiple dwellings.....	393	481	11,098	13,507	227	271	7,806	9,070
Converted dwellings.....	301	3,782	952	12,472	14	2,499	51	7,890
Total.....	58,095	61,622	422,935	437,171	10,284	12,816	98,471	107,899
	Richmond				New York City			
Old-law tenements.....	297	293	1,185	1,170	67,240	67,073	525,866	524,894
New-law tenements.....	49	50	1,056	1,056	52,447	52,438	847,748	848,406
Class A multiple dwellings.....	3	7	86	270	949	1,128	39,349	45,264
Converted dwellings.....	1	156	7	494	400	9,094	1,429	33,860
Total.....	350	506	2,334	2,990	121,036	129,733	1,414,392	1,452,424

In New York City on December 31, 1932, there were 129,733 tenements of all kinds, providing 1,452,424 family-dwelling units. At the end of the previous year the number of tenements was 121,036, and the number of family-dwelling units 1,414,392.

During 1932, 167 old-law tenements, with 972 family-dwelling units, were demolished; but during the same year 179 class A multiple dwellings, with accommodations for 5,915 families, were completed.



# WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

## Wages and Hours of Stage Employees and Motion-Picture Machine Operators

**W**AGES received and hours worked by motion-picture machine operators and theatrical stage employees in the United States, as reported by secretaries of their local unions, are shown in the table following. Because of the numerous rates of wages, based on the size and character of the theaters, a range of rates is given. The tabulation covers 5,494 motion-picture machine operators and 2,443 theatrical stage employees.

### UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF MOTION-PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS AND THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES

#### Motion-picture machine operators

Locality	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per week		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
Aberdeen, Wash.	Sept. 1, 1932	<sup>1</sup> \$1.36-\$1.49	<sup>1</sup> \$1.60-\$1.75	36	42
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	do.	32.50	40.75	42	56
Akron, Ohio	Sept. 1, 1931	50.40	56.00	42	56
Albany, N. Y.	Sept. 5, 1932	52.65-64.80	58.50-72.00	30-39	30-39
Allentown, Pa.	( <sup>2</sup> )	33.00-57.50	41.25-71.88	48	36
Alliance, Ohio	Sept. 11, 1932	45.00	46.50	<sup>3</sup> 8	<sup>3</sup> 8
Anaconda, Mont.	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>1</sup> 1.75	<sup>1</sup> 1.75	32	42
Anderson, Ind.	Sept. 1, 1932	22.50-40.50	22.50-51.00	35-48	35-48
Anniston, Ala.	do.	35.00	40.00-42.50	31-36	31-36
Ashtabula, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1932	<sup>1</sup> .91	<sup>1</sup> .92	56	49
Atlanta, Ga.	Sept. 1, 1932	46.00-65.00	46.00-82.00	36	36
Attleboro, Mass.	( <sup>2</sup> )	35.00-50.00	40.00-65.00	47	( <sup>2</sup> )
Bakersfield, Calif.	May 13, 1932	60.00	60.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Bartlesville, Okla.	Sept. 1, 1932	35.00	50.00	<sup>3</sup> 8	( <sup>2</sup> )
Battle Creek, Mich.	Sept. 2, 1932	40.00-50.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	35	46
Bay City, Mich.	Sept. 1, 1932	40.00-42.50	40.00	35	35-39
Beaver Dam, Wis.	Aug. 14, 1932	42.50-52.50	42.50-52.50	42	42
Bellefontaine, Ohio	( <sup>2</sup> )	30.00-35.00	40.00	56	56
Belleville, Ill.	Sept. 1, 1932	45.00-60.00	45.00-60.00	42	42
Birmingham, Ala.	Dec. 1932	61.00-65.00	67.50-75.00	<sup>3</sup> 5½-6½	<sup>3</sup> 5½-6½
Bismarck, N. Dak.	Sept. 1, 1932	35.00	40.00	48	48
Bradenton, Fla.	Sept. 30, 1932	32.00	45.00	37	33½
Bradford, Pa.	Sept. 18, 1932	35.00	45.00	49	36
Bridgeport, Conn.	Sept. 15, 1932	20.00-60.00	42.00-79.00	52	35
Brownwood, Tex.	( <sup>2</sup> )	15.00-20.00	35.00-46.66	30	30
Butler, Pa.	Oct. 31, 1932	33.75	45.00	36	36
Butte, Mont.	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 12.50	<sup>3</sup> 12.50	36	36
Calumet City, Ill.	Jan. 1, 1932	85.00	95.00	42	40
Canton, Ohio	Sept. 1, 1932	45.00	56.00	42	42
Casper, Wyo.	( <sup>2</sup> )	42.50	47.50	48	56
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	( <sup>2</sup> )	58.00	65.00	<sup>3</sup> 8	( <sup>2</sup> )
Centralia, Ill.	Sept. 1, 1932	<sup>1</sup> .70- <sup>1</sup> .90	<sup>1</sup> .90- <sup>1</sup> 1.10	33-55½	48
Centralia, Wash.	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>1</sup> 1.15	<sup>1</sup> 1.75	31	31
Chattanooga, Tenn.	June 1, 1932	35.00-67.50	50.00-77.50	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Chester, Pa.	( <sup>2</sup> )	45.00-54.00	50.00-60.00	48-50	36
Cleveland, Ohio	Sept. 1, 1932	<sup>1</sup> 1.00- <sup>2</sup> 2.19	<sup>1</sup> 1.21- <sup>2</sup> 2.64	35	35
Clinton, Iowa	( <sup>2</sup> )	30.00	50.00	49	49

<sup>1</sup> Per hour.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

<sup>3</sup> Per day.

<sup>4</sup> Various.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF MOTION-PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS  
AND THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES—Continued

## Motion-picture machine operators—Continued

Locality	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per week		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
Colorado Springs, Colo.	Oct. 21, 1932	\$38.50	\$58.35	23	42
Columbia, S.C.	May 23, 1932	45.00	47.50	39	36
Columbus, Ga.	Jan. 15, 1930	40.00	35.00	40	40
Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 3, 1931	27.00-82.50	30.00-103.00	44	47-48
Corpus Christi, Tex.	( <sup>2</sup> )	43.00	85.00	<sup>3</sup> 10	<sup>3</sup> 10
Danville, Ill.	Sept. 1, 1932	35.00-55.00	40.00-55.00	21-35	35
Danville, Va.	do	30.00	35.00-45.00	32	32
Daytona Beach, Fla.	do	40.00-50.00	47.50-60.00	<sup>3</sup> 5	<sup>3</sup> 5
Denison, Tex.	do	30.00	52.50	37	37
Detroit, Mich.	do	44.00-82.00	65.00-95.00	39-55	( <sup>1</sup> )
Dodge City, Kans.	do	46.67	37.50	58	48
Dover, N.J.	do	55.00	75.00	42	42
Dubuque, Iowa	do	44.25	63.25	56	56
Dunkirk, N.Y.	do	36.00	40.00	49	56
East Liverpool, Ohio	do	<sup>1</sup> 86	<sup>1</sup> 1.15	35	48
Easton, Pa.	Sept. 1, 1930	40.00-65.00	40.00-65.00	30	30
Eau Claire, Wis.	July 17, 1932	34.50	51.25	49	49
El Centro, Calif.	Sept. 21, 1932	40.00	40.00	40	37
El Dorado, Kans.	Sept. 1, 1931	<sup>1</sup> 87½	<sup>1</sup> 92½	48	48
Elkhart, Ind.	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>1</sup> 1.65	<sup>1</sup> 1.25	38½	35
Erie, Pa.	Sept. 1, 1932	59.55	63.00	42	42
Evansville, Ind.	do	35.00-52.50	41.00-55.00	35	35
Everett, Wash.	do	<sup>1</sup> 1.60	<sup>1</sup> 2.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Fairmont, W.Va.	Sept. 21, 1932	35.00	47.00	40	40
Fitchburg, Mass.	Sept. 1, 1932	50.00	62.50	36	36
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	do	52.50	52.50	35	35
Fort Wayne, Ind.	do	37.50-62.50	50.00-75.00	35-42	35-42
Fort Worth, Tex.	( <sup>2</sup> )	30.00-65.00	55.00-77.50	<sup>3</sup> 6½-7	<sup>3</sup> 6½-7
Franklin, Pa.	Sept. 1, 1932	24.00	30.00	28	28
Frederick, Md.	do	35.00	45.00	50	50
Freeport, Ill.	Oct. 1, 1932	38.00	45.15	31½	42
Galesburg, Ill.	Sept. 1, 1932	<sup>1</sup> 1.00	<sup>1</sup> 1.25	42	42
Glen Falls, N.Y.	do	45.00-50.00	42.00-48.00	48	48
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	45.00	42.75	46½	36
Greenburg, Pa.	( <sup>2</sup> )	37.00	42.00	40	40
Greensboro, N.C.	( <sup>2</sup> )	37.62-39.75	42.50-45.00	36	( <sup>2</sup> )
Greenville, S.C.	Jan. 4, 1932	35.50	40.00	30	30
Hagerstown, Md.	July 1, 1932	27.00-47.25	30.00-52.50	48	48
Hamilton, Ohio	Sept. 1, 1932	30.00-57.50	30.00-57.50	35	35
Hannibal, Mo.	do	45.00	45.00	60	60
Harlingen, Tex.	do	22.50	45.00	49	38½
Harrisburg, Pa.	Aug. 1932	56.00	66.00	45	45
Hartford, Conn.	Sept. 1, 1932	50.00	65.00	42	42
Hattiesburg, Miss.	Nov. 7, 1932	35.00	39.00	28	28
Haverhill, Mass.	Sept. 1, 1932	57.27	67.00	42	42
Herrin, Ill.	( <sup>1</sup> )	42.25-53.25	45.00-57.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Hornell, N.Y.	Sept. 15, 1932	36.00	40.00	42	42
Houston, Tex.	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 10.00	<sup>3</sup> 12.50	36	36
Huntington, Ind.	( <sup>2</sup> )	30.00	45.00	54	40
Huntington, W.Va.	Sept. 1, 1932	47.50	65.00	36	48
Hutchison, Kans.	do	<sup>1</sup> 1.00-1.15	<sup>1</sup> 1.00-1.15	30	40
Idaho Falls, Idaho	do	<sup>1</sup> 1.60	<sup>1</sup> 1.92	30	32½
Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept. 3, 1932	64.50	72.50	48	48
Jackson, Mich.	Sept. 1, 1932	47.50	50.00	30	42
Jackson, Miss.	do	27.50-36.35	27.50-45.00	27	48
Jackson, Tenn.	do	52.50	47.50	30	30
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	50.00	60.00-70.00	41	41
Jacksonville, Ill.	Sept. 1, 1931	40.00	37.50	35	35
Janesville, Wis.: Chain theater	Sept. 1, 1932	55.95	74.30	48	48
Independent theater	do	33.00	58.50	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Apprentice operator	do	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Kane, Pa.	Sept. 18, 1932	30.00	30.00	49	36
Kansas City, Kans.	Sept. 1, 1932	30.00-75.00	30.00-75.00	28-44	28-44
Kansas City, Mo.	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>1</sup> 1.08-2.12	( <sup>2</sup> )	35½-50	35½-50
Kenosha, Wis.	Sept. 1, 1932	<sup>1</sup> 1.75	<sup>1</sup> 1.70	35	42
Kewanee, Ill.	do	38.00-40.00	38.00-45.00	48	48
Kingston, N.Y.	Sept. 1, 1931	48.50-58.50	53.50-58.50	36	42
Lafayette, Ind.	Sept. 1, 1932	33.00-36.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	36-48	( <sup>2</sup> )
Lakeland, Fla.	do	<sup>1</sup> 1.00-1.50	<sup>1</sup> 1.30-1.80	30	35
Lancaster, Pa.	Oct. 12, 1932	45.00-47.50	56.00-61.00	39	33

<sup>1</sup> Per hour.<sup>2</sup> Not reported.<sup>3</sup> Per day.<sup>4</sup> Various.<sup>5</sup> Small salary.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF MOTION-PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS  
AND THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES—Continued

## Motion-picture machine operators—Continued

Locality	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per week		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
Lansford, Pa.	1932	\$35.10	\$39.00	<sup>3</sup> 5	<sup>3</sup> 5-6
La Porte, Ind.	Nov. 1, 1932	40.00	47.50	53	51
Laurence, Kans.	Sept. 1, 1932	38.00	42.50	<sup>3</sup> 7	<sup>3</sup> 7
Lawton, Okla.	( <sup>2</sup> )	40.00	45.00	45	45
Leavenworth, Kans.	( <sup>2</sup> )	35.00-40.00	35.00-40.00	55-60	55-60
Lebanon, Pa.	( <sup>2</sup> )	32.50	35.00	43	44
Lewiston, Idaho	May 7, 1932	<sup>1</sup> 1.00	35.00	35	40
Lewiston, Me.	Sept. 1, 1932	30.00-40.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	42	( <sup>2</sup> )
Lima, Ohio	do.	30.00-37.00	37.50-45.00	47	47
Little Falls, N.Y.	do.	<sup>6</sup> 78.00	<sup>6</sup> 78.00	40	40
Little Rock, Ark.	do.	50.00	58.50	38½	38½
Lockport, N.Y.	do.	40.00	50.00	<sup>3</sup> 8	<sup>3</sup> 8
Lorain, Ohio	( <sup>3</sup> )	25.00	40.00	( <sup>4</sup> )	<sup>7</sup> 5½
Los Angeles, Calif.	May 1, 1932	<sup>1</sup> .87-1.83	<sup>1</sup> 1.00-2.10	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Lowell, Mass.	( <sup>2</sup> )	20.00-60.00	30.00-70.00	42	49
Lynchburg, Va.	Sept. 5, 1932	42.50	38.50	36	48
Macon, Ga.	Aug. 8, 1932	42.50	50.00	33	33
Manchester, N.H.	( <sup>2</sup> )	40.00-50.00	50.00-55.00	<sup>3</sup> 7	<sup>3</sup> 7
Manitowoc, Wis.	Dec. 20, 1932	40.00	40.00	42	42
Mankato, Minn.	May 1932	32.00-57.50	22.50-47.50	45	45
Mansfield, Ohio	Sept. 1, 1932	45.00-55.00	55.00-65.00	47	47
Marion, Ohio	Aug. 1932	26.25-36.25	47.25-52.50	56	56
Marshall, Tex.	Sept. 1932	32.50-42.50	37.50-47.50	30-35	30-35
Marshalltown, Iowa	( <sup>2</sup> )	38.38	42.50	56	56
Mason City, Iowa	Sept. 1, 1932	<sup>1</sup> 0.58	<sup>1</sup> 0.75	49	49
Meadville, Pa.	do.	42.00	48.00	42	48
Medford, Oreg.	do.	<sup>1</sup> 1.00-1.60	<sup>1</sup> 1.00-1.60	32-38	32-38
Memphis, Tenn.	Nov. 7, 1932	45.00-57.00	55.00-65.00	36	36
Michigan City, Ind.	Nov. 1, 1932	40.00-75.00	47.50-78.50	53	51
Middletown, Ohio	Sept. 1, 1932	42.40	42.40	36	36
Mitchell, S.Dak.	do.	35.00-42.50	42.50-50.00	54	54
Mobile, Ala.	do.	50.00	52.50	30	30
Muncie, Ind.	( <sup>2</sup> )	30.00-50.00	40.00-52.50	35-46	56
Muskegon, Mich.	( <sup>2</sup> )	35.00	35.00	40	40
Muskogee, Okla.	Nov. 15, 1932	40.00	50.00	35	35
Nashville, Tenn.	( <sup>2</sup> )	50.00	55.00-60.00	36	36
Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N.Y.	Mar. 1932	63.00	70.00	39	39
Newark, Ohio	Sept. 1, 1932	30.00-40.00	40.00	44	44
New Bedford, Mass.	1932	51.00	61.00	42	42
New Britain, Conn.	July 3, 1932	50.00	65.00	36	36
Newport News, Va.	Sept. 1, 1932	27.50-47.50	30.00-60.00	46	48
North Adams, Mass.	do.	48.00-54.00	36.00	36	36
Northampton, Mass.	Oct. 9, 1932	38.50-63.00	38.50-70.00	36-46	36-46
Nyack, N.Y.	Sept. 1, 1932	<sup>3</sup> 10.00	<sup>3</sup> 10.00	53	53
Oil City, Pa.	Oct. 1, 1932	8.00-25.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 8	( <sup>1</sup> )
Orange, Tex.	Sept. 1, 1932	35.00	40.00	49	64
Oshkosh, Wis.:					
Class A	do.	36.00-56.00	40.00-60.00	35	( <sup>2</sup> )
Class B	do.	46.00-56.00	50.00-60.00	38	( <sup>2</sup> )
Class C	do.	36.00-46.00	50.00-60.00	38	( <sup>2</sup> )
Oswego, N.Y.	Oct. 7, 1932	36.00	48.00	48	48
Paris, Tex.	Sept. 1, 1932	27.50	50.00	<sup>3</sup> 8	<sup>3</sup> 6
Parkersburg, W.Va.	do.	40.00	65.00	56	56
Paterson, N.J.	Aug. 31, 1931	68.20	80.25	38½	35
Pine Bluff, Ark.	Sept. 1, 1932	39.00	52.00	33	33
Pocatello, Idaho	do.	<sup>1</sup> 1.70	<sup>1</sup> 2.25	32	48
Ponca City, Okla.	Sept. 1, 1931	40.00	40.00	56	56
Pontiac, Mich.	Sept. 1, 1932	35.00	42.50	38-42	38-63
Port Arthur, Tex.	do.	35.00-47.00	40.00-55.00	42	28
Port Huron, Mich.	do.	32.00-35.00	35.00-46.00	30-40	30-40
Providence, R.I.	( <sup>2</sup> )	63.26	70.29	36	36
Pueblo, Colo.	( <sup>2</sup> )	35.00-50.00	46.00-65.00	42	42
Racine, Wis.	( <sup>2</sup> )	47.50	50.00	35	35
Reno, Nev.	July 18, 1932	75.00	90.00	48	48
Richmond, Ind.	( <sup>2</sup> )	47.00	50.00	56	56
Roanoke, Va.	( <sup>2</sup> )	25.00	45.00	48-51	36-42
Rochester, N.Y.	( <sup>2</sup> )	42.00-59.30	47.50-77.00	36	40
Rock Island, Ill.	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>1</sup> 1.50	<sup>1</sup> 1.70	35	35
Sacramento, Calif.	( <sup>2</sup> )	67.05	74.50	36	36
St. Cloud, Minn.	Sept. 1, 1932	37.50	45.00	30	40
St. Louis, Mo.	do.	75.00-90.00	75.00-90.00	<sup>3</sup> 4-6	<sup>3</sup> 4-6

<sup>1</sup> Per hour.<sup>2</sup> Not reported.<sup>3</sup> Per day.<sup>4</sup> Various.<sup>5</sup> Per booth.<sup>7</sup> Per shift.



UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF MOTION-PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS  
AND THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES—Continued

## Motion-picture machine operators—Continued

Locality	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per week		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
St. Petersburg, Fla.	Sept. 1, 1932	\$50.00	\$57.50-\$65.00	42	42
Salamanca, N. Y.	Sept. 18, 1932	28.00	30.00	49	36
Salisbury, N. C.	Sept. 1, 1932	29.25	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>2</sup> 6	( <sup>2</sup> )
Salt Lake City, Utah	do.	<sup>1</sup> 1.21-1.53	<sup>1</sup> 1.32-1.88	36	36
San Diego, Calif.	( <sup>2</sup> )	48.00-65.00	60.00-81.25	36	36
Sandusky, Ohio	Sept. 1, 1932	27.00-33.00	27.00-33.00	48	48
San Francisco, Calif.	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>1</sup> 1.50-2.00	<sup>1</sup> 2.00-2.35	36	36
San Mateo, Calif.	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>1</sup> 2.31	<sup>1</sup> 2.50	40	40
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Sept. 1, 1932	60.00	71.50	30	35
Sapulpa, Okla.	Oct. 1931	35.00	65.00	62	62
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Sept. 1, 1932	35.15-45.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	36	( <sup>2</sup> )
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	1933	36.50	42.50	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Savannah, Ga.	Sept. 1, 1932	35.00-43.00	35.00-43.00	36	24
Schenectady, N. Y.	do.	<sup>1</sup> 1.26	<sup>1</sup> 1.00	43	43
Shamokin, Pa.	do.	42.50	37.50	36	42
Sheboygan, Wis.	July 1, 1932	45.00	50.00	38½	38½
Sheffield, Ala.	Sept. 1930	30.12	37.50	48	48
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Sept. 1, 1932	30.00-48.50	35.00-63.00	35-54	30-54
Spartanburg, S. C.	( <sup>2</sup> )	40.00	50.00	36	36
Spokane, Wash.	Sept. 1, 1932	<sup>2</sup> 7.50-12.50	66.00	30	36
Springfield, Ill.	( <sup>2</sup> )	45.00-65.00	45.00-72.00	35	35
Springfield, Mass.:					
Class A.	Sept. 1, 1932	65.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Class B.	do.	55.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Class C.	do.	55.00-60.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Miscellaneous.	do.	30.00-40.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Springfield, Mo.	( <sup>2</sup> )	60.00	70.00	35	35
Stamford, Conn.	Sept. 1, 1932	55.00	65.00	50	50
Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 3, 1932	35.00-72.00	40.00-80.00	42	42
Talladega, Ala.	( <sup>2</sup> )	45.00	70.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tiffin, Ohio	Sept. 1, 1932	35.00	45.00	52	52
Topeka, Kans.	( <sup>2</sup> )	49.50-56.25	55.00-62.50	49	49
Torrington, Conn.	Sept. 1, 1932	40.00-55.00	42.00-65.00	<sup>2</sup> 8	<sup>2</sup> 7-8
Trinidad, Colo.	( <sup>2</sup> )	42.50-44.50	( <sup>2</sup> )	48	48
Troy, N. Y.	Sept. 1, 1932	50.00	55.55	38	33½
Tucson, Ariz.	Aug. 1, 1932	50.00-60.00	54.00-64.50	49	42
Tulsa, Okla.:					
Class A.	( <sup>2</sup> )	70.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Class BI.	( <sup>2</sup> )	65.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Class BII.	( <sup>2</sup> )	60.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Class C.	( <sup>2</sup> )	50.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tyler, Tex.	( <sup>2</sup> )	35.00-46.26	( <sup>2</sup> )	46¾-54¾	( <sup>2</sup> )
Virginia, Minn.	Sept. 1, 1931	49.50-51.75	55.00-57.50	40-50	40-50
Waltham, Mass.	do.	40.00-80.00	50.00-95.00	49	49
Warren, Ohio	Sept. 1, 1932	<sup>1</sup> .86-1.04	<sup>1</sup> 1.00-1.27	35-40	42
Warren, Pa.	Oct. 17, 1932	40.00	50.00	40	44
Washington, D. C.	Sept. 1, 1932	77.00	80.00	40	40
Waterbury, Conn.	Sept. 9, 1932	55.00	65.00	35	35
Watertown, N. Y.	Sept. 1, 1932	57.50	75.50	49	49
Watsonville, Calif.	Sept. 3, 1932	<sup>1</sup> .90-1.50	<sup>1</sup> 1.00-2.25	35	( <sup>2</sup> )
Waukegan, Ill.	Sept. 1, 1932	70.00	80.00	37½	42
Wausau, Wis.	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>1</sup> .70-1.08	<sup>1</sup> .92-1.20	34-44	34-44
Wenatchee, Wash.	Sept. 1, 1932	<sup>1</sup> 1.50	<sup>1</sup> 1.75	36	36
Westerly, R. I.	Apr. 17, 1931	35.00-37.50	41.00-45.00	50	41
West Warwick, R. I.	( <sup>2</sup> )	31.50	35.00	42	42
Wheeling, W. Va.	Oct. 1, 1932	43.20-56.70	57.60-75.60	48	48
Wichita Falls, Tex.	( <sup>2</sup> )	40.00	56.00	<sup>2</sup> 6	<sup>2</sup> 7½
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Sept. 1, 1932	45.00-50.00	49.00-54.00	36	36
Williamsport, Pa.	do.	46.00	52.00	35	35
Wilmington, N. C.	Jan. 1, 1932	35.00	35.00	36	36
Winona, Minn.	Sept. 1, 1932	60.00	40.00-52.50	56	56
Woonsocket, R. I.	do.	35.00-55.00	42.00-67.00	42	42
Worcester, Mass.	( <sup>2</sup> )	50.00	57.00	36-48	36-48
Yakima, Wash.	Sept. 1, 1932	<sup>1</sup> 1.27½-1.70	<sup>1</sup> 1.50-2.00	30	36
York, Pa.	Sept. 1, 1930	35.00-45.00	37.50-47.00	33	33

<sup>1</sup> Per hour.<sup>2</sup> Not reported.<sup>3</sup> Per day.<sup>4</sup> Various.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF MOTION-PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS  
AND THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES—Continued*Theatrical stage employees*

Locality	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per week		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
Akron, Ohio.....	Sept. 1, 1931	\$50.40	\$56.00	42	56
Atlanta, Ga.....	Sept. 1, 1932	65.00	72.50	72	72
Atlantic City, N.J.....	June 1932	62.50-65.00	72.50-75.00	3 7½	3 7½
Birmingham, Ala.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	57.50	70.00	40	40
Boston, Mass.....	Sept. 16, 1932	46.00-72.00	50.00-80.00	48	48
Bridgeport, Conn.....	Sept. 5, 1932	50.00	60.00-70.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	54
Buffalo, N.Y.....	do	40.00-85.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Charleston, W.Va.....	Sept. 1, 1932	40.00	45.00	3 8	3 8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	do	63.75	75.00	3 8	3 8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1 1.35	1 1.50	50	50
Dayton, Ohio.....	Sept. 1, 1932	60.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	56	56
Denver, Colo.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	67.50-72.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	48	( <sup>2</sup> )
Des Moines, Iowa.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	55.00-64.00	65.00-70.00	40	56
Erie, Pa.....	Apr. 1, 1931	55.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	46	46
Evansville, Ind.....	Sept. 1, 1932	45.00	45.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	65.00	78.00	63	63
Fort Worth, Tex.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	60.00	67.50	3 8	3 8
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Sept. 1, 1932	3 5.00	3 6.50	56	56
Harrisburg, Pa.....	Sept. 5, 1932	46.00	54.00	48	48
Hartford, Conn.....	Sept. 1, 1932	50.00	70.00	56	( <sup>2</sup> )
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Aug. 31, 1932	58.00	65.00	56	56
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Sept. 1, 1932	45.00	55.00-62.50	42	( <sup>2</sup> )
Jersey City, N.J.....	Nov. 8, 1932	50.00-78.00	50.00-78.00	42-50	42-50
Johnstown, N.Y.....	Sept. 1, 1932	40.00	40.00	48	48
Knoxville, Tenn.....	do	1 1.25	1 1.50	48	48
Lancaster, Pa.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	30.00-50.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Lowell, Mass.....	Sept. 1, 1932	52.50-58.50	62.86-68.10	3 8	3 8
Mansfield, Ohio.....	do	40.00	56.00	56	56
McKeesport, Pa.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	50.00	45.00	48	48
Miami, Fla.....	Nov. 1, 1932	35.00-50.00	41.18-62.50	3 6	3 6
Moline, Ill.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	55.00	55.00	56	56
Norfolk, Va.....	Sept. 1, 1932	47.50	55.00	48	48
Oakland, Calif.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	62.50	62.50	48	48
Oshkosh, Wis.....	Sept. 1, 1932	45.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	49	( <sup>2</sup> )
Portland, Maine.....	do	42.50	45.00	3 8	3 8
Portland, Oreg.....	do	57.50	62.50-65.00	48	48
Racine, Wis.....	May 14, 1932	47.50	55.00	48	48
Reading, Pa.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	40.50-45.00	45.00-50.00	48-54	( <sup>2</sup> )
Richmond, Va.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	47.50	50.00	48	48
Sacramento, Calif.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	60.00	60.00	48	52
St. Joseph, Mo.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	47.50	50.00	48	48
St. Louis, Mo.....	Sept. 1, 1932	75.00	75.00	56	56
St. Paul, Minn.....	1931	63.00	61.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	44-48
Salem, Mass.....	Sept. 1, 1932	50.00-60.00	61.50-69.50	48	48
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	55.00	65.00	48	48
San Bernadino, Calif.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3 8.00	3 9.85	48	48
San Diego, Calif.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	55.00	59.00	48	48
San Francisco, Calif.....	Sept. 1, 1929	57.50-65.00	56.25-63.75	48	( <sup>2</sup> )
San Jose, Calif.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	55.00	60.00	48	48
Santa Barbara, Calif.....	Sept. 1, 1932	50.00	60.00	35	42
Scranton, Pa.....	do	55.00	55.00	48	48
Shamokin, Pa.....	do	27.50-37.50	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Sharon, Pa.....	Dec. 13, 1931	35.00	50.00	48	48
Shreveport, La.....	Sept. 1, 1932	55.00	55.00	48	48
Stockton, Calif.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	60.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	48	( <sup>2</sup> )
Terre Haute, Ind.....	Sept. 1, 1932	36.50	47.50	56	56
Waco, Tex.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	45.00	50.00-55.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Washington, D.C.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	50.57-54.19	59.50-63.75	48-56	48
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	55.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	50	( <sup>2</sup> )
Woonsocket, R.I.....	Sept. 1, 1932	43.00-48.50	( <sup>2</sup> )	42	( <sup>2</sup> )
Youngstown, Ohio.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	65.00	70.00	56	56

<sup>1</sup> Per hour.<sup>2</sup> Not reported.<sup>3</sup> Per day.<sup>4</sup> Various.

### Salaries in Police Departments of Principal Cities in the United States, December 1932

IN DECEMBER 1932, the Bureau of Labor Statistics sent questionnaires to the police departments of all cities in the United States having a population of 50,000 or over, according to the latest census estimate, asking for data as to the salaries of all officials and employees, by position or occupation. Information was also asked as to requirements for each class of patrolmen, their hours of work per day and per week, and the leave with pay granted them per year. All but three of the cities (Asheville, N.C., Bayonne, N.J., and San Diego, Calif.), responded with reports. As the police departments of some of the cities have more complete organizations than others, the occupations and official titles reported show considerable variation.

The officials were asked to report on a yearly basis. In cases, however, in which salaries were reported by the month they have been brought to an equivalent yearly basis by taking 12 times the monthly rate; weekly salaries have been multiplied by 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and daily wage rates have been multiplied by 365 when there was no indication of less than full-time employment. In a few cases hourly rates only were reported, and in such cases the equivalent annual rates could not be computed, since no data were reported as to the hours worked per day. All salaries reported in dollars and cents are shown in dollars.

The data are presented in the following table, the sections of which are designated as A, B, C, and D, each relating to certain groups of occupations or positions.

Each city was requested to report for all members or employees in the department, and it is believed that fairly complete data were obtained for the more important positions or occupations shown in sections A, B, and C. It is evident, however, that the occupations in section D were not fully reported by all cities.

Section A contains the population of each city, the salaries of the superintendent or chief, secretary, chief clerk, property clerk or storekeeper, chief of detectives, and the number and salaries of assistant or deputy chiefs and inspectors. In nearly all the cities included in the study the population figures are estimates made by the United States Census Bureau for the year 1932. In the case of the cities for which no 1932 estimates were made, the figures for the 1930 census are given.

Section B contains the number and salaries of captains of detectives, captains of police, lieutenants of detectives, lieutenants of police, detective sergeants, and police sergeants.

Section C contains the number and salaries of detectives, patrolmen, mounted police, motor police, traffic police, park police, policewomen, and matrons. The hours on duty per day and per week, and the number of days' vacation per year granted with pay, are shown for patrolmen.

Many of the cities have several grades of patrolmen, usually based upon length of service. Thus, Akron, Ohio, reported two grades, the first year men receive \$1,512 per year; in the second year they automatically pass to the next and highest grade at \$1,559 per year.

While promotions are generally based on length of service, there are a few cities that require tests as to efficiency. These are noted in the table. Patrolmen and other officers are often detailed to other posi-



tions, especially in the smaller cities. These details are noted when they have been reported.

Section D contains all of the occupations or positions reported which are not included in sections A, B, and C.

SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932

Section A

City and State	Population 1932, esti- mated by the Census Bureau	Salary of—					Assistant or deputy chiefs		Inspectors	
		Super- intend- ent or chief	Secre- tary	Chief clerk	Prop- erty clerk or store- keeper	Chief of detc- tives	Num- ber	Salary	Num- ber	Salary
Akron, Ohio.....	266,300	\$3,225				\$2,850				
Albany, N.Y.....	130,500	4,500					1	\$3,500		
Allentown, Pa.....	98,600	3,000	\$960	\$1,920		2,100				
Altoona, Pa.....	83,000	2,400								
Atlanta, Ga.....	283,500	5,000	3,066		\$2,100	4,200	1	3,066		
Atlantic City, N.J.....	69,600	4,250	2,550		2,125				2	\$3,485
Augusta, Ga.....	62,100	2,460				1,860				
Austin, Tex.....	62,300	2,550	<sup>1</sup> 1,350							
Baltimore, Md.....	820,500	<sup>2</sup> 5,000	3,000	2,200	<sup>3</sup> 2,500				3	4,500
Beaumont, Tex.....	61,500	3,348	720							
Berkeley, Calif.....	87,600	4,500	2,400	2,880					4	2,640
Berwyn, Ill.....	54,200	3,500	2,200							
Bethlehem, Pa.....	58,700	3,000	1,080				1	2,400		
Binghamton, N.Y.....	78,800	3,500				2,400	1	2,850		
Birmingham, Ala.....	277,100	3,645	1,750		1,750	1,706				
Boston, Mass.....	788,500	7,000	5,000	3,500	3,600		2	4,500	18	2,700
Bridgeport, Conn.....	147,400	4,950		2,970			1	3,195		
Brockton, Mass.....	<sup>4</sup> 63,797	( <sup>5</sup> )	1,600				1	2,600		
Buffalo, N.Y.....	587,600	<sup>6</sup> 6,000	<sup>7</sup> 3,000	3,300		4,500	1	<sup>8</sup> 4,500	3	4,500
Cambridge, Mass.....	114,500	4,500			2,550				7	2,190
Camden, N.J.....	119,200	3,200		2,580		3,200			1	3,200
Canton, Ohio.....	108,200	2,700				2,280				
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	57,600	2,400	1,740				1	2,100		
Charleston, S.C.....	<sup>4</sup> 62,265	3,000		1,500		2,100				
Charleston, W.Va.....	64,600	3,510	1,350			2,160				
Charlotte, N.C.....	84,900	3,000	1,380	1,440		2,280	2	2,100		
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	124,400	2,970				2,700				
Chester, Pa.....	59,400	2,700								
Chicago, Ill.....	3,523,400	<sup>9</sup> 7,869	4,108	<sup>9</sup> 2,707	1,951	5,902	1	<sup>8</sup> 6,295	1	3,384
Cicero, Ill.....	71,300	4,000								
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	462,200	6,000	<sup>10</sup> 2,280	2,700	2,340	3,300	1	4,000		
			<sup>10</sup> 2,160				1	3,700		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	923,200	6,440	2,746		<sup>11</sup> 2,420	4,416	1	4,416	1	3,784
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.....	58,800	2,981		2,659						
Columbia, S.C.....	53,200	2,700	1,350							
Columbus, Ohio.....	299,600	3,720	2,580	2,010	1,960	2,520			2	2,880
Covington, Ky.....	67,000	3,000	1,800							
Dallas, Tex.....	282,400	5,000					1	3,000	1	3,300
Davenport, Iowa.....	61,400	3,000	<sup>12</sup> 300							
Dayton, Ohio.....	207,800	4,000		2,040	1,500	3,300			2	3,000
Dearborn, Mich.....	60,900	4,850	2,522		( <sup>13</sup> )				2	3,880
Decatur, Ill.....	59,500	2,100					1	1,860		
Denver, Colo.....	294,700	4,200	2,160		1,920		1	3,000		
Des Moines, Iowa.....	146,100	3,220	2,220	( <sup>14</sup> )	( <sup>14</sup> )	2,460	1	2,460	2	2,460
Detroit, Mich.....	1,720,700	5,738	3,825		1,928	4,208	1	4,590	3	3,825
									41	3,060
Duluth, Minn.....	102,000	3,900	2,600			2,760				
Durham, N.C.....	56,900	2,700								
East Chicago, Ind.....	58,900	3,400	2,040							
East Orange, N.J.....	71,800	5,000	2,500							
East St. Louis, Ill.....	76,000	2,646	1,515			1,737				
Elizabeth, N.J.....	118,700	4,050	2,138	2,273	2,138		1	3,465		
El Paso, Tex.....	107,000	3,402	1,652							
Erie, Pa.....	119,200	3,060		1,980		2,500				
Evanston, Ill.....	60,100	4,200	2,100	1,890						

<sup>1</sup> Also acts as matron.

<sup>2</sup> Official title is chief inspector.

<sup>3</sup> Also acts as assistant to secretary.

<sup>4</sup> Census of 1930.

<sup>5</sup> Office vacant.

<sup>6</sup> Official title is commissioner.

<sup>7</sup> Official title is clerk to commissioner.

<sup>8</sup> Official title is deputy commissioner.

<sup>9</sup> 2 at this rate.

<sup>10</sup> 1 at this rate.

<sup>11</sup> 4 at this rate.

<sup>12</sup> Part time.

<sup>13</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.

<sup>14</sup> Duties performed by secretary.

## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section A—Continued

City and State	Population 1932, estimated by the Census Bureau	Salary of—					Assistant or deputy chiefs		Inspectors	
		Superintendent or chief	Secretary	Chief clerk	Property clerk or store-keeper	Chief of detectives	Number	Salary	Number	Salary
Evansville, Ind.	106,000	\$3,285							1	\$1,778
Fall River, Mass.	<sup>4</sup> 115,274	3,200		\$2,000			1	\$2,520	3	1,920
Flint, Mich.	170,200	2,292	\$1,250			\$1,458			2	1,458
Fort Wayne, Ind.	121,300	2,772	1,313							
Fort Worth, Tex.	170,700	3,000	1,275			2,160				
Fresno, Calif.	52,600	4,200	1,920						1	1,980
Galveston, Tex.	54,800	2,170			<sup>13</sup> \$1,446	1,628				
Gary, Ind.	110,200	3,480	1,500							
Glendale, Calif.	75,000	3,900	1,908		1,908					
Grand Rapids, Mich.	174,200	3,275	1,400						1	1,925
Greensboro, N.C.	56,800	2,625	1,140							
Hamilton, Ohio	54,800	3,000								
Hammond, Ind.	70,400	3,600	2,400	2,100						
Hamtramck, Mich.	57,900	2,625								
Harrisburg, Pa.	81,000	3,135	<sup>(18)</sup>		<sup>14</sup> 1,653					
Hartford, Conn.	169,800	5,500	3,500	2,200			1	4,000		
Highland Park, Mich.	54,400	3,350	1,600	1,600						
Hoboken, N.J.	<sup>4</sup> 59,261	5,000							1	4,800
Holyoke, Mass.	<sup>4</sup> 56,537	<sup>17</sup> 3,150		1,971		2,295	<sup>18</sup> 1	2,700		
Houston, Tex.	324,600	4,080	2,040	1,785		2,550			1	2,550
Huntington, W.Va.	80,500	2,700	1,200							
Indianapolis, Ind.	374,400	4,176	2,400		<sup>(16)</sup>	3,240				
Irvington, N.J.	63,700	3,060					1	2,700		
Jackson, Mich.	56,600	2,500				1,651				
Jackson, Miss.	53,600	1,980								
Jacksonville, Fla.	139,900	4,320		2,406	2,051	3,052	1	3,052		
Jersey City, N.J.	320,800	7,200	<sup>(19)</sup>	4,140	3,060	<sup>(20)</sup>	1	5,600	6	4,800
Johnstown, Pa.	<sup>4</sup> 66,993	2,600	1,380							
Kalamazoo, Mich.	55,800	3,008	1,503		1,050		1	2,444		
Kansas City, Kans.	123,800	3,600	2,400		<sup>(14)</sup>	2,800				
Kansas City, Mo.	416,300	5,000	3,000		1,800				1	2,400
Kenosha, Wis.	52,100	4,000	2,268			2,457			1	3,150
Knoxville, Tenn.	111,900	3,300	1,800			2,640				
Lakewood, Ohio	76,800	3,924	1,728							
Lancaster, Pa.	61,400	3,500	2,200							
Lansing, Mich.	82,700	3,600	1,710							
Lawrence, Mass.	<sup>4</sup> 85,068	3,000		2,190		2,829			2	2,373
Lincoln, Nebr.	82,700	2,964	1,710							
Little Rock, Ark.	85,300	3,000	1,800	1,200		2,700	1	2,400		
Long Beach, Calif.	161,000	4,500	2,700	2,700	2,700		1	3,600		
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,385,000	6,000	<sup>(102,400)</sup> <sup>(92,160)</sup>		<sup>(21)</sup>	4,800	<sup>(22)</sup> { 1 5,400 2 4,800 }		6	3,900
Louisville, Ky.	308,700	4,500	1,560		1,825	<sup>23</sup> 3,500	1	3,500		
Lowell, Mass.	<sup>4</sup> 100,234	2,800					1	2,690		
Lynn, Mass.	103,000	2,925		1,620		2,385	2	2,565	10	2,250
Macon, Ga.	54,000	3,600	1,200			2,220				
Madison, Wis.	62,500	3,000	1,980							
Malden, Mass.	60,000	<sup>(21)</sup>							1	2,700
Manchester, N.H.	<sup>4</sup> 76,834	5,000					1	2,880		
McKeesport, Pa.	56,400	2,500								
Medford, Mass.	64,300	3,600							1	2,700
Memphis, Tenn.	263,500	4,590	2,970		1,680	4,320			1	2,538
Miami, Fla.	108,900	4,000	1,500			2,376				
Milwaukee, Wis.	603,500	5,850	2,754		1,998	3,204			1	3,780
Minneapolis, Minn.	481,700	4,500	2,700		2,400	3,078	<sup>24</sup> 1	3,300		
Mobile, Ala.	70,700	2,765	1,700	<sup>(14)</sup>						
Montgomery, Ala.	68,300	2,808	1,404				1	1,998	1	1,890
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	65,600	6,000								
Nashville, Tenn.	156,900	4,200	<sup>9</sup> 1,920			3,540			3	3,000
Newark, N.J.	448,400	6,000		4,300	2,500		2	5,000		
New Bedford, Mass.	<sup>4</sup> 112,597	3,150	1,671	2,424		2,424	2	2,880		
New Britain, Conn.	70,100	2,997								
New Haven, Conn.	162,700	6,000		2,700			1	3,400		

<sup>4</sup> Census of 1930.<sup>9</sup> 2 at this rate.<sup>10</sup> 1 at this rate.<sup>11</sup> 3 at this rate.<sup>14</sup> Duties performed by secretary.<sup>16</sup> Duties performed by a sergeant.<sup>17</sup> Official title is city marshal.<sup>18</sup> Official title is assistant city marshal.<sup>19</sup> Duties performed by a lieutenant.<sup>20</sup> Duties performed by an inspector.<sup>21</sup> Duties performed by a captain.<sup>22</sup> Also acts as assistant chief of department.<sup>23</sup> Also acts as inspector.

## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section A—Continued

City and State	Population 1932, esti- mated by the Census Bureau	Salary of—					Assistant or deputy chiefs		Inspectors	
		Super- intend- ent or chief	Secre- tary	Chief clerk	Prop- erty clerk or store- keeper	Chief of detc- tives	Num- ber	Salary	Num- ber	Salary
New Orleans, La.	474, 500	\$6, 000	\$3, 696	\$2, 724	\$2, 124	\$3, 696	1	\$3, 924	1	\$3, 924
New Rochelle, N.Y.	57, 900	6, 000		3, 300						
Newton, Mass.	69, 500	3, 900								
New York, N.Y.	7, 218, 100	9, 000	8, 000	6, 000	5, 500	5, 900	1	6, 800	28	5, 900
							9	6, 300		
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	80, 300	2, 970	1, 440			2, 700	1	2, 430		
Norfolk, Va.	129, 710	3, 600	1, 512	1, 890	1, 980		23 1	2, 538		
Oakland, Calif.	298, 900	5, 400	2, 280						1	4, 200
Oak Park, Ill.	69, 300	4, 500	2, 220							
Oklahoma City, Okla.	206, 000	3, 288	1, 944			2, 148				
Omaha, Nebr.	218, 900	4, 140	1, 800		1, 800		1	3, 240	2	3, 000
Pasadena, Calif.	82, 600	4, 320	1, 728			3, 240				
Passaic, N.J.	62, 959	3, 600					1	3, 300		
Paterson, N.J.	139, 100	4, 200	2, 800		2, 800					
Pawtucket, R.I.	80, 000	2, 700		1, 500					4	1, 800
Peoria, Ill.	111, 200	3, 000	2, 100			2, 100				
Philadelphia, Pa.	1, 978, 900	7, 500	2, 600	3, 000	2, 000		1	5, 000	8	3, 080
			2, 400							
Phoenix, Ariz.	51, 700	3, 150					1	2, 640		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	680, 900	6, 500		2, 750	2, 520	3, 600	1	4, 500	7	3, 600
Pittsfield, Mass.	51, 400	3, 183							1	2, 633
Pontiac, Mich.	70, 100	3, 180				1, 900				
Port Arthur, Tex.	57, 200	3, 600				2, 280				
Portland, Maine.	71, 100	2, 880					1	2, 180	7	1, 643
Portland, Oreg.	311, 100	3, 840		2, 400	1, 785				1	2, 995
Providence, R.I.	256, 400	4, 680	1, 638		1, 778		2	3, 276		
Pueblo, Colo.	51, 600	2, 322		1, 620						
Quincy, Mass.	77, 300	3, 600								
Racine, Wis.	69, 100	3, 600		1, 920						
Reading, Pa.	111, 900	2, 400		1, 800						
Richmond, Va.	185, 400	4, 000	1, 800	2, 100						
Roanoke, Va.	72, 700	3, 357		1, 841						
Rochester, N.Y.	335, 000	4, 935	1, 800		2, 546		1	3, 675	3	3, 150
Rockford, Ill.	90, 100	3, 500	2, 240				1	2, 750		
Sacramento, Calif.	99, 900	4, 200	2, 400		2, 400				1	3, 300
Saginaw, Mich.	84, 000	2, 775		1, 833		1, 968				
Salt Lake City, Utah.	145, 300	2, 700	1, 530		1, 440		1	2, 115		
San Antonio, Tex.	246, 900	2, 400	1, 500		960					
San Francisco, Calif.	662, 400	7, 200	3, 600	3, 600	3, 600	5, 000				
San Jose, Calif.	61, 500	3, 960								
Savannah, Ga.	85, 024	3, 240	1, 080		(16)	2, 052				
Schenectady, N.Y.	96, 500	4, 300					23 1	2, 900		
Scranton, Pa.	144, 700	3, 200	1, 260							
Seattle, Wash.	376, 500	5, 000	1, 670	2, 218	1, 836	2, 804	1	3, 000		
Shreveport, La.	78, 700	3, 000	1, 920							
Sioux City, Iowa.	80, 900	2, 700	1, 620			2, 160	2	2, 160		
Somerville, Mass.	106, 300	3, 800					1	3, 300		
South Bend, Ind.	111, 200	3, 159	1, 600				1	2, 576		
Spokane, Wash.	117, 000	2, 862	1, 852				1	1, 971	1	1, 739
Springfield, Ill.	74, 300	3, 000	1, 200	2, 000		2, 400	1	2, 400		
Springfield, Mass.	154, 400	5, 000		2, 182	2, 336		2	3, 522		
Springfield, Mo.	60, 100	2, 700	1, 620			2, 004	1	2, 004		
Springfield, Ohio.	70, 500	2, 571	1, 234							
St. Joseph, Mo.	81, 600	2, 670	1, 380			2, 600				
St. Louis, Mo.	832, 700	6, 500	2, 800		2, 220	4, 500	1	4, 500	1	4, 000
St. Paul, Minn.	279, 700	4, 000	2, 310		1, 188	2, 700	1	3, 087	2	2, 462
Syracuse, N.Y.	216, 100	5, 100		2, 196	(20)		1	3, 060		
Tacoma, Wash.	108, 000	2, 700								
Tampa, Fla.	108, 000	4, 200	2, 000	1, 500	1, 778	2, 400				
Terre Haute, Ind.	62, 810	3, 100				2, 400				
Toledo, Ohio.	300, 900	3, 500			(15)				4	2, 700
Topeka, Kans.	66, 100	3, 000	1, 680			2, 400				
Trenton, N.J.	124, 200	4, 400	2, 800							
Troy, N.Y.	72, 900	2, 824	1, 615			2, 090				

<sup>13</sup> Official title is chief inspector.<sup>14</sup> Census of 1930.<sup>15</sup> Official title is commissioner.<sup>16</sup> Part time.<sup>17</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.<sup>18</sup> 3 at this rate.<sup>19</sup> Duties performed by a sergeant.<sup>20</sup> Also as acts chief of detectives.<sup>21</sup> Duties performed by a detective.



SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR  
OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section A—Continued

City and State	Population 1932, esti- mated by the Census Bureau	Salary of—					Assistant or deputy chiefs		Inspectors	
		Super- intend- ent or chief	Secre- tary	Chief clerk	Prop- erty clerk or store- keeper	Chief of detciv- es	Num- ber	Salary	Num- ber	Salary
Tulsa, Okla.	149,600	\$3,600	\$1,200		\$1,350	\$2,700				
Union City, N.J.	58,659	4,200		\$2,400			1	\$4,100		
Utica, N.Y.	102,800	3,700	2,300		2,200		1	2,800		
Waco, Tex.	56,200	2,700					1	2,160		
Washington, D.C.	493,000	8,000		3,500			2	5,000	4	\$4,500
Waterbury, Conn.	101,700	6,000	1,500			3,500	1	4,500		
Wheeling, W.Va.	62,900	2,993								
Wichita, Kans.	119,500	4,560	1,764		1,716	2,184				
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	87,200	3,500		1,925					1	2,626
Wilmington, Del.	106,597	3,400	2,500							
Winston-Salem, N.C.	79,500	2,700	1,458							
Woonsocket, R.I.	50,700	4,000	1,000				1	3,000	1	2,800
Worcester, Mass.	198,700	5,000		2,550	2,550	3,500	2	3,750		
Yonkers, N.Y.	142,200	7,000								
York, Pa.	57,000	2,000								
Youngstown, Ohio	175,300	3,600	2,140			2,750				
Honolulu, Hawaii	149,500	6,000	1,890				1	3,240	1	2,700

<sup>4</sup> Census of 1930

### Section B

City and State	Captain of detectives		Captain of police		Lieutenant of detectives		Lieutenant of police		Detective sergeants		Police sergeants	
	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary
Akron, Ohio			3	\$2, 174			4	\$1, 800			5	\$1, 701
Albany, N.Y.			8	2, 600			14	2, 400			26	2, 250
Allentown, Pa.			1	2, 100							3	1, 920
Altoona, Pa.			1	2, 340			3	1, 920			3	1, 860
Atlanta, Ga.			4	2, 592	2	\$2, 448	13	2, 376				
Atlantic City, N.J.	3	\$3, 230	3	3, 230			3	2, 635			7	2, 550
Augusta, Ga.							4	1, 860	2	\$1, 560	6	1, 530
Austin, Tex.	1	1, 728	1	1, 728							2	1, 620
Baltimore, Md.	1	4, 160	13	3, 640	25	2, 860	36	2, 860	28	2, 418	174	2, 418
Beaumont, Tex.	1	2, 232	2	2, 004							3	1, 368
Berkeley, Calif.	1	3, 300	1	3, 300			1	2, 880			5	2, 460
Berwyn, Ill.			1	3, 000			3	2, 500			5	2, 160
Bethlehem, Pa.	1	1, 920	3	1, 920							6	1, 860
Binghamton, N.Y.			1	2, 600			3	2, 350			5	2, 250
Birmingham, Ala.			11	1, 750					1	1, 750	3	1, 618
Boston, Mass.	1	4, 000	28	4, 000	10	2, 700	41	2, 700	14	2, 500	172	2, 500
Bridgeport, Conn.	1	2, 970	5	2, 970	3	2, 700	15	2, 700	37	2, 430	31	2, 430
Brockton, Mass.			2	2, 450	6	2, 300	2	2, 300	5	2, 150		
Buffalo, N.Y.			24	3, 030			68	2, 550	44	2, 490		
							2	2, 490				
Cambridge, Mass.	1	3, 000	6	3, 000	1	2, 750	5	2, 750	4	2, 550	15	2, 550
Camden, N.J.			1	3, 200	1	2, 500	7	2, 500	3	2, 220	17	2, 220
Canton, Ohio			3	2, 196					1	2, 040	3	1, 836
Cedar Rapids, Iowa			2	1, 980							3	1, 800
Charleston, S.C.							1	2, 100			8	1, 500
							4	1, 680				
Charleston, W.Va.			1	2, 160	2	2, 000	2	2, 000	5	1, 512	3	1, 512
Charlotte, N.C.	2	1, 920					5	1, 800				
Chattanooga, Tenn.			4	2, 214					1	2, 133	4	1, 836
Chester, Pa.	1	1, 800	2	1, 800					1	1, 620	6	1, 620
Chicago, Ill.			52	3, 148	7	3, 069	133	2, 518			492	2, 282
Cicero, Ill.			1	3, 000			3	2, 430			4	2, 220
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	3, 000					28	2, 400	1	2, 500	35	2, 200
Cleveland, Ohio	1	3, 784	20	3, 643	4	3, 543	57	2, 746	19	2, 846	107	2, 614
Cleveland Heights, Ohio			1	2, 419	1	2, 021	1	2, 179			4	1, 860
Columbia, S.C.											7	1, 485
Columbus, Ohio			6	2, 520			3	2, 340			4	2, 220

## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section B—Continued

City and State	Captain of detectives		Captain of police		Lieutenant of detectives		Lieutenant of police		Detective sergeants		Police sergeants	
	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary
Covington, Ky.			1	\$2,220			3	\$2,100				
Dallas, Tex.	1	\$2,700	7	2,520	4	\$2,280	2	2,280	2	\$2,100	17	\$2,010
Davenport, Iowa			3	2,220			1	2,070			4	1,866
Dayton, Ohio			3	2,520					16	2,280	17	2,280
Dearborn, Mich.					2	2,813	5	2,813	1	2,716	9	2,619
Decatur, Ill.											3	1,500
Denver, Colo.	1	2,700	8	2,700					1	2,160	21	2,160
Des Moines, Iowa	2	2,220	1	2,220			3	2,100			6	2,040
Detroit, Mich.			6	2,662	62	2,264	82	2,264	72	2,073	184	2,073
Duluth, Minn.			1	2,760	2	2,220			6	2,100	13	1,928
Durham, N.C.	1	1,770	2	1,770			2	1,720			12	2,100
East Chicago, Ind.			2	2,300					1	2,040	2	1,660
East Orange, N.J.			2	3,700			4	3,300			7	2,040
East St. Louis, Ill.					1	1,515					8	2,900
Elizabeth, N.J.	1	2,880	3	2,880					4	1,381	5	1,381
El Paso, Tex.	1	1,993	5	1,750					4	2,273	17	2,273
Erie, Pa.			1	2,430					2	1,604	5	1,555
Evanston, Ill.			1	2,887	1	2,520	3	2,160	10	2,000	4	1,980
Evansville, Ind.			5	1,977			3	2,520	3	2,362	4	2,362
Fall River, Mass.	1	2,160	5	2,160	1	1,920					8	1,778
Flint, Mich.					1	1,250	10	1,920			5	1,800
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	2,400	1	2,400			4	1,167	3	1,167	12	1,125
Fort Worth, Tex.			3	2,040	1	1,800	2	2,042	8	1,855	8	1,775
Fresno, Calif.	1	3,420	1	3,420			6	1,800			8	1,581
Galveston, Tex.							2	2,580	9	2,280	4	2,280
Gary, Ind.			1	2,700	1	2,400			2	2,280	3	1,446
Glendale, Calif.			1	2,268	1	2,208			2	2,280	7	2,280
Grand Rapids, Mich.			4	1,850			3	2,208	2	2,076	3	2,076
Greensboro, N.C.			2	1,880			5	1,738			10	1,663
Hamilton, Ohio			1	1,920					3	1,782	6	1,620
Hammond, Ind.	1	2,520	3	2,520							3	1,860
Hamtramck, Mich.			1	1,848	3	1,900	3	1,789	9	2,280	3	2,280
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	2,109	1	2,109			3	1,900	7	1,650	9	1,632
Hartford, Conn.	2	3,050	6	3,050			3	1,900	5	1,769	6	1,769
Highland Park, Mich.			1	2,500	1	2,300	7	2,950	9	2,625	22	2,500
Hoboken, N.J.			3	4,000			3	2,300	3	2,175	6	2,175
Holyoke, Mass.			1	2,295			12	3,000	12	2,750	9	2,750
Houston, Tex.	1	2,295	1	2,295			3	2,205	6	2,115	4	2,115
			2	2,040			11	1,785			2	1,683
											3	1,632
											3	1,581
											9	1,479
Huntington, W. Va.			3	2,100	1	1,800	4	1,800				
Indianapolis, Ind.	1	2,423	5	2,423	2	2,243	9	2,243	55	2,063	37	2,063
Irrington, N.J.			1	2,520	1	2,430	5	2,430	1	2,340	1	2,340
Jackson, Mich.			1	1,785			1	1,500			5	1,421
Jackson, Miss.	1	1,560	1	1,560	1	1,560					1	1,500
Jacksonville, Fla.			2	2,782	1	2,544	3	2,383	1	2,383	1	1,380
Jersey City, N.J.			12	4,000			72	3,330			7	2,135
Johnstown, Pa.	1	2,100	1	2,060			3	1,932	1	1,932	56	3,150
Kalamazoo, Mich.			1	2,030			1	2,030			4	1,607
Kansas City, Kans.			2	2,800							14	2,160
Kansas City, Mo.	1	4,200	6	3,000	1	2,700	9	2,400	2	2,400	35	2,100
Kenosha, Wis.			1	2,835			1	2,457	1	2,268	7	2,268
Knoxville, Tenn.			5	2,250					1	2,046	1	2,268
Lakewood, Ohio			2	3,096			3	2,520			4	1,920
Lancaster, Pa.			1	2,300			2	2,100			3	2,436
Lansing, Mich.			1	2,775	1	2,200	3	2,220			5	1,950
Lawrence, Mass.			3	2,829	5	2,373	1	2,373	1	2,373	4	2,035
Lincoln, Nebr.					1	1,938					6	2,373
Little Rock, Ark.	1	1,800			1	1,620	3	1,620	7	1,485	2	1,710
Long Beach, Calif.			1	3,300	1	3,000	1	3,000	12	2,700	6	1,485
Los Angeles, Calif.	14	3,600	17	3,600	116	3,000	32	3,000			12	2,700
Louisville, Ky.	1	2,600	7	2,600	1	2,008	14	2,008	23	1,825	142	2,700
Lowell, Mass.			5	2,532			5	2,200			20	1,825
Lynn, Mass.			3	2,385							8	1,972
Macon, Ga.			4	1,680			4	1,560			9	2,025
Madison, Wis.	1	2,320	1	2,320			2	2,120			4	1,560
Malden, Mass.			1	3,200			4	2,700	1	2,500	4	1,980
Manchester, N.H.	1	2,580					3	2,281			6	2,500
											5	2,196

1 Women.

## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section B—Continued

City and State	Captain of detectives		Captain of police		Lieutenant of detectives		Lieutenant of police		Detective sergeants		Police sergeants	
	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary
McKeesport, Pa.							3	\$2,016			3	\$1,971
Medford, Mass.			1	\$3,200	1	\$2,700	5	2,700			5	2,500
Memphis, Tenn.	4	\$2,538	2	2,538	2	2,268	2	2,268	20	\$2,100	11	2,100
Miami, Fla.			3	2,160			3	1,998	4	1,998	6	1,800
Milwaukee, Wis.			9	2,916	3	2,646	8	2,511	7	2,511	82	2,196
Minneapolis, Minn.			5	2,400			9	2,280			25	2,160
Mobile, Ala.							4	1,404			3	1,020
Montgomery, Ala.			3	1,890			2	1,560			1	1,404
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	1	5,160			1	4,680	5	4,200	1	3,600	10	3,600
Nashville, Tenn.							3	2,760			6	2,220
Newark, N.J.	1	4,000	11	4,000			57	3,200			87	3,000
New Bedford, Mass.			4	2,424	2	2,080	2	2,080			9	1,835
New Britain, Conn.							2	2,106	2	1,904	6	1,904
New Haven, Conn.	1	3,000	9	3,000					14	2,500	37	2,500
New Orleans, La.	7	2,568	17	2,568			12	2,040			7	2,124
New Rochelle, N.Y.	1	4,620	2	4,620	1	3,850	5	3,850	1	3,300	52	1,896
Newton, Mass.	1	2,950	1	2,950	1	2,700	2	2,700	1	2,450	10	3,300
New York, N.Y.			105	5,000			620	4,000			8	2,450
Niagara Falls, N.Y.			28	4,500							1,027	3,500
Norfolk, Va.			1	2,250			3	1,980			7	1,980
Oakland, Calif.			4	2,268			1	2,052	1	1,971	28	1,971
Oak Park, Ill.			3	3,600			7	3,000			31	2,640
Oklahoma City, Okla.			1	3,000	1	2,750	2	2,750	4	2,350	4	2,350
Omaha, Nebr.	1	2,280	5	1,944			1	1,836	3	1,752	10	1,752
Pasadena, Calif.			6	2,280	1	2,160	9	2,160	47	2,040	18	2,040
Passaic, N.J.	1	3,100	3	2,970	7	2,700	3	2,700	6	2,430	8	2,430
Paterson, N.J.	1	3,200	1	3,100	1	2,900	4	2,900			5	2,700
Pawtucket, R.I.			8	3,200			9	2,800	2	2,500	29	2,500
Peoria, Ill.			2	1,900			4	1,800			5	1,750
Philadelphia, Pa.			1	2,200	1	1,800	1	1,800	1	1,680	4	1,680
Phoenix, Ariz.	3	3,685	47	2,800	10	2,750			14	2,600	170	2,475
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	2,364	1	2,364					1	1,992		
Pittsfield, Mass.	1	3,300	7	3,180	4	3,180	50	2,940	4	2,700	49	2,700
Pontiac, Mich.			1	2,683			1	2,633			3	2,533
Port Arthur, Tex.			1	2,231			3	1,846	2	1,770	4	1,770
Portland, Me.			1	1,800							2	1,560
Portland, Oreg.			3	2,180	1	1,913					5	1,823
Providence, R.I.	1	2,400	9	2,400	2	2,112	9	2,112	2	1,980	24	1,980
Pueblo, Colo.	1	2,703	5	2,703	10	2,252	14	2,252	8	2,088	43	2,088
Quincy, Mass.			2	1,944							3	1,728
Racine, Wis.			1	2,700			7	2,400			8	2,300
Reading, Pa.							2	2,220			3	2,040
Richmond, Va.	1	2,520	4	2,520	1	2,100	4	1,860	1	1,800	13	1,800
Roanoke, Va.	1	2,274					4	2,100	18	1,980	17	1,980
Rochester, N.Y.	1	3,570	8	2,835	4	3,300	3	1,787			3	1,679
Rockford, Ill.			1	2,500			8	2,625	1	2,783	21	2,415
Sacramento, Calif.	1	2,700	1	2,500							6	2,040
Saginaw, Mich.			1	2,820							4	2,640
Salt Lake City, Utah.			1	2,139	2	1,740	4	1,740	7	2,640	7	1,643
San Antonio, Tex.			3	1,674					4	1,620	7	1,485
San Francisco, Calif.	1	2,100	5	1,680					6	1,200	5	1,200
San Jose, Calif.			15	3,600			54	3,000	72	2,760	95	2,640
Savannah, Ga.			3	2,460					2	2,280		
Schenectady, N.Y.			1	1,998			3	1,782	1	1,836	7	1,656
Scranton, Pa.			6	2,575					10	2,400	21	2,325
Seattle, Wash.	1	2,580	3	2,580	1	2,460	4	2,400			14	2,240
Shreveport, La.	3	2,400	8	2,460	46	2,016	9	2,218			34	2,016
Sioux City, Iowa.							3	2,040			3	1,740
Somerville, Mass.			3	2,064					1	2,064	5	1,782
South Bend, Ind.			5	3,000			8	2,750			11	2,500
Spokane, Wash.			2	2,180							8	2,022
Springfield, Ill.	1	2,103	3	1,971							8	1,739
Springfield, Mass.											5	1,800
Springfield, Mo.	1	2,847	6	2,701	12	2,500	8	2,500	4	2,336	23	2,336
Springfield, Ohio.			2	1,886	1	1,800	2	1,800			2	1,896
St. Joseph, Mo.			2	2,550			6	1,800			3	1,697
St. Louis, Mo.			18	3,420			34	3,000	65	2,600	139	2,600
St. Paul, Minn.			1	2,310	7	2,310	12	2,059	1	2,125	13	1,884
Syracuse, N.Y.	1	2,646	10	2,466			10	2,061	3	2,466	17	1,926

<sup>1</sup> Lieutenants acting as captains.



## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section B—Continued

City and State	Captain of detectives		Captain of police		Lieutenant of detectives		Lieutenant of police		Detective sergeants		Police sergeants	
	Num-ber	Salary	Num-ber	Salary	Num-ber	Salary	Num-ber	Salary	Num-ber	Salary	Num-ber	Salary
Tacoma, Wash.....	1	\$2,268	2	\$2,214			2	\$2,160			8	\$1,944
Tampa, Fla.....							3	2,050	1	\$1,778	5	1,778
Terre Haute, Ind.....			2	2,400			7	2,100				
Toledo, Ohio.....	3	2,400	4	2,400			6	2,220			18	2,100
Topeka, Kans.....			1	2,400			3	2,100			6	1,920
Trenton, N.J.....	1	3,600	4	3,600	3	\$2,900	9	2,800	4	2,800	11	2,750
Troy, N.Y.....			4	1,853							25	1,720
Tulsa, Okla.....			2	2,160					3	1,890	6	1,890
Union City, N.J.....	1	3,200	3	3,200	2	2,900	6	2,900	3	2,700	6	2,700
Utica, N.Y.....	1	2,600	2	2,600	2	2,400	2	2,400			13	2,200
Washington, D.C.....			15	3,600			37	3,050	47	3,000	52	2,750
									8	2,900		
									4	2,800		
Waterbury, Conn.....			2	3,100	6	2,700	5	2,700	1	2,400	11	2,400
Wheeling, W.Va.....							1	1,878			2	1,728
							1	1,796				
Wichita, Kans.....			2	2,040			3	1,824			6	1,764
			1	1,920								
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....			1	2,180							7	1,894
Wilmington, Del.....			3	2,704	1	2,500			1	2,300	16	2,200
Winston-Salem, N.C.....			3	1,944			3	1,555	3	1,555	5	1,555
Woonsocket, R.I.....	1	2,034	3	2,034					2	1,929	7	1,929
Worcester, Mass.....	1	3,250	7	3,250	23	2,750	14	2,750	6	2,550	22	2,550
Yonkers, N.Y.....	1	4,700	5	4,500			16	4,000	2	3,600	18	3,400
York, Pa.....											3	1,720
Youngstown, Ohio.....			4	2,240	1	2,240					8	2,100
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	1	2,970	3	2,700	3	2,430	5	2,160			20	1,890









City	12	1,458	31	1,409	After 3 years Third year	8	56	15	6	1,409	11	1,409	2	1,458
El Paso, Tex.			31	1,409	After 3 years									
			8	1,405	Third year									
			2	1,400	Second year									
Erie, Pa.			69	1,920	After 5 years	8	48	10	(1)		(1)		1	1,680
			3	1,860	Fifth year									
			5	1,800	Fourth year									
			10	1,740	Third year									
			4	1,680	Second year									
			5	2,100	First year	8	48	14	10	(1)			2	2,100
	(1)		17	1,942	After 3 years								1	1,717
Evanston, Ill.			2	1,837	Third year									
			1	1,795	Second year									
			55	1,652	First year	8	56	0	10	1,732	8	1,732	2	1,494
Evansville, Ind.	10	1,778	10	1,494	After 1 year									
			143	1,606	After 1 year	8	56	14	6	1,606	10	1,606	2	1,606
Fall River, Mass.			14	1,241	Reserves 1 year									
			54	1,042	After 18 months	8	48	14			9	1,042		
Flint, Mich.	12	1,125	1	1,000	Third 6 months									
	7	1,042	3	917	Second 6 months									
	1	833	4	833	First 6 months	8	56	39	8	1,775			3	1,680
Fort Wayne, Ind.			92	1,775	After 2 years	8	52	0	17	1,428	22	1,428		
Fort Worth, Tex.	20	1,581	100	1,428	Second year									
			7	1,326										
Fresno, Calif.			42	1,980		8	48	15	6	2,100				
Galveston, Tex.	6	1,296	00	1,296		8	56	0	2	1,536				
Gary, Ind.	18	1,968	48	1,968	(1)	8	52	0	6	1,968			4	1,008
			26	1,860										
Glendale, Calif.	(1)		36	1,908	After 3 years	8	48	14	5	2,016			1	1,200
			8	1,800	Second and third years									
			3	1,668	First year									
Grand Rapids, Mich.	13	1,738	3	1,560	Probation									
			94	1,569	After 2 years	8	48	14	28	1,569	20	1,569	1	1,550
			35	1,419	Second year				19	1,569				
Greensboro, N. C.	5	1,620	13	1,512		8	56	10	8	1,512	2	1,512		
Hamilton, Ohio.	4	1,860	44	1,800		8	56	10	(1)		(1)		1	1,500
			9	1,620	(1)									
Hammond, Ind.			35	2,100	After 1 year	10 3/4	75 1/4	15	6	2,220	(1)		1	1,920
			7	2,040	Second 6 months									
			2	1,860	First 6 months									
Hamtramck, Mich.	6	1,560	62	1,412	After 2 years	8	48	0					2	1,340
Harrisburg, Pa.			28	1,653	Second year	8	56	7	5	1,653	34	1,653	1	1,254
			2	1,596										
			9	1,539	First year									
Hartford, Conn.	7	2,219	164	2,219	After 2 years	8	56	30	19	2,219	42	2,219	1	2,000
			4	2,099	Second year									
Highland Park, Mich.	3	2,075	44	2,000		8	48	20			4	2,000	1	1,800
Hoboken, N. J.			161	2,250		8	56	16					1	1,250

<sup>1</sup> Substitutes—work when called.

<sup>2</sup> Also acts as matron.

<sup>1</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.

<sup>2</sup> In automobiles.

<sup>3</sup> Promotions in all grades for efficiency.





Knoxville, Tenn.	11	1,980	2,016	1	2,016	Second year	8	56	14	6	1,800																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							</
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<sup>13</sup> \$3 per call.

<sup>111</sup> Duties performed by policewomen.

411 Duties perf

**7 Promotions in all grades for efficiency.**

## 7 Promotions in

**1 Duties performed by patrolmen.**

### 1 Duties performed



New Orleans, La.	31	2, 196	6	1, 916	Second 6 months.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
New Rochelle, N. Y.	8	2, 870	407	1, 871	First 6 months.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
	1	2, 668	17	1, 824	After 2 years.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
	1	2, 562	23	2, 750	Second year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
			23	2, 548	After 5 years.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
			18	2, 442	Fifth year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
			9	2, 336	Fourth year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
			8	2, 218	Third year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
			1	2, 112	Second year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
			101	2, 190	First year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
			2	2, 090	After 4 years.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
			6	1, 990	Fourth year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
			1	1, 890	Third year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
			60	3, 240	Second year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
			171	4, 000	( <sup>1</sup> )	8	45½	19	19	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
			12083	3, 000	After 5 years.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
			475	3, 200	Fifth year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				2, 750	Fourth year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				2, 500	Third year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				1, 349	Second year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				1, 375	First year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				82	After 3 years.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				164	After 2 years.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				5	Third year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				23	Second year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				280	First year.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				8	After 6 months.	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				29	( <sup>10</sup> )	8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				30		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				27		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				67		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				17		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				1		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				8		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				36		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				6		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				7		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				18		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				19		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				1		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				99		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				20		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				18		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				6		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				4		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				102		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				74		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268
				206		8	48	15	15	1, 896	36	1, 896	54	2, 004	1	1, 824	4	1, 268

<sup>13</sup> \$5 per day—called when needed.  
<sup>16</sup> Patrolmen designated to receive \$240 additional yearly compensation.  
<sup>17</sup> Woman.

<sup>1</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.  
<sup>9</sup> Also acts as matron.  
<sup>10</sup> Not reported.  
<sup>14</sup> \$1.50 per visit.



**SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932--Continued**

## Section C—Continued

City and State	Detectives		Patrolmen						Mounted police		Motor police		Traffic police		Park police		Police-women		Matrons	
	Num-ber	Salary	Num-ber	Salary	Classification	Hours on duty		Vaca-tion with pay (days)	Num-ber	Salary	Num-ber	Salary	Num-ber	Salary	Num-ber	Salary	Num-ber	Salary	Num-ber	Salary
						Per day	Per week													
Phoenix, Ariz. Pittsburgh, Pa.	13	\$1,944	28	\$1,836	After 4 years.	9	54	7			5	\$1,836	8	\$1,836			5	\$1,536	26	\$1,398
	55	2,940	689	2,520	Fourth year.	8	56	14												
			80	2,400	Third year.															
			25	2,280	Second year.															
Pittsfield, Mass.			87	2,160	First year.															
	3	2,008	14	2,040	Reserves.	8	56	14												
			46	2,008	( <sup>15</sup> )															
			15	( <sup>15</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )															
Pontiac, Mich.	5	1,724	25	1,607	After 2 years.	8	48	0												
Port Arthur, Tex.	4	1,680	1	1,560	First year.	12	84	0			5	1,500								
Portland, Maine.			4	1,500	Reserves.															
			77	1,643	First year.	8	56	14												
			5	1,308	After 2½ years.															
			19	( <sup>15</sup> )	Fifth 6 months.															
Portland, Ore.	36	2,112	218	1,786	Fourth 6 months.	8	48	15			4	1,786	44	1,786			1	2,400	3	1,680
	10	1,901	8	1,726	Third 6 months.												1	1,997		
			3	1,666	After 3 years.												8	1,786		
			3	1,606	Next 18 months.	8	56	14												
Providence, R.I.			243	1,891	First year.						58	1,891	39	1,891	3	\$1,891	1	1,802	1	983
	8	1,891	57	1,807	Next 6 months.						2	1,807	3	1,807						
			8	1,726	First year.						12	1,726	1	1,726			1	1,726		
			33	1,643	Reserves.	8	56	14			5	1,643	2	1,643						
Pueblo, Colo. Quincy, Mass.			36	1,620	After 3 years.						1	\$1,728								
	3	1,782	102	2,100	First year.	8	56	14												
			33	1,643	After 3 years.	7½	51½	14												
	8	2,040	22	1,920	Third year.	8	49	15			12	1,920								
Reading, Pa.			4	1,800	Second year.															
			2	1,800	First year.															
			3	1,680	After 3 years.															
	7	1,800	93	1,680	Third year.	8	48	10 14												
Richmond, Va.			13	1,620	First year.															
			3	1,560	Second year.															
			6	1,440	Third year.															
			170	1,800	First year.	8	56	15			11	( <sup>1</sup> )	15	( <sup>1</sup> )			2	1,800	2	1,200
		1	Thir-	8	1,680	Third year.														







## WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

1135

Troy, N.Y.	4	1,805	6	1,950	First year	8	48	15								1	855		
			133	1,615	After 2 years														
			5	1,520	Second year														
			5	1,425	First year														
Tulsa, Okla.	44	1,782	37	1,620		8	56	14											
Union City, N.J.	6	2,500	29	2,800	After 4 years	8	48	17	3	2,500	9	1,620	28	1,620		3	1,200		
			20	2,400	Fourth year				1	2,400	8	2,500							
			2	2,300	Third year						2	2,400							
			5	2,200	Second year						2	2,200							
			14	2,100	First year														
Utica, N.Y.	12	2,200	110	2,000	After 3 years	8	48	14			9	2,000	7	2,000		1	1,400		
			7	1,850	Third year														
			2	1,700	Second year														
			3	1,550	First year														
Waco, Tex.	6	1,500	20	1,230		8	56	10	3	1,458	6	1,230				1	1,200		
Washington, D.C.	15	2,640	441	2,400	(7)	8	48	20			14	2,520	22	2,400		1	1,380		
	13	2,540	266	2,300							19	2,420	9	2,300					
				2,200							6	2,320	6	2,200					
	4	2,440	42	2,200							2	2,220	4	2,000					
	1	2,340	26	2,100							9	2,120	10	1,900					
	1	2,240	115	2,000							2	2,020							
			92	1,900							14	2,099	22	2,099	5	2,099	1,100		
Waterbury, Conn.	5	2,099	130	2,099	After 2 years	8	56	36								1	1,100		
			10	1,916	First year														
			54	1,620		10	60	14			8	1,620							
Wheeling, W.Va.	6	1,681	54	1,656	After 1 year														
Wichita, Kans.	13	1,824	45	1,560	After 3 months														
			2	1,560															
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	3	2,079	14	1,890							9	1,890							
Wilmington, Del.	12	2,104	109	1,852	After 1 year	8	44.3	15	4	1,890	(1)					3	1,200		
				1,700	First year	8	56	7											
			4	1,700	After 3 years														
Winston-Salem, N.C.	10	1,458	39	1,409	After 1 year	8	56	10	11	1,458									
			6	1,360															
			2	1,260	First 6 months														
Woonsocket, R.I.	58	1,825	58	1,825	After 3 years	8 1/2	49 1/2	14											
	3	1,773	3	1,773	Third year														
	2	1,669	2	1,669	Second year														
	2	1,564	2	1,564	First year														
	330	2,190	330	2,190	After 6 months	8	56	14											
Worcester, Mass.	96	3,000	96	3,000	After 6 years	8	48	18			18	3,000	21	3,000	2	2,008	3	1,500	
Yonkers, N.Y.	16	3,200	24	2,875	Sixth year														
			45	2,750	Fifth year														
			7	2,625	Fourth year														
			4	2,500	Third year														
			4	2,300	Second year														
			11	1,940	First year														
York, Pa.	2	1,620	35	1,620		8	56	15			4	1,620	4	1,620					
Youngstown, Ohio	17	2,140	117	1,850	After 1 year	8	54	14								3	1,400	1	1,400
			7	1,500	First year														
Honolulu, Hawaii	24	1,782	51	1,620		8	48	14			55	1,620	(1)			1	2,160	3	1,308

- ! Duties performed by patrolmen.
- ! Promotions in all grades for efficiency.

<sup>10</sup> Not reported.  
<sup>11</sup> Includes \$60 for uniform maintenance.

10 Not reported.

<sup>21</sup> Includes \$60 for uniform maintenance.

## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
Accountants:			Bookkeepers—Continued.		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	\$2,640	Los Angeles, Calif.....	1	\$2,400
Detroit, Mich.....	1	2,662	Seattle, Wash.....	1	1,670
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1	3,600	Bookkeeper-stenographer:		
New York, N.Y.....	1	6,000	Louisville, Ky.....	1	1,456
Addressing-machine operators:			Building engineers:		
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1,377	Houston, Tex.....	1	1,785
	1	1,331	Portland, Oreg.....	1	1,824
Amusement inspector:				4	1,785
Providence, R.I.....	1	2,703	Building maintenance man:		
Attendants:			St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1,920
Washington, D.C.....	2	1,440	Buildings superintendents:		
Attorney:			Boston, Mass.....	1	3,000
St. Louis, Mo.....	1	2,400	Detroit, Mich.....	1	2,157
Auto detectives:			San Antonio, Tex.....	1	1,080
Nashville, Tenn.....	6	2,160	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	3,000
Auto electrician:			Cable splicers:		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1	2,496	Buffalo, N.Y.....	1	2,373
Auto enginemen:			Detroit, Mich.....	3	2,249
New York, N.Y.....	2	1,800	New York, N.Y.....	1	3,285
Auto inspector:			Cable splicer helper:		
Duluth, Minn.....	1	2,100	Buffalo, N.Y.....	1	1,945
Auto machinist or mechanic:			Caretakers:		
Albany, N.Y.....	2	2,190	New York, N.Y.....	43	2,008
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	1,250	Pasadena, Calif.....	1	1,500
Los Angeles, Calif.....	20	2,496		1	780
New York, N.Y.....	5	3,285	Car markers:		
Auto repair foreman:			Lincoln, Nebr.....	3	798
Seattle, Wash.....	1	2,167	Carpenters:		
Auto repair helpers:			Detroit, Mich.....	2	1,983
Seattle, Wash.....	3	1,404		2	1,928
Auto theft officer:				1	1,836
St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	1,760	Los Angeles, Calif.....	2	2,288
Auto washers:			New York, N.Y.....	10	( <sup>2</sup> )
Chicago, Ill.....	6	1,350	Chaplains:		
Hartford, Conn.....	1	1,825	New York, N.Y.....	7	1,980
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1,350	Charwomen:		
Portland, Oreg.....	1	1,204	Detroit, Mich.....	1	1,239
Ballistic expert:				15	1,010
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1,928		2	918
Battery men:				2	872
Buffalo, N.Y.....	1	2,370	Chemist:		
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1,836	Los Angeles, Calif.....	1	2,820
Bertillon experts:			Chief of detectives, assistant:		
Akron, Ohio.....	2	1,649	Buffalo, N.Y.....	2	3,030
Buffalo, N.Y.....	1	3,600	Charleston, S.C.....	1	1,500
	1	2,730	Chicago, Ill.....	1	4,170
Canton, Ohio.....	1	2,196	Detroit, Mich.....	1	3,825
Charleston, W. Va.....	1	2,000	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	2,760
Covington, Ky.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1,738	New Orleans, La.....	1	2,940
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	1,800	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	3,420
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	1,620	Chief park patrolman:		
Little Rock, Ark.....	1	2,220	Buffalo, N.Y.....	1	2,550
Nashville, Tenn.....	1	2,700	City mother:		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2	2,520	Los Angeles, Calif.....	1	3,000
	1	1,500	Claim investigator:		
Rochester, N.Y.....	2	2,625	Seattle, Wash.....	1	1,965
St. Louis, Mo.....	1	3,420	Cleaners:		
St. Paul, Minn.....	1	2,310	Boston, Mass.....	16	1,200
Bertillon expert and photogra-			Detroit, Mich.....	1	1,928
pher:				7	1,386
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	3,000	New Bedford, Mass.....	2	899
Blacksmith:			New York, N.Y.....	19	\$ 960
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1,561	Clerks:		
Boiler inspectors:			Albany, N.Y.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,100
New York, N.Y.....	2	3,000	Atlanta, Ga.....	6	1,560
Bookkeepers:			Atlantic City, N.J.....	2	1,530
Buffalo, N.Y.....	1	2,040	Baltimore, Md.....	18	2,080
Chicago, Ill.....	2	1,951	Berkeley, Calif.....	1	2,220
	1	1,621		1	2,160
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1,561		4	2,100
				1	2,040

<sup>1</sup> Duties performed by a detective.<sup>2</sup> \$11.20 per day.<sup>3</sup> Part time.<sup>4</sup> Duties performed by 1 captain and 3 patrolmen.<sup>5</sup> Includes typists and stenographers.

## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D—Continued

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
Clerks—Continued.			Clerks—Continued.		
Boston, Mass.....	1	\$3,600	Louisville, Ky.....	2	\$1,040
	1	3,500	Lynn, Mass.....	5	1,314
	2	2,600	Malden, Mass.....	1	1,500
	2	2,500	Manchester, N.H.....	1	2,190
	1	2,300	Memphis, Tenn.....	4	1,680
	1	2,200	Miami, Fla.....	2	1,800
	1	2,100	Milwaukee, Wis.....	6	1,728
	2	2,050		1	1,674
	1	2,000		1	1,620
	1	1,900		2	1,512
	1	1,880	Mount Vernon, N.Y.....	1	3,120
	2	1,850	Newark, N.J.....	1	2,900
	1	1,800		1	2,500
	1	1,640		1	2,260
	1	1,620	New Britain, Conn.....	1	1,215
	1	1,500	New Orleans, La.....	1	2,824
	1	1,400		3	2,724
	1	1,380		3	2,424
	2	1,300		3	2,196
	2	1,100		6	2,124
	2	1,000		9	1,968
	2	950		3	1,656
	1	780	Newton, Mass.....	1	1,400
	3	750		1	1,250
Bridgeport Conn.....	( <sup>6</sup> )		New York, N.Y.....	2	4,750
	( <sup>7</sup> )			1	4,500
Buffalo, N.Y.....	2	1,800		1	3,600
Cambridge, Mass.....	2	2,190		1	3,500
Charleston, S.C.....	1	1,420		1	3,360
	1	1,400		1	3,300
Charlotte, N.C.....	3	1,920		1	3,240
Chester, Pa.....	1	1,440		1	3,120
Chicago, Ill.....	4	2,723		8	3,000
	8	2,329		1	2,820
	3	1,951		2	2,640
	1	1,621		8	2,400
	1	1,464		1	2,340
	1	1,369		2	2,220
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	1,620		1	2,160
	2	1,500		1	2,040
	1	1,140		1	1,680
Columbia, S.C.....	1	1,890		1	1,560
Dallas, Tex.....	1	1,740		1	1,380
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	1,680		1	1,320
Dearborn, Mich.....	( <sup>6</sup> )		Oakland, Calif.....	1	1,140
Denver, Colo.....	3	1,920	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1	1,644
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1,500		1	1,584
Durham, N.C.....	1	1,140		1	1,356
Elizabeth, N.J.....	1	2,138		1	1,140
Erie, Pa.....	3	1,500	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	2,160
Evanston, Ill.....	2	1,680		2	2,040
	1	1,312		2	1,800
Flint, Mich.....	2	1,042		1	1,728
Hartford, Conn.....	1	2,000		1	1,512
	1	1,600		1	1,200
Houston, Tex.....	1	1,377	Pasadena, Calif.....	2	2,160
	2	1,122		1	1,712
Huntington, W.Va.....	1	1,800	Passaic, N.J.....	4	2,500
Jersey City, N.J.....	4	2,860	Paterson, N.J.....	4	2,300
Kansas City, Kans.....	2	1,500	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	2,000
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	1,920		2	1,800
	2	1,800		3	1,700
	6	1,680		16	1,500
	12	1,500		2	1,350
Knoxville, Tenn.....	1	1,680	Phoenix, Ariz.....	1	1,836
Lawrence, Mass.....	1	2,190	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2	1,600
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1	2,400		1	1,400
	1	2,160	Pittsfield, Mass.....	1	1,290
	35	1,920	Pontiac, Mich.....	1	2,008
	2	1,800	Portland, Oreg.....	1	1,140
	1	1,740		1	1,275
				1	1,200

<sup>6</sup> Duties performed by a captain.  
<sup>7</sup> Duties performed by a sergeant.

<sup>8</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.



## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D—Continued

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
<b>Clerks—Continued.</b>			<b>Clerk-stenographers—Contd.</b>		
Providence, R.I.	6	\$1,474	Detroit, Mich.	3	\$1,423
Reading, Pa.	1	1,680		2	1,377
Richmond, Va.	4	1,800		3	1,331
Sacramento, Calif.	1	1,440		3	1,193
San Antonio, Tex.	1	1,140		13	1,285
San Jose, Calif.	1	2,100	Houston, Tex.	1	1,275
Savannah, Ga.	2	1,620	Los Angeles, Calif.	84	1,680
	1	1,350		18	1,560
Spokane, Wash.	1	1,685		5	1,500
Springfield, Ill.	1	1,800		3	1,440
	1	1,680		1	1,260
	1	1,200	Milwaukee, Wis.	5	1,728
Springfield, Mass.	1	1,408		3	1,674
	2	1,200		1	1,620
	1	1,147	Minneapolis, Minn.	15	1,920
Springfield, Ohio	1	926	Oakland, Calif.	1	1,560
St. Joseph, Mo.	2	1,380		2	1,440
St. Louis, Mo.	6	1,800	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	2,200
	22	1,680		1	1,500
	61	1,560		16	1,350
	11	1,020	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	1,800
Syracuse, N.Y.	(*)			2	1,570
Tacoma, Wash.	2	1,836	St. Paul, Minn.	1	1,685
Toledo, Ohio	10	1,500	Trenton, N.J.	5	2,400
Tulsa, Okla.	1	960	Washington, D.C.	1	2,300
Utica, N.Y.	1	2,000		1	2,200
Wheeling, W.Va.	1	1,878		1	2,000
Wichita, Kans.	1	900		1	1,740
Wilmington, Del.	1	1,200		1	1,500
Winston-Salem, N.C.	1	583	Honolulu, Hawaii	15	1,728
Woonsocket, R.I.	2	1,825	<b>Clerk-typists:</b>		
Worcester, Mass.	1	1,820	Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	1,569
Honolulu, Hawaii	1	1,200		4	1,400
<b>Clerks, assistant property:</b>			Los Angeles, Calif.	1	1,680
New York, N.Y.	2	2,700	Oakland, Calif.	1	1,020
<b>Clerk, complaint:</b>			Philadelphia, Pa.	4	1,600
New York, N.Y.	1	3,720		5	1,500
<b>Clerk, corporation court:</b>			Providence, R.I.	1	1,891
Austin, Tex.	1	1,782		1	1,498
<b>Clerk, file:</b>				1	1,042
Los Angeles, Calif.	4	2,040		1	889
Philadelphia, Pa.	1	1,400	Seattle, Wash.	2	1,618
<b>Clerks, information:</b>			St. Paul, Minn.	2	1,602
Allentown, Pa.	3	1,920		6	1,188
Louisville, Ky.	3	1,643	<b>Commissioners:</b>		
<b>Clerk, license:</b>			Allentown, Pa.	1	4,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	1	2,400	Boston, Mass.	1	8,000
<b>Clerks, record:</b>			Detroit, Mich.	1	6,120
Columbus, Ohio	4	1,530	Los Angeles, Calif.	5	(*)
Detroit, Mich.	1	2,066	New York, N.Y.	1	15,000
	1	1,882	San Francisco, Calif.	3	1,200
St. Louis, Mo.	1	2,400	St. Joseph, Mo.	1	700
<b>Clerks, statistical:</b>				2	500
Houston, Tex.	1	1,530	<b>Commissioners, deputy:</b>		
Los Angeles, Calif.	1	2,280	New York, N.Y.	6	8,000
Oakland, Calif.	1	1,560	<b>Compositors:</b>		
<b>Clerk-bookkeepers:</b>			Chicago, Ill.	2	2,585
Houston, Tex.	3	1,632	New York, N.Y.	4	2,920
Shreveport, La.	1	2,040	<b>Cooks:</b>		
<b>Clerk-stenographers:</b>			Beaumont, Tex.	1	480
Columbus, Ohio	4	1,530	Flint, Mich.	1	958
Detroit, Mich.	3	1,836	Gary, Ind.	1	1,200
	5	1,790	Houston, Tex.	1	570
	6	1,698	Los Angeles, Calif.	2	2,040
	1	1,689		4	1,872
	2	1,625	San Antonio, Tex.	1	1,080
	1	1,622	San Francisco, Calif.	1	2,100
	2	1,561	Seattle, Wash.	1	1,887
	8	1,515		2	1,584
	1	1,469	Tacoma, Wash.	1	1,304
	2	1,450	Tulsa, Okla.	1	1,782

\* Duties performed by patrolmen.

\* \$5 per meeting.

## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D—Continued

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
Cooks—Continued.			Electricians or linemen—Con.		
Washington, D.C.	1	\$1,320	Buffalo, N.Y.	14	\$2,250
Wichita, Kans.	2	840	Chester, Pa.	1	1,970
Springfield, Ill.	1	( <sup>9</sup> )	Chicago, Ill.	19	3,210
Corporals:				8	2,266
New Orleans, La.	5	1,896	Cleveland, Ohio	1	3,120
San Francisco, Calif.	87	2,580	Dallas, Tex.	3	1,560
Country patrolmen:			Detroit, Mich.	4	2,717
Honolulu, Hawaii	30	1,440		10	2,249
Court officers:			Elizabeth, N.J.	1	2,565
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	2,300		1	2,138
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	1	3,120	Fall River, Mass.	1	1,664
Spokane, Wash.	1	1,739		1	1,602
St. Paul, Minn.	1	1,884	Flint, Mich.	1	1,117
Syracuse, N.Y.	1	2,061	Gary, Ind.	1	2,400
Crime-prevention investigators:			Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	1,700
New York, N.Y.	25	3,000		1	1,568
Crime-prevention investigators, supervisor:			Hammond, Ind.	1	2,400
New York, N.Y.	1	4,500	Hamtramck, Mich.	3	1,500
Criminologist:			Hartford, Conn.	1	2,346
San Francisco, Calif.	1	3,600	Huntington, W.Va.	1	2,000
Dental hygienist:			Indianapolis, Ind.	( <sup>9</sup> )	
New York, N.Y.	1	1,800	Jacksonville, Fla.	1	2,135
Dentist:				1	1,971
New York, N.Y.	1	3,000	Jersey City, N.J.	7	2,610
Deputy marshal:			Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	1,250
Davenport, Iowa	1	1,866	Kenosha, Wis.	1	2,268
Director of junior safety:			Knoxville, Tenn.	1	2,400
Seattle, Wash.	1	1,915	Lakewood, Ohio	1	2,520
Director of policewomen:			Lancaster, Pa.	1	2,500
Detroit, Mich.	1	2,938	Lincoln, Nebr.	1	1,561
Dog catchers:			Louisville, Ky.	5	2,190
Chicago, Ill.	11	1,967	Lowell, Mass.	3	1,752
	5	1,684	Manchester, N.H.	2	2,190
Detroit, Mich.	24	1,836	McKeesport, Pa.	1	2,497
East Chicago, Ind.	1	600		1	2,062
Gary, Ind.	2	1,644	Memphis, Tenn.	1	1,200
San Antonio, Tex.	2	840	Mount Vernon, N.Y.	1	3,120
Tulsa, Okla.	1	1,620	Newark, N.J.	7	2,500
Doormen:			New Haven, Conn.	1	2,290
Bridgeport, Conn.	12	2,070		1	2,108
Draftsman:			New Orleans, La.	1	1,824
Los Angeles, Calif.	1	2,100	New York, N.Y.	6	2,829
Draftsman, Architectural:			Paterson, N.J.	4	2,300
New York, N.Y.	1	3,600	Portland, Oreg.	1	1,785
	2	3,120	Providence, R.I.	2	2,055
Draftsman, electrica:				2	1,872
Detroit, Mich.	1	2,111	Roanoke, Va.	1	10 998
Draftsmen, mechanical:			Rockford, Ill.	1	2,000
New York, N.Y.	3	3,120	Saginaw, Mich.	1	1,582
Draftsman, topographical:			Seattle, Wash.	9	2,016
New York, N.Y.	1	2,160	Sioux City, Iowa	2	1,674
Drillmasters:			St. Joseph, Mo.	1	1,890
Chicago, Ill.	1	3,934	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1,740
St. Louis, Mo.	1	2,800	St. Paul, Minn.	4	1,978
St. Paul, Minn.	1	10 1,063	Syracuse, N.Y.	1	1,836
Electrical helpers:			Trenton, N.J.	1	2,200
Detroit, Mich.	2	1,882		1	2,000
	1	1,446	Tulsa, Okla.	1	1,944
Roanoke, Va.	1	10 731	Utica, N.Y.	3	2,000
Electrical inspectors:			Waterbury, Conn.	1	2,400
Trenton, N.J.	1	3,500	Wilmington, Del.	1	1,750
	1	3,400	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1	10 972
Electricians, chief:			Yonkers, N.Y.	2	3,000
Chicago, Ill.	1	3,447	Electric maintenance man:		
Detroit, Mich.	1	2,892	St. Louis, Mo.	1	2,700
New York, N.Y.	3	4,818	Elevator operators:		
Trenton, N.J.	1	4,500	Boston, Mass.	4	1,600
Electricians or linemen:				1	1,000
Akron, Ohio	1	1,350	Detroit, Mich.	4	1,423
Baltimore, Md.	15	2,000		5	1,239
Boston, Mass.	5	2,000		3	1,148
			Houston, Tex.	3	865

<sup>8</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.<sup>9</sup> Duties performed by a matron.<sup>10</sup> Half time.

## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D—Continued

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
<b>Elevator operators—Continued.</b>			<b>Fingerprint experts—Con.</b>		
Milwaukee, Wis.	5	\$1,404	Lawrence, Mass.	1	\$2,373
New York, N.Y.	4	1,680	Lincoln, Nebr.	(12)	
	7	1,560	Little Rock, Ark.	1	1,620
San Antonio, Tex.	1	720	Long Beach, Calif.	1	2,700
St. Louis, Mo.	3	1,320	Los Angeles, Calif.	1	2,820
	4	1,200	Louisville, Ky.	1	1,825
Honolulu, Hawaii.	1	918	Lowell, Mass.	1	1,972
<b>Emergency drivers:</b>			Manchester, N.H.	1	2,190
Nashville, Tenn.	2	1,800	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1,998
San Antonio, Tex.	3	960	Minneapolis, Minn.	1	2,040
<b>Emergency officers:</b>			Montgomery, Ala.	1	1,560
Evansville, Ind.	12	1,732	Mount Vernon, N.Y.	1	3,120
Miami, Fla.	3	1,800	New Bedford, Mass.	1	1,671
Nashville, Tenn.	3	1,920	New Britain, Conn.	1	1,774
<b>Engineers:</b>			New Orleans, La.	5	1,968
Boston, Mass.	1	2,700	New Rochelle, N.Y.	1	2,870
	1	2,100	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1	1,980
Chicago, Ill.	6	1,511	Oak Park, Ill.	1	2,220
	54	1,007	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1	1,944
Providence, R.I.	1	1,474	Omaha, Nebr.	2	2,040
<b>Engineers, assistant:</b>			Pawtucket, R.I.	1	1,734
New York, N.Y.	1	4,260	Philadelphia, Pa.	6	1,800
	2	3,120	Pontiac, Mich.	1	1,607
<b>Engineers, electrical:</b>			Portland, Oreg.	1	1,786
New York, N.Y.	1	7,700	Providence, R.I.	1	2,252
<b>Engineers, marine, gas:</b>			Racine, Wis.	1	1,860
San Francisco, Calif.	3	2,400	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1	810
<b>Engineers, radio:</b>			Savannah, Ga.	1	1,728
Chicago, Ill.	1	4,721	Seattle, Wash.	1	2,016
Memphis, Tenn.	3	1,200	Shreveport, La.	1	1,800
<b>Engineers, stationary:</b>			Springfield, Ill.	1	1,800
New York, N.Y.	1	3,468	Springfield, Mass.	1	2,336
Los Angeles, Calif.	1	1,800	St. Joseph, Mo.	1	2,080
	1	1,740	St. Paul, Minn.	1	2,058
	2	1,680	Terre Haute, Ind.	1	2,100
<b>Fingerprint experts:</b>			Topeka, Kans.	1	2,100
Albany, N.Y.	(11)		Troy, N.Y.	2	1,805
Allentown, Pa.	(12)		Waterbury, Conn.	1	1,916
Atlantic City, N.J.	2	2,168	Wheeling, W.Va.	1	1,620
Augusta, Ga.	1	1,680	Wilmington, Del.	1	1,700
Austin, Tex.	1	1,620	Woonsocket, R.I.	1	1,825
Beaumont, Tex.	1	1,704	Worcester, Mass.	1	2,550
Berkeley, Calif.	1	2,400	Yonkers, N.Y.	2	3,200
Bethlehem, Pa.	(1)		York, Pa.	(1)	
Binghamton, N.Y.	(1)		<b>Firearms expert:</b>		
Birmingham, Ala.	1	1,750	St. Paul, Minn.	1	2,059
Cambridge, Mass.	2	2,550	<b>Firemen, marine:</b>		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1	1,680	Boston, Mass.	8	2,000
Charleston, S.C.	1	1,900	<b>Firemen, stationary:</b>		
Charlotte, N.C.	1	1,560	Boston, Mass.	1	1,800
Chester, Pa.	1	1,440		5	1,700
Cleveland, Ohio	1	2,746	Charleston, S.C.	1	1,200
Dayton, Ohio	2	1,920	Duluth, Minn.	1	900
East Orange, N.J.	1	2,500	New York, N.Y.	6	2,555
Elizabeth, N.J.	1	2,273	St. Louis, Mo.	3	1,440
Erie, Pa.	(3)		<b>Foreman of hostlers:</b>		
Evanston, Ill.	1	1,800	Chicago, Ill.	1	2,628
Evansville, Ind.	1	1,977	<b>Gamewell operators:</b>		
Fall River, Mass.	2	1,606	Knoxville, Tenn.	3	1,980
Fort Worth, Tex.	1	1,710	Passaic, N.J.	3	2,500
Galveston, Tex.	1	1,296	<b>Garage foreman:</b>		
Greensboro, N.C.	1	1,782	St. Louis, Mo.	1	2,160
Houston, Tex.	3	1,683	<b>Garage inspector:</b>		
Huntington, W.Va.	1	1,800	St. Louis, Mo.	1	2,160
Jersey City, N.J.	(1)		<b>Garage men:</b>		
Kansas City, Mo.	1	1,800	Duluth, Minn.	1	1,380
Kenosha, Wis.	1	2,205	San Antonio, Tex.	1	900
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	1,440	<b>Garage superintendents:</b>		
Lancaster, Pa.	(1)		Milwaukee, Wis.	1	2,196
Lansing, Mich.	1	1,942	St. Louis, Mo.	1	3,000

<sup>1</sup> Duties performed by a detective.<sup>2</sup> Part time.<sup>3</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.<sup>11</sup> Duties performed by 1 sergeant and 1 patrolman.<sup>12</sup> Duties performed by chief clerk.<sup>13</sup> Duties performed by secretary.



## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D—Continued

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
Gatemen:			Identification chiefs—Con.		
Charleston, S.C. ....	3	\$1,080	Kalamazoo, Mich. ....	1	\$1,503
Glazier:			Kansas City, Kans. ....	1	2,400
New York, N.Y. ....	1	<sup>(7)</sup>	Kansas City, Mo. ....	<sup>(18)</sup>	
Guards:			Lakewood, Ohio. ....	1	2,520
Columbus, Ohio. ....	1	1,800	Little Rock, Ark. ....	1	1,620
St. Louis, Mo. ....	78	1,680	Los Angeles, Calif. ....	2	2,700
Washington, D.C. ....	6	1,200	Louisville, Ky. ....	1	2,006
Wichita, Kans. ....	1	1,416	Macon, Ga. ....	1	1,800
	1	1,260	Memphis, Tenn. ....	1	3,240
	1	1,104	Miami, Fla. ....	1	1,890
Harbor engineers:			Milwaukee, Wis. ....	1	2,916
Portland, Oreg. ....	1	1,920	Minneapolis, Minn. ....	1	2,484
	5	1,680	Mobile, Ala. ....	1	2,100
Harnessmaker:			Newark, N.J. ....	4	2,480
New York, N.Y. ....	1	<sup>(14)</sup>	New Haven, Conn. ....	1	2,850
Helpers in traffic department:			New Orleans, La. ....	1	3,600
Atlantic City, N.J. ....	5	10 621	Norfolk, Va. ....	1	2,052
Hollerith machine operator:			Oakland, Calif. ....	1	3,072
Los Angeles, Calif. ....	1	1,680	Oklahoma City, Okla. ....	1	2,280
Horseshoers:			Omaha, Nebr. ....	1	2,160
Chicago, Ill. ....	1	2,476	Paterson, N.J. ....	1	2,500
New York, N.Y. ....	4	<sup>(15)</sup>	Peoria, Ill. ....	1	1,750
St. Louis, Mo. ....	1	1,680	Phoenix, Ariz. ....	1	1,944
Hostlers:			Port Arthur, Tex. ....	1	1,860
Boston, Mass. ....	10	1,600	Providence, R.I. ....	1	2,703
Chicago, Ill. ....	8	1,416	Richmond, Va. ....	1	1,980
	11	1,275	Roanoke, Va. ....	1	1,895
New York, N.Y. ....	19	2,008	Sacramento, Calif. ....	1	3,000
San Francisco, Calif. ....	10	2,160	Salt Lake City, Utah. ....	1	1,620
St. Louis, Mo. ....	3	1,320	San Antonio, Tex. ....	1	1,620
Housekeepers:			San Jose, Calif. ....	1	2,280
Columbia, S.C. ....	3	1,350	Schenectady, N.Y. ....	<sup>(9)</sup>	
Humane officers:			Scranton, Pa. ....	<sup>(18)</sup>	
Covington, Ky. ....	1	1,580	Seattle, Wash. ....	1	2,016
Evansville, Ind. ....	1	1,778	Sioux City, Iowa. ....	1	2,160
Houston, Tex. ....	1	1,530	Spokane, Wash. ....	1	1,879
Oklahoma City, Okla. ....	1	1,584	Springfield, Mass. ....	1	2,500
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	1	2,000	Springfield, Mo. ....	1	2,004
Identification chiefs:			Springfield, Ohio. ....	1	1,697
Atlanta, Ga. ....	1	3,066	Syracuse, N.Y. ....	1	1,926
Baltimore, Md. ....	1	3,120	Tacoma, Wash. ....	1	2,160
Beaumont, Tex. ....	1	2,100	Terre Haute, Ind. ....	1	2,100
Birmingham, Ala. ....	1	1,750	Toledo, Ohio. ....	1	2,610
Bridgeport, Conn. ....	<sup>(16)</sup>		Trenton, N.J. ....	<sup>(18)</sup>	
Chicago, Ill. ....	1	3,541	Tulsa, Okla. ....	1	2,160
Cincinnati, Ohio. ....	1	3,000	Utica, N.Y. ....	1	2,000
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	1	3,543	Waco, Tex. ....	1	1,350
Columbus, Ohio. ....	1	2,040	Worcester, Mass. ....	1	2,550
Dallas, Tex. ....	1	2,580	Youngstown, Ohio. ....	1	2,750
Dayton, Ohio. ....	1	2,520	Identification chief, assistant:		
Dearborn, Mich. ....	<sup>(16)</sup>		Houston, Tex. ....	1	1,785
Denver, Colo. ....	1	2,160	New Orleans, La. ....	1	2,568
Des Moines, Iowa. ....	1	2,220	Sacramento, Calif. ....	1	1,920
Duluth, Minn. ....	1	2,400	Toledo, Ohio. ....	1	2,280
East Chicago, Ind. ....	1	2,300	Identification clerks:		
El Paso, Tex. ....	1	1,701	Atlanta, Ga. ....	1	1,560
Flint, Mich. ....	1	1,667	Austin, Tex. ....	1	1,404
Fort Wayne, Ind. ....	1	1,865	Baltimore, Md. ....	<sup>(19)</sup>	
Fort Worth, Tex. ....	1	2,040	Beaumont, Tex. ....	1	1,416
Gary, Ind. ....	1	1,860	Birmingham, Ala. ....	1	918
Glendale, Calif. ....	1	2,208	Bridgeport, Conn. ....	<sup>(7)</sup>	
Hammond, Ind. ....	1	2,400	Camden, N.J. ....	1	2,220
Harrisburg, Pa. ....	<sup>(17)</sup>		Cedar Rapids, Iowa. ....	1	1,680
Hartford, Conn. ....	1	2,625	Cleveland, Ohio. ....	1	2,746
Holyoke, Mass. ....	<sup>(17)</sup>		Columbus, Ohio. ....	2	1,920
Houston, Tex. ....	1	3,060	Dallas, Tex. ....	5	2,040
Indianapolis, Ind. ....	<sup>(18)</sup>		Dearborn, Mich. ....	<sup>(9)</sup>	
Jacksonville, Fla. ....	1	2,782	Denver, Colo. ....	7	1,920

<sup>3</sup> \$11.20 per day.<sup>6</sup> Duties performed by a captain.<sup>7</sup> Duties performed by a sergeant.<sup>8</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.<sup>10</sup> Half time.<sup>14</sup> \$8 per day.<sup>15</sup> \$10 per day.<sup>16</sup> Duties performed by a lieutenant.<sup>17</sup> Duties performed by a detective sergeant.<sup>18</sup> Duties performed by a lieutenant of detectives.<sup>19</sup> Duties performed by sergeants and patrolmen.

## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D—Continued

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
Identification clerks—Contd.			Inspectors of police, deputy:		
Des Moines, Iowa	1	\$2,040	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	\$3,330
Duluth, Minn.	1	1,680	New York, N. Y.	27	5,500
Durham, N. C.	1	1,660	Inspector of repairs and maintenance:		
El Paso, Tex.	1	1,604	San Francisco, Calif.	1	2,760
Evansville, Ind.	1	1,778	Inspector, taxi regulation:		
Flint, Mich.	1	1,033	Tulsa, Okla.	1	2,160
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	1,775	Inspector, weights and measures:		
Fort Worth, Tex.	3	1,428	Atlanta, Ga.	1	2,100
Gary, Ind.	1	1,098	Instructors of police:		
Glendale, Calif.	1	1,860	Madison, Wis.	1	1,920
Hartford, Conn.	1	2,219	Honolulu, Hawaii	1	4,800
Indianapolis, Ind.	(7)			1	2,700
Jackson, Mich.	1	1,291	Instrument man:		
Jacksonville, Fla.	1	1,971	Buffalo, N. Y.	1	2,370
Kansas City, Kans.	1	2,160	Instrument repairer:		
Kansas City, Mo.	1	1,680	Buffalo, N. Y.	1	2,250
Long Beach, Calif.	(12)		Investigator:		
Louisville, Ky.	5	1,643	Kansas City, Kans.	1	1,980
Memphis, Tenn.	1	2,100	Italian interpreter:		
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	1,740	Syracuse, N. Y.	1	1,971
Newark, N. J.	3	2,120	Jailors:		
	2	1,740	Beaumont, Tex.	3	1,320
New Orleans, La.	1	2,124	Charlotte, N. C.	1	1,740
Norfolk, Va.	2	1,836	Chattanooga, Tenn.	3	1,728
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1	1,644	Cicero, Ill.	1	900
Paterson, N. J.	3	2,300	Columbia, S. C.	1	1,350
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	1,800		1	1,314
Peoria, Ill.	1	1,200	Denver, Colo.	1	2,160
Phoenix, Ariz.	1	1,680	Duluth, Minn.	6	1,920
Pontiac, Mich.	2	1,607	Durham, N. C.	1	1,140
Providence, R. I.	1	520	Greensboro, N. C.	1	1,350
Richmond, Va.	1	1,980	Lincoln, Nebr.	1	1,596
Sacramento, Calif.	3	1,620	Los Angeles, Calif.	1	3,600
San Antonio, Tex.	3	1,020	Miami, Fla.	3	1,680
San Jose, Calif.	1	2,160	Montgomery, Ala.	3	840
Scranton, Pa.	(9)		Oklahoma City, Okla.	2	1,644
Seattle, Wash.	1	1,618		1	1,584
Spokane, Wash.	1	1,620	Phoenix, Ariz.	3	1,836
St. Paul, Minn.	1	1,002	San Antonio, Tex.	3	960
Syracuse, N. Y.	1	1,836	Spokane, Wash.	1	1,685
Toledo, Ohio.	3	2,160		2	1,620
	1	2,070	Springfield, Ill.	1	2,100
Tulsa, Okla.	1	2,040	Honolulu, Hawaii	3	1,620
Waco, Tex.	1	1,350	Janitors:		
Wichita, Kans.	2	1,716	Atlanta, Ga.	2	883
Youngstown, Ohio.	1	2,100	Augusta, Ga.	1	840
Honolulu, Hawaii	1	1,728	Boston, Mass.	1	1,800
Identification inspector and photographer:				32	1,600
Chicago, Ill.	1	2,172	Buffalo, N. Y.	4	2,100
	1	1,652	Charleston, S. C.	1	720
Insect exterminator:				1	600
Chicago, Ill.	1	1,841	Chicago, Ill.	38	1,416
Inspectors, assistant:				5	1,369
Honolulu, Hawaii	2	1,890		2	1,322
Inspector of autos, equipment and operators:			Detroit, Mich.	1	1,763
San Francisco, Calif.	1	2,760	Elizabeth, N. J.	5	945
Inspector of horses and equipment:			Flint, Mich.	1	625
San Francisco, Calif.	1	2,760	Hartford, Conn.	1	1,650
Inspector of licensed vehicles:				2	1,460
New York, N. Y.	1	2,280		1	1,400
Inspectors of light and power:			Jackson, Mich.	1	900
New York, N. Y.	7	2,400	Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	(20) 1,740
Inspectors of personnel:			Los Angeles, Calif.	1	1,620
Chicago, Ill.	8	2,125	Macon, Ga.	2	660
Inspector of police, chief:			McKeesport, Pa.	1	1,643
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	1,850	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1,512

<sup>7</sup> Duties performed by a sergeant.<sup>8</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.<sup>11</sup> Duties performed by chief clerk.<sup>20</sup> Not reported.

## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D—Continued

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
Janitors—Continued.			License officers—Continued.		
Milwaukee, Wis.....	9	\$1,458	Evansville, Ind.....	1	\$1,918
	8	1,404		1	1,732
	2	1,350	Lieutenant, chief desk:		
	1	1,296	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	3,030
Nashville, Tenn.....	1	1,260	Lieutenant, assistant chief desk:		
New Bedford, Mass.....	1	1,392	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	2,550
Newton, Mass.....	1	1,760	Lieutenant, park police:		
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1	1,140	Springfield, Mass.....	1	2,500
Pasadena, Calif.....	3	1,380	Lieutenants, station:		
San Antonio, Tex.....	4	720	Atlanta, Ga.....	3	2,448
Scranton, Pa.....	3	1,140	Buffalo, N. Y.....	77	2,370
Springfield, Ill.....	2	1,320		2	2,250
St. Joseph, Mo.....	2	1,140	Lineman, foreman:		
St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1,380	Detroit, Mich.....	1	2,823
	2	1,320	Lineman, helpers:		
	28	1,200	Detroit, Mich.....	3	1,796
	1	1,020		3	1,753
Tulsa, Okla.....	1	1,200		1	10 731
Washington, D. C.....	4	1,380	Roanoke, Va.....		
	6	1,320	Liquor squad:		
	11	1,200	New Bedford, Mass.....	3	1,671
Waterbury, Conn.....	2	1,278	Liquor and vice officers:		
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	1	918	Duluth, Minn.....	1	2,100
Janitors and elevator men:				3	2,040
Portland, Oreg.....	9	1,252	Machinists or mechanics:		
Janitors or painters:			Albany, N. Y.....	1	2,000
Providence, R. I.....	1	1,478	Atlantic City, N. J.....	2	2,168
	1	1,381	Augusta, Ga.....	1	1,680
	6	1,150	Baltimore, Md.....	14	1,690
Janitor engineer:			Boston, Mass.....	1	2,000
New York, N. Y.....	1	3,360	Charleston, S. C.....	1	1,500
Janitresses:			Charlotte, N. C.....	1	1,740
Buffalo, N. Y.....	15	1,620	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1	2,074
Hartford, Conn.....	1	965	Chicago, Ill.....	4	3,069
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	1,026	Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	2,190
St. Louis, Mo.....	3	960	Columbia, S. C.....	1	1,485
Juvenile officers:			Dallas, Tex.....	3	1,560
Cicero, Ill.....	1	900	Des Moines, Iowa.....	5	1,920
Houston, Tex.....	2	1,173	Duluth, Minn.....	1	2,100
Los Angeles, Calif.....	9	2,040	East Orange, N. J.....	1	2,500
	4	1,920	East St. Louis, Ill.....	1	817
	2	1,800	Elizabeth, N. J.....	1	2,138
	1	1,440	El Paso, Tex.....	1	1,993
Laborers:			Erie, Pa.....	2	1,800
Boston, Mass.....	1	1,600	Evanston, Ill.....	8 <sup>9</sup>	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	39	1,825	Evansville, Ind.....	1	1,809
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1,252	Flint, Mich.....	1	1,125
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1,530	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1	1,775
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1,252	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3	1,569
New York, N. Y.....	3	1,620	Hammond, Ind.....	1	2,220
	84	( <sup>11</sup> )	Hartford, Conn.....	1	1,981
St. Louis, Mo.....	8	1,440	Holyoke, Mass.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	
	2	1,380	Huntington, W. Va.....	1	1,800
	5	1,320	Indianapolis, Ind.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	
Toledo, Ohio.....	10	( <sup>12</sup> )	Jackson, Mich.....	1	1,291
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	3	648	Jacksonville, Fla.....	1	2,135
Lanternman:				1	1,620
Providence, R. I.....	1	1,404	Jersey City, N. J.....	3	2,970
Laundress:			Kansas City, Kans.....	1	1,680
Washington, D. C.....	1	1,020	Kansas City, Mo.....	7	1,686
Legal adviser:			Kenosha, Wis.....	1	2,268
Boston, Mass.....	1	5,000	Lakewood, Ohio.....	2	2,250
License collector:			Lancaster, Pa.....	1	1,750
Springfield, Ill.....	1	1,800	Lansing, Mich.....	1	1,900
License inspectors:			Lawrence, Mass.....	1	2,373
Duluth, Minn.....	1	2,040	Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	1,596
St. Paul, Minn.....	1	2,700	Long Beach, Calif.....	1	2,008
License officers:			Louisville, Ky.....	8	( <sup>12</sup> )
Cicero, Ill.....	1	2,400	Lynn, Mass.....	1	2,250
	3	600	McKeesport, Pa.....	1	2,281
			Memphis, Tenn.....	3	1,080

<sup>9</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.<sup>10</sup> Half time.<sup>11</sup> \$5.50 per day.<sup>12</sup> 60 cents per hour.<sup>13</sup> 65 cents per hour.



## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D—Continued

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
<b>Machinists or mechanics—Con.</b>			<b>Masseur:</b>		
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	\$2, 106	Detroit, Mich.....	1	\$1, 530
Mobile, Ala.....	1	1, 200	<b>Mechanics, foremen:</b>		
Mount Vernon, N.Y.....	1	3, 120	Louisville, Ky.....	1	2, 190
	1	3, 000	New York, N.Y.....	1	3, 601
Newark, N.J.....	3	3, 020	Trenton, N.J.....	1	3, 200
	1	2, 720	<b>Mechanical handy men:</b>		
	1	2, 100	Detroit, Mich.....	4	1, 717
	1	1, 800		1	1, 530
New Bedford, Mass.....	1	1, 905		1	1, 800
New Haven, Conn.....	1	2, 500	East Chicago, Ind.....	1	
New Orleans, La.....	11	1, 824	<b>Mechanics, electrical:</b>		
New Rochelle, N.Y.....	1	2, 640	Chicago, Ill.....	3	3, 210
Newton, Mass.....	1	2, 450	<b>Medical examiner, chief:</b>		
Omaha, Nebr.....	4	1, 800	Jersey City, N.J.....	1	4, 800
Pasadena, Calif.....	1	1, 680	<b>Medical examiner, assistant:</b>		
Passaic, N.J.....	1	2, 500	Jersey City, N.J.....	1	2, 700
Portland, Maine.....	1	1, 498	<b>Merchant police:</b>		
Portland, Oreg.....	1	1, 790	East Chicago, Ind.....	4	972
	1	1, 785	Hammond, Ind.....	1	960
	1	1, 559	<b>Mess and supply carriers:</b>		
Providence, R.I.....	1	1, 891	Chicago, Ill.....	2	1, 621
Racine, Wis.....	1	1, 920	<b>Messengers:</b>		
Reading, Pa.....	2	1, 500	Detroit, Mich.....	1	734
Richmond, Va.....	1	1, 950	Los Angeles, Calif.....	4	840
	2	1, 800	Washington, D.C.....	1	1, 440
San Antonio, Tex.....	1	1, 620	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	1	480
	1	1, 296	<b>Money-car guards:</b>		
Schenectady, N.Y.....	1	2, 250	San Antonio, Tex.....	2	960
Scranton, Pa.....	2		<b>Motor-bus inspectors:</b>		
Seattle, Wash.....	5	1, 754	Portland, Oreg.....	1	1, 785
Shreveport, La.....	1	1, 920		1	1, 530
Sioux City, Iowa.....	1	1, 512	<b>Motor detectives:</b>		
Springfield, Ill.....	1	1, 800	St. Paul, Minn.....	13	2, 058
St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	1, 890	<b>Motor lieutenants:</b>		
St. Louis, Mo.....	1	2, 040	St. Paul, Minn.....	4	2, 059
	1	1, 980	<b>Motor sergeants:</b>		
St. Paul, Minn.....	16	1, 800	Baltimore, Md.....	3	2, 418
Syracuse, N.Y.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	1, 758	Houston, Tex.....	1	2, 052
Topeka, Kans.....	1	1, 800	Madison, Wis.....	1	1, 860
Trenton, N.J.....	2	2, 750	Springfield, Mass.....	2	2, 336
Troy, N.Y.....	1	1, 710	St. Paul, Minn.....	7	1, 884
Tulsa, Okla.....	3	1, 620	Washington, D.C.....	4	2, 870
Utica, N.Y.....	1	2, 000	<b>Moving-picture censors:</b>		
Washington, D.C.....	1	1, 680	Chicago, Ill.....	5	1, 936
	2	1, 440	<b>Moving-picture operators:</b>		
	1	1, 200	Chicago, Ill.....	2	4, 536
Wichita, Kans.....	1	1, 800	<b>Multigraph operator:</b>		
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	1, 894	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1, 980
Wilmington, Del.....	( <sup>1</sup> )		<b>Nurse:</b>		
Worcester, Mass.....	3	2, 190	Washington, D.C.....	1	1, 800
Yonkers, N.Y.....	1	3, 400	<b>Operating engineer, chief:</b>		
Youngstown, Ohio.....	3	1, 750	Chicago, Ill.....	1	4, 391
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	1	1, 620	<b>Operator, chief:</b>		
<b>Machinists or mechanics' assistants:</b>			Chicago, Ill.....	1	2, 424
Albany, N.Y.....	2	1, 643	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	2, 052
Buffalo, N.Y.....	3	2, 250	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	2, 100
	8	2, 100	<b>Operator, assistant chief:</b>		
	10	1, 950	Chicago, Ill.....	1	2, 046
Charleston, S.C.....	1	1, 200	<b>Operators, patrolmen:</b>		
East St. Louis, Ill.....	1	446	Chicago, Ill.....	54	1, 967
Evansville, Ind.....	1	1, 494	<b>Operator and repairman:</b>		
Hartford, Conn.....	1	1, 825	Boston, Mass.....	1	2, 100
McKeesport, Pa.....	1	1, 551	<b>Operators, transmitting:</b>		
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	1, 890	St. Louis, Mo.....	3	1, 200
Wichita, Kans.....	1	660	<b>Ordinance officer:</b>		
<b>Maintenance men:</b>			Mount Vernon, N.Y.....	1	3, 220
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	1, 250	<b>Painters:</b>		
St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1, 920	Atlantic City, N.J.....	2	1, 768
	1	1, 560	Augusta, Ga.....	1	1, 440
<b>Manager of properties:</b>			Boston, Mass.....	1	1, 900
Chicago, Ill.....	1	2, 361	Charleston, W.Va.....	1	875
			Detroit, Mich.....	1	2, 295
				1	1, 923
				7	1, 836

<sup>1</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.

## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D—Continued

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
Painters—Continued.			Patrol chauffeur or driver—Con.		
Detroit, Mich.	1	\$1,607	Lawrence, Mass.	3	\$2,190
Duluth, Minn.	1	1,800	Lincoln, Nebr.	2	1,596
Forth Worth, Tex.	1	1,224	Little Rock, Ark.	3	1,431
Gary, Ind.	1	2,016	Louisville, Ky.	18	1,643
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	1,363	Lowell, Mass.	7	1,752
	1	1,295	Lynn, Mass.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—
	3	1,061	Manchester, N.H.	3	2,008
Houston, Tex.	2	1,275	McKeesport, Pa.	3	1,971
Los Angeles, Calif.	2	2,496	Medford, Mass.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—
Long Beach, Calif.	2	2,008	Memphis, Tenn.	3	1,680
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	1	3,120	Miami, Fla.	3	1,680
New York, N.Y.	8	( <sup>24</sup> )	Minneapolis, Minn.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—
Saginaw, Mich.	1	1,582	Montgomery, Ala.	3	1,188
Springfield, Mo.	1	1,200	Mount Vernon, N.Y.	2	3,120
Woonsocket, R.I.	2	1,304	Nashville, Tenn.	5	1,800
Patrol chauffeur or driver:			New Bedford, Mass.	11	1,671
Albany, N.Y.	4	1,520	New Britain, Conn.	2	1,774
Allentown, Pa.	1	1,440	New Orleans, La.	15	1,824
Atlantic City, N.J.	3	2,168	New Rochelle, N.Y.	2	2,750
Augusta, Ga.	3	1,440		2	2,548
Austin, Tex.	2	1,404		2	2,442
Baltimore, Md.	37	2,080	Newton, Mass.	( <sup>25</sup> )	—
Bethlehem, Pa.	2	1,800	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	5	1,800
Binghamton, N.Y.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—	Norfolk, Va.	9	1,701
Birmingham, Ala.	6	1,400	Oak Park, Ill.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—
Boston, Mass.	1	1,800	Oklahoma City, Okla.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—
	1	1,600	Omaha, Nebr.	12	1,800
Bridgeport, Conn.	3	2,070	Passaic, N.J.	3	2,500
Brockton, Mass.	1	2,000	Paterson, N.J.	8	2,200
Cambridge, Mass.	9	2,190	Pawtucket, R.I.	4	1,734
Camden, N.J.	12	2,040	Philadelphia, Pa.	120	1,800
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	2	1,740	Pittsfield, Mass.	3	1,947
Charleston, S.C.	1	1,200	Portland, Maine	2	1,643
	6	1,080	Portland, Oreg.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3	1,728	Providence, R.I.	21	1,643
Chester, Pa.	3	1,440	Racine, Wis.	3	1,920
Cicero, Ill.	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	Reading, Pa.	4	1,560
Columbia, S.C.	3	1,350	Richmond, Va.	9	1,560
Columbus, Ohio	7	1,920	Roanoke, Va.	3	1,354
Dearborn, Mich.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—	Rochester, N.Y.	3	2,100
Denver, Colo.	10	1,920	Saginaw, Mich.	3	1,582
Duluth, Minn.	6	1,920	Salt Lake City, Utah	6	1,395
Durham, N.C.	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	San Antonio, Tex.	3	960
East Chicago, Ind.	6	1,800	San Francisco, Calif.	26	2,400
East St. Louis, Ill.	3	1,292	Savannah, Ga.	4	1,458
Elizabeth, N.J.	8	2,138	Schenectady, N.Y.	4	1,975
El Paso, Tex.	3	1,409	Scranton, Pa.	6	2,160
Erie, Pa.	( <sup>3</sup> )	—	Shreveport, La.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—
Evanston, Ill.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—	Spokane, Wash.	6	1,620
Evansville, Ind.	3	1,732	Springfield, Ill.	6	1,680
Fall River, Mass.	2	1,606	Springfield, Mass.	8	2,190
Flint, Mich.	1	1,042	Springfield, Mo.	2	1,620
Fort Worth, Tex.	15	1,428	St. Joseph, Mo.	7	1,200
Galveston, Tex.	3	1,296	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1,860
Gary, Ind.	6	2,016		1	1,800
Grand Rapids, Mich.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—		54	1,680
Greensboro, N.C.	3	1,512		3	1,320
Hamilton, Ohio	( <sup>5</sup> )	—	St. Paul, Minn.	19	1,758
Hammond, Ind.	2	2,160	Syracuse, N.Y.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—
Harrisburg, Pa.	6	1,653	Tacoma, Wash.	1	1,890
Hartford, Conn.	6	2,219		2	1,836
Huntington, W.Va.	3	1,500	Toledo, Ohio	( <sup>5</sup> )	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—	Trenton, N.J.	10	2,400
Jackson, Mich.	3	1,291	Troy, N.Y.	3	1,615
Jersey City, N.J.	( <sup>21</sup> )	—	Tulsa, Okla.	3	1,620
Johnstown, Pa.	3	1,729	Utica, N.Y.	3	1,600
Kalamazoo, Mich.	4	1,250	Waco, Tex.	3	1,200
Kansas City, Kans.	15	1,800	Washington, D.C.	33	2,400
Kansas City, Mo.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—		5	2,300
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	1,800		7	2,200
Lancaster, Pa.	( <sup>5</sup> )	—		3	2,100
Lansing, Mich.	3	1,900	Waterbury, Conn.	4	2,099

<sup>1</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.<sup>24</sup> \$9.50 per day.<sup>25</sup> Duties performed by 1 sergeant and 2 patrolmen.

## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D—Continued

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
Patrol chauffeur or driver—Con.			Probation officer:		
Wheeling, W. Va.	2	\$1,620	Atlanta, Ga.	1	\$2,220
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	3	1,890	Los Angeles, Calif.	1	3,000
Wilmington, Del.	1	1,200		1	2,700
Yonkers, N. Y.	(*)			2	2,040
Honolulu, Hawaii	6	1,620	Process servers:		
Pawnshop inspector:			Miami, Fla.	1	1,800
Duluth, Minn.	1	2,100	Springfield, Mo.	1	1,200
Paymaster's assistants:			Prohibition enforcement officer:		
Detroit, Mich.	1	2,020	Springfield, Ill.	1	1,800
	1	1,882	Psychiatrist:		
Photographers:			Flint, Mich.	1	833
Buffalo, N. Y.	1	2,490	Public motor vehicle operator, extra:		
	1	2,820	Chicago, Ill.	1	1,794
Los Angeles, Calif.	1	2,700	Public-safety promoters:		
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1,998	Detroit, Mich.	1	1,744
San Francisco, Calif.	1	2,700	Hamtramck, Mich.	1	1,875
Seattle, Wash.	1	1,785	Public safety superintendent:		
St. Louis, Mo.	1	1,740	Wilmington, Del.	1	4,600
	2	1,680	Punch-machine operators:		
Washington, D. C.	1	2,300	Chicago, Ill.	1	1,621
Physical directors:				2	1,464
Providence, R. I.	1	2,252		2	1,180
St. Louis, Mo.	1	2,400	Los Angeles, Calif.	1	1,440
St. Paul, Minn.	1	2,385		1	1,320
Physical director, assistant:			Radio consultant:		
Providence, R. I.	1	1,643	St. Louis, Mo.	1	900
Physicians:			Radio maintenance chief:		
Detroit, Mich.	1	3,626	Detroit, Mich.	1	1,928
	1	2,708	Radio maintenance men:		
	4	2,234	St. Louis, Mo.	3	2,400
Elizabeth, N. J.	1	1,080		2	1,740
Jersey City, N. J.	6	1,485		1	1,200
Los Angeles, Calif.	1	3,600	Tulsa, Okla.	1	1,350
Milwaukee, Wis.	5	954	Radio operators:		
Plain-clothes men:			Akron, Ohio.	1	1,800
Indianapolis, Ind.	(*)			2	1,575
New Bedford, Mass.	12	1,671	Atlanta, Ga.	3	1,800
Plumbers:			Buffalo, N. Y.	4	2,100
New York, N. Y.	5	(*)	Cincinnati, Ohio.	5	1,860
Plumbers' helpers:			Columbus, Ohio.	4	2,040
New York, N. Y.	2	(*)	Denver, Colo.	3	1,740
Plumbers and steamfitters:			Detroit, Mich.	10	1,928
Detroit, Mich.	3	2,625		2	1,607
Plumbing, maintenance man:				2	1,530
St. Louis, Mo.	1	1,680	Flint, Mich.	1	1,042
Police, special district:				2	958
Greensboro, N. C.	1	1,140	Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	1,363
Porters:			Louisville, Ky.	3	1,825
Buffalo, N. Y.	1	1,950	Memphis, Tenn.	3	1,500
Nashville, Tenn.	2	1,110	Milwaukee, Wis.	4	1,890
Poundmasters:			New Orleans, La.	5	1,500
Chicago, Ill.	1	1,967	Portland, Oreg.	5	1,326
Dearborn, Mich.	1	2,037	San Antonio, Tex.	2	1,530
Hartford, Conn.	1	1,800	St. Paul, Minn.	4	1,758
San Antonio, Tex.	3	900	Tulsa, Okla.	2	1,620
Seattle, Wash.	1	1,785	Wichita, Kans.	1	1,080
	2	1,364	Woonsocket, R. I.	1	1,564
Tacoma, Wash.	1	1,620	Radio operators, chief:		
Tulsa, Okla.	1	1,200	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1	2,160
Press feeders:			Denver, Colo.	1	1,800
Chicago, Ill.	1	1,775	Detroit, Mich.	1	1,928
New York, N. Y.	1	2,242	Radio patrol:		
Pressmen:			Oklahoma City, Okla.	25	1,692
Chicago, Ill.	1	2,236		26	1,584
New York, N. Y.	2	2,568	Radio technician:		
Printers:			Fresno, Calif.	1	1,800
Chicago, Ill.	1	2,585	Phoenix, Ariz.	1	2,100
Prison-farm superintendent:				2	1,920
Wichita, Kans.	1	1,104			

\* Duties performed by patrolmen.

\*\* \$12 per day.

\$6 per day.



## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D—Continued

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
Relief matron: Columbus, Ohio.....	1	( <sup>21</sup> )	Signal-service director assistants: Buffalo, N.Y.....	1	\$2,580
Repairmen: Boston, Mass.....	1	\$2,000	Detroit, Mich.....	1	3,167
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1,900	Providence, R.I.....	1	2,219
Research officer: St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1,800	Signal trouble men: Detroit, Mich.....	8	2,717
Riot squad: Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	1,435	Trenton, N.J.....	1	3,000
Miami, Fla.....	1	1,710	Special assistant to superintendent: New Orleans, La.....	1	2,940
Roentgenologist: New York, N.Y.....	1	1,596	Special police: Columbia, S.C.....	1	1,041
Roundsman: Montgomery, Ala.....	1	1,680	Phoenix, Ariz.....	3	1,825
Sanitary officer: Washington, D.C.....	1	3,500	Portland, Oreg.....	1	1,786
School police superintendent: St. Paul, Minn.....	1	1,320	Stablemen: Detroit, Mich.....	3	1,377
School police, special: Akron, Ohio.....	37	( <sup>20</sup> )	Jersey City, N.J.....	2	1,056
Greensboro, N.C.....	2	960	New Orleans, La.....	1	2,053
Kansas City, Mo.....	7	900	Station desk officers: Duluth, Minn.....	6	1,920
Tulsa, Okla.....	30	360	Pittsfield, Mass.....	3	2,008
Scrub women: Chicago, Ill.....	17	1,039	Statistical-machine operators: Detroit, Mich.....	2	1,515
Secretaries' assistants: Los Angeles, Calif.....	2	944	Statisticians: Detroit, Mich.....	1	2,026
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	2,400	Tulsa, Okla.....	1	1,620
New Orleans, La.....	1	2,376	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	1	1,200
Secretaries to commissioner: Detroit, Mich.....	1	2,268	Statistician, assistant: Honolulu, Hawaii.....	1	1,200
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1	3,000	Steamfitter: Boston, Mass.....	1	1,700
New York, N.Y.....	1	3,060	Steamfitter's helper: New York, N.Y.....	1	( <sup>20</sup> )
San Francisco, Calif.....	1	3,600	Stenographers: Akron, Ohio.....	5	990
St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	5,500	Atlantic City, N.J.....	1	1,360
Sergeant, mounted: Baltimore, Md.....	1	4,500	Baltimore, Md.....	1	2,158
Sergeant, park police: Springfield, Mass.....	1	4,000	Birmingham, Ala.....	2	1,225
Sergeant, welfare and crime prevention: Denver, Colo.....	1	3,300	Boston, Mass.....	1	3,500
Sheet-metal workers: New York, N.Y.....	3	2,400	Buffalo, N.Y.....	1	2,100
Short-call officers: Beaumont, Tex.....	3	1,560	Chicago, Ill.....	2	2,000
Houston, Tex.....	6	2,418		2	1,700
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	16	1,610		1	1,610
Signal operators: Atlanta, Ga.....	4	1,500		1	1,500
Boston, Mass.....	3	2,100		1	1,360
Denver, Colo.....	7	2,100		1	1,260
Miami, Fla.....	3	1,920		1	1,100
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	1,680		1	2,580
Portland, Maine.....	3	2,790		2	2,707
Roanoke, Va.....	3	1,643		2	2,329
Signal operators, assistant: Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	1,462		3	2,140
Signal-service directors: Boston, Mass.....	1	3,350		1	1,951
Buffalo, N.Y.....	1	3,000		1	1,857
Jersey City, N.J.....	1	4,800		12	1,621
Syracuse, N.Y.....	1	2,286		5	1,275
Trenton, N.J.....	1	2,400		1	1,680
			Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	1,980
			Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	1,560
			Dallas, Tex.....	4	1,140
			Dayton, Ohio.....	2	1,920
			Denver, Colo.....	3	1,620
			Des Moines, Iowa.....	3	2,157
			Detroit, Mich.....	3	2,020
				2	1,882
				1	1,790
			Duluth, Minn.....	1	1,380
			Fall River, Mass.....	1	1,019
			Flint, Mich.....	3	1,042
			Fort Worth, Tex.....	1	1,479
			Fresno, Calif.....	1	1,320

<sup>1</sup> \$11.20 per day.<sup>2</sup> Part time.<sup>21</sup> \$5.50 per day.<sup>22</sup> \$1.50 per day during school term.<sup>20</sup> \$3.25 per day.

## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D—Continued

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
Stenographers—Continued.			Stenographers—Continued.		
Glendale, Calif.	1	( <sup>9</sup> )	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	\$1,200
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	\$1,092	Wilmington, Del.	1	1,476
Houston, Tex.	1	1,377	Worcester, Mass.	1	2,080
Indianapolis, Ind.	3	1,212	Youngstown, Ohio.	1	1,200
Jackson, Mich.	1	1,443	Stores foreman:		
Jacksonville, Fla.	1	1,350	New York, N.Y.	1	2,100
Kansas City, Mo.	3	1,800	Supervisor of traffic signals:		
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	1,020	Trenton, N.J.	1	2,400
Little Rock, Ark.	1	600	Supervisors of women's division:		
Long Beach, Calif.	1	1,500	St. Paul, Minn.	1	1,884
Los Angeles, Calif.	1	2,220	Tacoma, Wash.	1	1,944
	3	2,040	Superintendent of bureau of printing:		
	1	1,980	New York, N.Y.	1	4,500
	4	1,920	Superintendents, district:		
	1	1,800	Cincinnati, Ohio.	7	3,300
Louisville, Ky.	1	1,200	Superintendent of equipment maintenance:		
	1	1,040	Chicago, Ill.	1	2,833
Lowell, Mass.	1	1,418	Superintendent of motor patrol:		
Lynn, Mass.	1	1,174	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1	3,000
Manchester, N.H.	1	2,190	Superintendent, M. P. and supplies:		
Memphis, Tenn.	1	1,680	Buffalo, N.Y.	1	2,760
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	1,836	Superintendent of personnel:		
Newark, N.J.	2	2,780	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1	3,300
	1	2,400	Superintendent of record division:		
	1	1,800	St. Paul, Minn.	1	2,310
New Bedford, Mass.	2	973	Superintendent of repair shop:		
New Haven, Conn.	1	1,200	Boston, Mass.	1	2,200
New Orleans, La.	1	2,100	Superintendent of telegraph:		
New York, N.Y.	1	3,840	New York, N.Y.	1	5,750
	1	3,240	Superintendent of telegraph, assistant:		
	1	2,880	New York, N.Y.	1	4,260
	3	2,700	Superintendents of telephone or radio:		
	1	2,400	Atlanta, Ga.	1	2,400
	2	2,220	Berkeley, Calif.	1	2,400
	8	2,100	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	1	1,860
	2	2,100	Charlotte, N.C.	2	1,320
	2	2,040	Cleveland, Ohio.	1	3,000
	1	1,800		1	2,746
	1	1,680	Dallas, Tex.	1	2,010
Norfolk, Va.	1	1,350	Denver, Colo.	1	2,160
Oklahoma City, Okla.	2	1,428	Des Moines, Iowa.	1	1,920
Pasadena, Calif.	1	1,500	Detroit, Mich.	1	2,479
Philadelphia, Pa.	1	2,000	Fall River, Mass.	1	2,400
	9	1,800	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	1,738
	1	1,700	Holyoke, Mass.	1	( <sup>30</sup> )
	8	1,500	Indianapolis, Ind.	( <sup>9</sup> )	
Phoenix, Ariz.	1	1,608	Kansas City, Mo.	1	2,400
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	1,600	Lansing, Mich.	1	1,900
Portland, Maine.	1	1,040	Los Angeles, Calif.	1	2,700
Portland, Oreg.	1	1,377	Lowell, Mass.	1	2,284
	1	1,275	Memphis, Tenn.	1	2,268
	7	1,200	Minneapolis, Minn.	1	2,400
Providence, R.I.	1	1,891	Nashville, Tenn.	1	2,340
Rochester, N.Y.	6	1,800	Newark, N.J.	1	4,000
Sacramento, Calif.	1	1,440	New Haven, Conn.	1	3,600
San Francisco, Calif.	1	3,000	Omaha, Nebr.	1	1,800
	1	2,760	Philadelphia, Pa.	3	2,000
	1	1,800	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	2,400
Savannah, Ga.	3	( <sup>25</sup> )	Portland, Oreg.	1	1,920
Seattle, Wash.	17	1,618	Providence, R.I.	1	2,055
Sioux City, Iowa.	1	1,080	Rochester, N.Y.	1	3,600
	1	972	Saginaw, Mich.	1	1,582
Spokane, Wash.	1	1,361	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1	1,395
St. Louis, Mo.	2	1,800			
St. Paul, Minn.	1	1,944			
Syracuse, N.Y.	( <sup>9</sup> )				
Toledo, Ohio.	1	1,200			
Tulsa, Okla.	1	1,350			
Washington, D.C.	1	2,400			

<sup>8</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.<sup>9</sup> Duties performed by a matron.<sup>25</sup> Duties performed by 1 sergeant and 2 patrolmen.<sup>30</sup> Duties performed by superintendent of fire alarm—allowed \$600 salary.

SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000  
OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D—Continued

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
Superintendents of telephone or radio—Continued.			Telephone operators—Contd.		
San Antonio, Tex.	1	\$1,560	Covington, Ky.	( <sup>5</sup> ) 2	\$1,200
San Jose, Calif.	1	2,280	Dallas, Tex.	( <sup>5</sup> ) 2	1,500
Seattle, Wash.	1	<sup>10</sup> 1,458	Dearborn, Mich.	3	1,920
Springfield, Mass.	1	1,121	Denver, Colo.	3	1,500
St. Paul, Minn.	1	2,700	Des Moines, Iowa	3	1,680
	1	2,310	Duluth, Minn.	2	2,500
Syracuse, N.Y.	1	2,061	East Orange, N.J.	3	846
Tulsa, Okla.	1	1,782	East St. Louis, Ill.	1	2,138
Utica, N.Y.	1	2,300	Elizabeth, N.J.	3	( <sup>5</sup> )
Wilmington, Del.	1	2,404	Erie, Pa.	3	1,732
Honolulu, Hawaii.	1	2,160	Evanston, Ill.	3	1,333
Superintendent of telephone or radio, assistants:			Evansville, Ind.	2	1,019
St. Paul, Minn.	1	2,292	Fall River, Mass.	( <sup>7</sup> ) 1	1,400
	1	2,059	Glendale, Calif.	2	1,306
Superintendent of traffic:			Grand Rapids, Mich.	3	1,653
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1	3,300	Harrisburg, Pa.	1	1,669
St. Paul, Minn.	1	2,462	Hartford, Conn.	3	1,564
Surgeons:			Indianapolis, Ind.	( <sup>5</sup> ) 8	
Akron, Ohio.	1	900	Jersey City, N.J.	3	2,160
Buffalo, N.Y.	1	2,760	Kansas City, Kans.	4	1,320
	1	2,400	Kansas City, Mo.	6	1,200
Chicago, Ill.	14	1,652		3	1,431
	3	1,464	Little Rock, Ark.	4	1,500
Columbus, Ohio.	2	2,340	Long Beach, Calif.	3	1,825
Denver, Colo.	4	2,160	Louisville, Ky.	56	1,560
Fall River, Mass.	1	1,600	Los Angeles, Calif.	3	1,500
Jersey City, N.J.	1	3,800		2	1,440
New Orleans, La.	1	3,196	Lynn, Mass.	( <sup>5</sup> ) 3	1,500
New York, N.Y.	27	5,300	Memphis, Tenn.	3	1,500
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1	800	Miami, Fla.	19	1,944
San Francisco, Calif.	1	2,400	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1,890
Schenectady, N.Y.	1	800		3	1,836
St. Louis, Mo.	3	2,500	Minneapolis, Minn.	6	1,500
St. Paul, Minn.	4	1,542	Mobile, Ala.	2	840
Washington, D.C.	6	3,040	Nashville, Tenn.	3	1,920
Surgeons, chief:			Newark, N.J.	5	2,500
Chicago, Ill.	1	3,069	New Bedford, Mass.	3	1,671
New York, N.Y.	1	7,300	New Haven, Conn.	6	1,200
St. Louis, Mo.	1	3,500	New Orleans, La.	9	1,200
Switchboard men:			New Rochelle, N.Y.	3	2,750
Buffalo, N.Y.	1	2,340	Norfolk, Va.	1	1,836
Holyoke, Mass.	( <sup>5</sup> ) 3	960		2	1,350
San Antonio, Tex.	7	1,620	Oklahoma City, Okla.	3	1,140
St. Louis, Mo.	2	1,500	Omaha, Nebr.	1	1,620
Switchboard wiremen:				2	1,612
Detroit, Mich.	6	2,716	Pasadena, Calif.	4	1,500
Tailor:			Pawtucket, R.I.	4	1,734
Boston, Mass.	1	2,000	Peoria, Ill.	1	1,620
Taximeter mechanic:				2	1,200
New York, N.Y.	1	2,340	Philadelphia, Pa.	25	1,800
Telegraph operators:			Portland, Oreg.	1	1,377
Reading, Pa.	4	1,560		5	1,200
Telephone operators:			Racine, Wis.	3	1,920
Akron, Ohio.	8	1,035	Rochester, N.Y.	8	1,800
Albany, N.Y.	<sup>8</sup> 3	900	San Francisco, Calif.	<sup>8</sup> 1	1,800
Allentown, Pa.	3	1,458	Scranton, Pa.	3	1,836
Austin, Tex.	1	2,080	Seattle, Wash.	( <sup>5</sup> ) 1	
Baltimore, Md.	25	1,800	Shreveport, La.	1	1,680
Boston, Mass.	1	1,600	Springfield, Ill.	2	1,320
	2	2,190		2	2,190
Cambridge, Mass.	3	1,440		1	1,248
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	2	1,200	Springfield, Mass.	2	874
Charleston, S.C.	3	1,620	Springfield, Ohio.	4	1,380
Charlotte, N.C.	1	1,728	St. Joseph, Mo.	5	1,020
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3	1,621	St. Louis, Mo.	44	900
Chicago, Ill.	1	1,275		12	1,758
	7	1,220	St. Paul, Minn.	( <sup>5</sup> )	
Cleveland, Ohio.	22	1,650	Syracuse, N.Y.		
Columbus, Ohio.	7				

<sup>7</sup> Duties performed by a sergeant.<sup>8</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.<sup>10</sup> Half time.



## SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR OVER, DECEMBER 1932—Continued

## Section D—Continued

Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum	Occupation, city, and State	Number in each occupation	Salary per annum
Telephone operators—Con.			Typists—Continued.		
Toledo, Ohio.....	( <sup>5</sup> )		Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	\$1,080
Trenton, N.J.....	4	\$2,200	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1,350
Troy, N.Y.....	4	( <sup>20</sup> )	Jersey City, N.J.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	
Tulsa, Okla.....	3	900	Knoxville, Tenn.....	1	1,020
Utica, N.Y.....	3	2,000	Long Beach, Calif.....	1	1,500
Washington, D.C.....	1	1,680	Medford, Mass.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	
	2	1,620	Newark, N.J.....	1	900
	3	1,560	New York, N.Y.....	1	1,680
	7	1,440		1	1,380
Waterbury, Conn.....	<sup>3</sup> 2		Portland, Oreg.....	3	1,200
Wilmington, Del.....	( <sup>5</sup> )		Savannah, Ga.....	<sup>13</sup> 1	
Yonkers, N.Y.....	( <sup>9</sup> )		Seattle, Wash.....	4	1,200
Tinsmith and sheet-metal worker:			Syracuse, N.Y.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	
Detroit, Mich.....	1	2,148	Utica, N.Y.....	1	2,000
Traffic captains:			Washington, D.C.....	2	2,100
Allentown, Pa.....	1	2,100		1	1,920
Johnstown, Pa.....	1	1,932		2	1,740
Macon, Ga.....	1	1,680		4	1,620
Sacramento, Calif.....	1	2,700		6	1,500
San Francisco, Calif.....	1	4,000		2	1,440
Traffic checkers:				2	1,260
San Antonio, Tex.....	5	900	Youngstown, Ohio.....	4	1,000
Traffic directors:			Utility men:		
Detroit, Mich.....	1	3,825	Charleston, S.C.....	1	1,200
Madison, Wis.....	1	2,700	Jersey City, N.J.....	17	2,053
New Orleans, La.....	1	3,024	Los Angeles, Calif.....	9	1,800
Traffic lieutenants:				3	1,740
Duluth, Minn.....	1	2,220		3	1,680
Macon, Ga.....	2	1,620	St. Louis, Mo.....	4	1,680
Niagara Falls, N.Y.....	1	1,980		3	1,320
Traffic maintenance men:			Veterinarian:		
St. Louis, Mo.....	3	1,680	New York, N.Y.....	1	4,500
Traffic sergeants:			Vice officers:		
Allentown, Pa.....	1	1,920	Dallas, Tex.....	10	1,860
Augusta, Ga.....	2	1,560	Evansville, Ind.....	2	1,652
Duluth, Minn.....	1	2,100	Jackson, Mich.....	3	1,291
Johnstown, Pa.....	1	1,858	Springfield, Mo.....	2	1,620
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	1,607	Wagonmen:		
Sacramento, Calif.....	1	2,540	Evansville, Ind.....	3	1,732
Training school director:			Warehouse foreman:		
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1,920	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1,800
Evansville, Ind.....	1	<sup>3</sup> 1,494	Warrant officer:		
St. Louis, Mo.....	1	2,318	Pasadena, Calif.....	1	2,376
Training school instructors:			Watchmen:		
Rochester, N.Y.....	1	2,625	Buffalo, N.Y.....	1	2,100
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	1	4,800	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1,200
	1	2,700		1	720
Truck drivers:			Weights and measures investigators:		
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1,377	Detroit, Mich.....	1	2,111
Portland, Oreg.....	3	1,377		1	1,928
Turnkeys:				3	1,790
Denver, Colo.....	6	1,920		10	1,607
Evansville, Ind.....	3	1,732		3	1,515
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3	1,569	Welfare officers:		
Nashville, Tenn.....	3	1,920	Denver, Colo.....	1	2,160
Reading, Pa.....	3	1,320	Kansas City, Kans.....	1	2,250
San Antonio, Tex.....	3	960	Topeka, Kans.....	1	1,200
St. Louis, Mo.....	35	1,680		2	1,080
Typists:			Woodworker, machine:		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	10	1,920	Buffalo, N.Y.....	1	2,250
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	1,320	X-ray electricians:		
	1	1,200	New York, N.Y.....	2	4,015

<sup>5</sup> Part time.<sup>3</sup> Duties performed by patrolmen.<sup>13</sup> Duties performed by secretary.<sup>20</sup> Not reported.

**Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries****Manufacturing Industries**

**I**N THE following table is presented information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between February 15, 1933, and March 15, 1933, as shown by reports received from manufacturing establishments supplying employment data to this Bureau. Of the 18,107 manufacturing establishments included in the March survey, 17,639 establishments, or 97.4 percent of the total, reported no change in wage rates over the month interval. The 2,422,063 employees not affected by changes in wage rates constituted 98 percent of the total number of employees covered by the March trend-of-employment survey of manufacturing industries.

Decreases in wage rates were reported by 467 establishments in 72 of the 89 industries surveyed. These establishments represented 2.6 percent of the total number of establishments covered. The wage-rate decreases reported averaged 11.8 percent and affected 49,549 employees, or 2 percent of all employees in the establishments reporting.

One establishment reported wage-rate increases in March, averaging 2 percent, and affecting 180 employees.

TABLE 1.—WAGE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAR. 15, 1933

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage changes	Wage in- creases	Wage de- creases	No wage changes	Wage in- creases	Wage de- creases
All manufacturing industries.....	18, 107	2, 471, 792	17, 639	1	467	2, 422, 063	180	49, 549
Percent of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	97. 4	(1)	2. 6	98. 0	(1)	2. 0
Food and kindred products:								
Baking.....	982	61, 322	959		23	60, 745		577
Beverages.....	344	10, 688	342		2	10, 619		69
Butter.....	311	5, 196	304		7	5, 124		72
Confectionery.....	324	31, 431	321		3	31, 255		176
Flour.....	424	15, 458	408		16	14, 996		462
Ice cream.....	405	10, 947	394		11	10, 767		180
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing.....	248	84, 225	239		9	83, 383		842
Sugar, beet.....	55	2, 880	55			2, 880		
Sugar refining, cane.....	14	7, 702	14			7, 702		
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs.....	31	9, 367	30		1	9, 325		42
Cotton goods.....	680	226, 338	654		26	219, 111		7, 227
Cotton small wares.....	114	8, 773	112		2	8, 650		123
Dyeing and finishing tex- tiles.....	148	32, 562	143		5	31, 696		866
Knit goods.....	442	96, 759	426		16	93, 791		2, 968
Silk and rayon goods.....	237	39, 385	233		4	38, 693		692
Woolen and worsted goods.....	246	46, 344	239		7	45, 440		895
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's.....	378	58, 852	372		6	57, 898		954
Clothing, women's.....	456	26, 318	448		8	26, 062		256
Corsets and allied gar- ments.....	32	5, 606	30		2	5, 509		97
Hats, fur-felt.....	35	5, 191	35			5, 191		
Men's furnishings.....	70	6, 814	67		3	6, 177		637
Millinery.....	127	9, 030	124		3	8, 537		493
Shirts and collars.....	112	14, 396	112			14, 396		
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	68	7, 613	62		6	6, 977		636
Cast-iron pipe.....	41	3, 793	41			3, 793		
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	128	7, 629	125		3	7, 504		125
Forgings, iron and steel.....	62	4, 834	60		2	4, 652		182
Hardware.....	106	19, 682	100		6	19, 018		664
Iron and steel.....	196	156, 035	190	1	5	153, 666	180	2, 189
Plumbers' supplies.....	69	6, 574	66		3	6, 051		523
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fit- tings.....	98	11, 456	97		1	11, 448		8
Stoves.....	161	13, 690	159		2	13, 307		383
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	198	13, 246	194		4	13, 055		191
Tin cans and other tinware.....	59	7, 895	57		2	7, 883		12
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	128	6, 214	124		4	5, 855		359
Wirework.....	68	4, 738	67		1	4, 495		243
Machinery, not including trans- portation equipment:								
Agricultural implements.....	77	7, 139	76		1	6, 689		450
Cash registers, adding ma- chines, and calculating ma- chines.....	40	12, 050	39		1	11, 910		131
Electrical machinery, appa- ratus, and supplies.....	291	93, 738	280		11	93, 171		567
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	91	14, 494	88		3	12, 400		2, 094
Foundry and machine shop products.....	1, 068	90, 044	1, 036		32	88, 031		2, 013
Machine tools.....	143	9, 133	141		2	9, 105		28
Radios and phonographs.....	41	15, 615	41			15, 615		
Textile machinery and parts.....	46	6, 508	42		4	6, 489		19
Typewriters and supplies.....	16	7, 649	16			7, 649		

<sup>1</sup> Less than one tenth of 1 percent.



TABLE 1.—WAGE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAR. 15, 1933—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage changes	Wage increases	Wage decreases	No wage changes	Wage increases	Wage decreases
Nonferrous metals and their parts:								
Aluminum manufactures	25	4,808	23	—	2	4,760	—	48
Brass, bronze, and copper products	210	24,766	204	—	6	24,575	—	191
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	26	6,030	26	—	—	6,030	—	—
Jewelry	141	6,709	138	—	3	6,389	—	320
Lighting equipment	53	2,371	51	—	2	2,006	—	275
Silverware and plated ware	52	7,041	50	—	2	6,930	—	111
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	31	8,115	31	—	—	8,115	—	—
Stamped and enameled ware	89	11,242	87	—	2	10,724	—	518
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft	28	5,964	27	—	1	5,915	—	49
Automobiles	240	169,571	230	—	10	167,658	—	1,913
Cars, electric and steam railroad	39	4,573	38	—	1	4,553	—	20
Locomotives	11	1,449	11	—	—	1,449	—	—
Shipbuilding	96	22,453	94	—	2	22,383	—	70
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad	397	19,864	393	—	4	19,488	—	376
Steam railroad	548	73,610	545	—	3	73,429	—	181
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture	442	36,721	419	—	23	35,182	—	1,539
Lumber:								
Millwork	452	14,699	439	—	13	14,367	—	332
Sawmills	608	50,744	593	—	15	48,417	—	2,327
Turpentine and rosin	25	1,129	21	—	4	1,111	—	18
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	669	13,282	657	—	12	12,454	—	828
Cement	124	10,467	123	—	1	10,437	—	30
Glass	191	33,632	187	—	4	33,281	—	351
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	214	4,354	211	—	3	4,172	—	182
Pottery	112	13,531	109	—	3	13,454	—	77
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	328	106,349	321	—	7	105,284	—	1,065
Leather	152	23,057	147	—	5	22,826	—	231
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	319	19,997	311	—	8	19,810	—	187
Paper and pulp	408	75,108	390	—	18	69,751	—	5,357
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	745	42,312	722	—	23	41,259	—	1,053
Newspapers and periodicals	455	61,578	434	—	21	59,561	—	2,017
Chemicals and allied products:								
Chemicals	112	20,550	110	—	2	19,970	—	580
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal	86	3,462	84	—	2	3,373	—	89
Druggists' preparations	44	7,245	44	—	—	7,245	—	—
Explosives	26	3,202	28	—	—	3,202	—	—
Fertilizers	201	9,078	199	—	2	9,061	—	17
Paints and varnishes	355	12,760	343	—	12	12,275	—	485
Petroleum refining	131	47,800	131	—	—	47,800	—	—
Rayon and allied products	23	27,777	23	—	—	27,777	—	—
Soap	89	14,024	89	—	—	14,024	—	—
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	8	8,232	8	—	—	8,232	—	—
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires and inner tubes	97	17,785	96	—	1	17,752	—	33
Rubber tires and inner tubes	44	41,043	44	—	—	41,043	—	—
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	34	9,960	33	—	1	9,811	—	149
Cigars and cigarettes	215	37,995	233	—	2	37,910	—	85

## Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage-rate changes occurring between February 15, 1933, and March 15, 1933, in 14 groups of nonmanufacturing industries are presented in the following table.

No changes in wage rates were reported in the anthracite mining and crude-petroleum producing groups. In the remaining 12 groups decreases in wage rates were reported over the month interval. The average percents of decrease in rates reported in each of the several groups were as follows: Telephone and telegraph, 7 percent; electric-railroad and motor-bus operation, 7.6 percent; power and light, 9.7 percent; canning and preserving, 10 percent; quarrying and non-metallic mining, 10.2 percent; dyeing and cleaning, 11.3 percent; metalliferous mining, 11.8 percent; bituminous coal mining, 13.2 percent; laundries, 13.2 percent; hotels, 13.7 percent; retail trade, 13.8 percent; and wholesale trade, 14 percent. An increase averaging 10 percent was reported in the bituminous coal-mining industry.

TABLE 2.—WAGE CHANGES IN **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAR. 15, 1933

Industrial group	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage changes	Wage increases	Wage decreases	No wage changes	Wage increases	Wage decreases
Anthracite mining.....	160	74,677	160			74,677		
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bituminous coal mining.....	1,462	194,744	1,443	1	18	190,435	546	3,763
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.7	.1	1.2	97.8	.3	1.9
Metalliferous mining.....	285	20,515	281		4	20,093		422
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.6		1.4	97.9		2.1
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	624	16,805	615		9	16,369		436
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.6		1.4	97.4		2.6
Crude petroleum producing.....	269	24,028	269			24,028		
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Telephone and telegraph.....	8,196	280,431	7,808		388	268,682		11,749
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	95.3		4.7	95.8		4.2
Power and light.....	3,361	203,678	3,348		13	200,074		3,604
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.6		.4	98.2		1.8
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	570	133,980	560		10	132,690		1,290
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.2		1.8	99.0		.1
Wholesale trade.....	2,984	74,331	2,933		51	73,547		784
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.3		1.7	98.9		1.1
Retail trade.....	17,049	319,645	16,860		189	316,648		2,997
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.9		1.1	99.1		.9
Hotels.....	2,541	130,995	2,807		33	127,222		3,773
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.7		1.3	97.1		3.0
Canning and preserving.....	814	30,046	810		4	30,004		42
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.5		.5	99.9		.1
Laundries.....	939	53,113	915		24	52,167		946
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	97.4		2.6	98.2		1.8
Dyeing and cleaning.....	321	8,846	315		6	8,592		254
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.1		1.9	97.1		2.9

### Wage Changes Reported by Trade Unions and Municipalities Since January 1933

IN THE table following are wage and hour changes reported by trade unions and municipalities covering the months of January 1 to April 15, 1933. The tabulation covers 31,469 workers, of whom 2,457 are reported to have gone on the 5-day week. In addition to these changes District No. 12 of the United Mine Workers reported a renewal of agreement for 2 years beginning April 1, 1933, and Typographical Union No. 232, at Binghamton, N.Y., a renewal of agreement from December 1, 1932, to November 30, 1933.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES, BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, JAN. 1 TO  
APR. 15, 1933

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Building trades:					
Bricklayers and masons:					
Rochester, N. Y., and vicinity	Jan. 13	<i>Per hour</i> \$1. 25	<i>Per hour</i> \$1. 12½	40	40
Syracuse, N. Y.	Jan. 1	1. 25	1. 12½	40	40
Cement finishers, Butte, Mont.	Mar. 1	1. 62½	1. 37½	40	40
Painters:					
Okmulgee, Okla.	do.	. 87½	. 62½	44	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	Jan. 1	1. 25	1. 00	40	40
Plasterers, Butte, Mont.	Mar. 1	1. 62½	1. 37½	40	40
Roofers, Rochester, N. Y.	Apr. 1	. 90	. 70	44	40
Structural-iron workers, Indianapolis, Ind.	Jan. 15	1. 23	1. 16	44	44
Food workers, Santa Barbara, Calif.:					
Meat cutters	Jan. 26	<i>Per week</i> 40. 00	<i>Per week</i> 37. 50	62	62
Printing and publishing:					
Compositors and machine operators:					
Eugene, Oreg.:					
Newspaper, day	Jan. 1	<i>Per hour</i> . 80	<i>Per hour</i> . 80	44	35½
Newspaper, night	do.	. 86	. 86	44	35½
Newspaper, day	Feb. 24	. 80	. 72	35½	35½
Newspaper, night	do.	. 86	. 78	35½	35½
Eureka, Calif.:					
Newspaper, day	Jan. 2	<i>Per week</i> 41. 50	<i>Per week</i> 32. 50	48	40
Newspaper, night	do.	44. 00	35. 00	48	40
Great Falls, Mont.:					
Job work, day	Jan. 1	<i>Per day</i> 8. 25	<i>Per day</i> 7. 25	44	44
Job work, night	do.	8. 75	7. 75	44	44
Newspaper, day	do.	8. 25	7. 25	42	42
Newspaper, night	do.	8. 75	7. 75	42	42
Hamilton, Ohio:					
Newspaper, day	do.	<i>Per week</i> 38. 50	<i>Per week</i> 28. 00	48	40
Hartford, Conn.:					
Newspaper, day	do.	49. 00	40. 83	43	40
Newspaper, night	do.	52. 00	43. 33	48	40
Jacksonville, Ill.:					
Daywork	do.	42. 00	35. 00	48	44
Nightwork	do.	45. 00	38. 00	48	44
Kansas City, Mo., and vicinity:					
Newspaper, day	do.	52. 00	39. 20	48	40
Newspaper, night	do.	55. 00	41. 70	48	40
Lawrence, Mass., newspaper	do.	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	45	38
Madison, Wis.:					
Newspaper, day	do.	47. 00	36. 80	48	40
Newspaper, night	do.	50. 00	39. 17	48	40
Miami, Fla.:					
Newspaper, day	do.	<i>Per hour</i> 1. 07	<i>Per hour</i> 1. 07	42	35
Newspaper, night	do.	1. 14	1. 14	42	35
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Newspaper, day:					
Rate A	do.	<i>Per week</i> 45. 00	<i>Per week</i> 37. 50	26	25
Rate B	do.	46. 80	39. 00	26	25
Newspaper, night:					
Rate A	do.	47. 70	39. 75	26	25
Rate B	do.	49. 50	41. 25	26	25
Minot, N. Dak., newspaper, day	do.	47. 00	42. 30	48	48

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Days per week.



RECENT WAGE CHANGES, BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, JAN. 1 TO  
APR. 15, 1933—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Printing and publishing—Continued.					
Compositors and machine operators—Contd.					
Montgomery, Ala.:		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Newspaper, day	Jan. 1	\$0.90	\$0.80	43	35
Newspaper, night	do.	.95	.85	43	35
Newark, N.J., job work	Apr. 1	<i>Per week</i>	<i>Per week</i>		
Newport News, Va.:		57.00	53.00	44	44
Newspaper, day	Jan. 1	41.00	34.17	48	40
Newspaper, night	do.	44.00	36.66	48	40
Niagara Falls, N.Y.:					
Job work	do.	43.00	40.00	(1)	(1)
Newspaper	do.	50.00	47.00	48	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.:					
Newspaper, day	Jan. 5	48.00	35.00	48	40
Newspaper, night	do.	51.00	37.50	48	40
Phoenix, Ariz., and vicinity:					
Job work, day	Jan. 15	42.65	39.25	44	44
Job work, night	do.	45.65	41.75	44	44
Newspaper, day	do.	45.00	41.40	46½	46½
Newspaper, night	do.	48.00	44.16	46½	46½
Providence, R.I.:					
Newspaper, day	Jan. 1	57.00	47.50	2 6	2 5
Newspaper, night	do.	60.00	50.00	2 6	2 5
Rochester, N.Y.:					
Newspaper, day	Feb. 18	50.00	47.00	48	48
Newspaper, night	do.	54.00	51.00	48	48
St. Joseph, Mo.:					
Newspaper, day	Jan. 1	41.00	34.67	48	40
Newspaper, night	do.	44.00	36.67	48	40
Scranton, Pa.:					
Newspaper, day	Jan. 23	54.00	49.50	47	47
Newspaper, night	do.	57.00	52.50	47	47
Shawnee, Okla.:					
Newspaper, day	Jan. 1	40.00	33.32	45	36½
Newspaper, night	do.	43.00	35.83	45	36½
Spartanburg, S.C.:					
Newspaper, day	do.	38.00	31.65	48	40
Newspaper, night	do.	40.50	44.15	48	40
Utica, N.Y., and vicinity, newspaper	do.	47.00	36.67	48	40
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.:		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Newspaper, day	do.	1.20	1.20	45	37½
Newspaper, night	do.	1.30	1.30	45	37½
Wilmington, N.C.:		<i>Per week</i>	<i>Per week</i>		
Newspaper, day	do.	37.80	31.50	48	48
Newspaper, night	do.	40.50	33.75	48	48
Worcester, Mass.:					
Newspaper, day	do.	48.00	40.00	48	40
Newspaper, night	do.	51.00	42.50	48	40
Stereotypers, Evansville, Ind.:		<i>Per day</i>	<i>Per day</i>		
Daywork	Mar. 6	7.50	6.75	48	40
Nightwork	do.	7.79½	7.04½	48	40
Street-railway workers, Atlanta, Ga.:					
Motormen and conductors	Feb. 27	(1)	(1)	2 60	2 42
Textile workers:		<i>Per week</i>	<i>Per week</i>		
Brooklyn, N.Y.	Jan. 1	39.00	33.00	44	44
New Bedford, Mass.:					
Loomfixers	Jan. 23	23.00	21.00	48	48
Changers over	do.	20.00	18.00	48	48
Scranton, Pa., lace workers	Jan. 30	<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
		.75	.69	50	45
Municipal workers:					
Bakersfield, Calif.	Mar. 10	(1)	(4)	48	48
Camas, Wash., water commission employees	Jan. 1	(1)	(2)	48	48
Chicago, Ill., teachers and other school employees receiving over \$1,000 per year	do.	(1)	(9)	(1)	(1)
Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	(1)	(7)	44	(1)
Clifton Forge, Va.	do.	(1)	(9)	54	54
Colrain, Mass.	Mar. 1	(1)	(9)	(1)	(1)

1 Not reported.

2 Days per week.

3 Approximate.

4 8 percent reduction.

5 5 to 10 percent reduction.

6 15 percent reduction.

7 5 to 20 percent reduction.

8 10 percent reduction.

9 5 percent reduction.

## RECENT WAGE CHANGES, BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, JAN. 1 TO APR. 15, 1933—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Municipal workers—Continued.					
Davenport, Iowa, employees receiving over \$1,000 per year.....	Apr. 1	(1)	(8)	44	44
Erie, Pa.....	Jan. 2	(1)	(8)	(1)	(1)
Flora, Ill.....	Jan. 1	Per month \$110-250	Per month \$100-175	56	56
Hempstead, N.Y.:		Per year	Per year		
Class A.....	Feb. 1	1,500-2,200	(8)	(1)	(1)
Class B.....	do	2,200-3,000	(10)	(1)	(1)
Class C.....	do	11 3,000	(13)	(1)	(1)
Johnstown, Pa.....	Jan. 2	(1)	(8)	(1)	(1)
Kane, Pa.....	Jan. —	(1)	(8)	48	48
Laborers.....	do	Per hour .40	Per hour .35	48	48
Lambertville, Mich.....	Mar. 1	(1)	(13)	30	30
Louisville, Ky.....	Jan. 1	(1)	(8)	54	54
Oak Harbor, Ohio, laborers.....	do	.40	.35	(1)	(1)
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., employees receiving over \$1,200 per year.....	do	(1)	(8)	(1)	(1)
Scranton, Pa.....	do	(1)	(8)	(1)	(1)
Warren, Ohio.....	do	(1)	(14)	(1)	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.<sup>5</sup> 15 percent reduction.<sup>10</sup> 10 percent reduction.<sup>5</sup> 5 percent reduction.<sup>10</sup> 7½ percent reduction.<sup>11</sup> And over.<sup>12</sup> 10½ percent reduction.<sup>13</sup> 30 percent reduction.<sup>14</sup> 23 percent reduction.**Executive Order Reducing Salaries of Federal Employees**

PURSUANT to section 3 (a) and (b), title II of the so-called "Economy Act" enacted by the Seventy-third Congress, and approved March 20, 1933, an Executive order was issued March 28, 1933, reducing the salaries of Federal employees. The percentage of reduction was based on the index figures for the cost of living for the 6-month periods ending June 30, 1928, and December 31, 1932.

The text of the Executive order follows:

Whereas sections 2 and 3, title II, of the act entitled "An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government," approved March 20, 1933 (Public No. 2, 73d Cong.), provide:

"SEC. 2. For that portion of the fiscal year 1933 beginning with the first day of the calendar month following the month during which this act is enacted, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the compensation of every officer or employee shall be determined as follows:

"(a) The compensation which such officer or employee would receive under the provisions of any existing law, schedule, regulation, Executive order, or departmental order shall first be determined as though this title (except sec. 4) had not been enacted.

"(b) The compensation as determined under subparagraph (a) of this section shall be reduced by the percentage, if any, determined in accordance with section 3 of this title.

"SEC. 3. (a) The President is authorized to investigate through established agencies of the Government the facts relating to the cost of living in the United States during the 6 months' period ending June 30, 1928, to be known as the base period, and, upon the basis of such facts and the application thereto of such principles as he may find proper, determine an index figure of the cost of living during

such period. The President is further authorized to make a similar investigation and determination of an index figure of the cost of living during the 6 months' period ending December 31, 1932, and each 6 months' period thereafter.

"(b) The President shall announce by Executive order the index figure for the base period and for each subsequent period determined by him under paragraph (a) of this section. The percentage, if any, by which the cost-of-living index for any 6-months' period, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, is lower than such index for the base period, shall be the percentage of reduction applicable under section 2 (b) of this title in determining compensation to be paid during the following 6 months' period, or such portion thereof during which this title is in effect: *Provided*, That such percentage of reduction (including reductions made under any existing law, regulation, or Executive order, in the case of subsistence and rental allowances for the services mentioned in the pay act of June 10, 1922) shall not exceed 15 per centum."

And whereas, through established agencies of the Government, I have investigated the facts relating to the cost of living in the United States during the 6 months' period ending June 30, 1928, and during the 6 months' period ending December 31, 1932, and have determined index figures of the cost of living during such periods, such index figures being based upon an index figure of 100 for the year 1913:

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority so vested in me, I hereby announce: First, That such index figures are—

(a) 171.0 for the 6 months' period ending June 30, 1928, the base period, and

(b) 133.9 for the 6 months' period ending December 31, 1932;

Second, That the cost-of-living index for the 6 months' period ending December 31, 1932, is 21.7 per centum lower than the cost-of-living index for the base period; and

Third, That this per centum being in excess of the maximum per centum prescribed by section 3 (b), the percentage of reduction applicable under section 2 (b), in determining the compensation of officers and employees to be paid during the period from April 1, 1933, to June 30, 1933, inclusive, is 15 per centum.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 28, 1933.

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### Farm Wage Rates on April 1, 1933

**F**ARM wage rates on April 1, 1933, were 2.7 percent lower than on January 1 of this year and 23.4 percent lower than on April 1, 1932, according to a press release issued by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics under date of April 11, 1933. Average wages per day without board on April 1, 1933, ranged from 55 cents in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina to \$2.10 in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The following table, compiled from the press release mentioned above, shows average farm wage rates in the several geographic divisions and in the United States as a whole on April 1, 1933, as compared with April 1, 1932, and with the annual average for the period 1910-14.



AVERAGE FARM WAGE RATES ON APR. 1, 1932 AND 1933, AND ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR PERIOD 1910 TO 1914, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

Geographic division	Per month						Per day					
	With board			Without board			With board			Without board		
	Apr. 1, 1932	Apr. 1, 1933	Annual average, 1910-14	Apr. 1, 1932	Apr. 1, 1933	Annual average, 1910-14	Apr. 1, 1932	Apr. 1, 1933	Annual average, 1910-14	Apr. 1, 1932	Apr. 1, 1933	Annual average, 1910-14
New England.....	\$30.69	\$23.22	\$24.23	\$51.25	\$42.31	\$37.54	\$1.64	\$1.26	\$1.27	\$2.39	\$1.87	\$1.71
Middle Atlantic.....	27.56	19.91	22.08	43.78	33.87	33.19	1.58	1.18	1.23	2.22	1.66	1.62
East North Central.....	21.90	15.91	23.79	32.07	24.86	32.86	1.14	.87	1.31	1.56	1.18	1.68
West North Central.....	22.63	16.28	26.02	32.74	24.77	36.45	1.11	.83	1.44	1.58	1.19	1.85
South Atlantic.....	13.38	10.62	14.65	20.04	16.37	20.96	.68	.54	.81	.91	.75	1.05
East South Central.....	12.26	10.39	14.65	18.36	15.36	20.72	.61	.52	.81	.82	.67	1.04
West South Central.....	14.38	12.10	17.65	21.92	18.44	25.33	.73	.58	.99	.96	.82	1.26
Mountain.....	28.34	21.58	32.36	43.11	32.72	46.15	1.26	1.00	1.50	1.81	1.40	2.04
Pacific.....	33.48	24.74	33.33	55.01	40.57	47.97	1.53	1.12	1.50	2.26	1.66	2.06
United States..	19.19	14.67	20.41	29.13	22.98	29.09	.97	.75	1.10	1.35	1.05	1.43

### Tripartite Conference on International Establishment of 40-Hour Week <sup>1</sup>

AT ITS sixteenth session, held in 1932, the International Labor Conference adopted a resolution providing for a study of the question of the legal institution of the 40-hour week in all industrial countries, with a view to the early adoption of international regulations on the subject. Consideration of the technical problems connected with the reduction of hours of work was referred to a tripartite preparatory conference, made up of representatives of employers, employees, and the Governments of the different countries, and it was decided that the conclusions of the conference should be submitted to the governing body of the International Labor Office in January 1933 with a view to presenting them at the World Economic Conference and possibly also to the Governments. It was provided that the discussions of the conference should cover industry as a whole, including mines, and also the hours of work of salaried employees, but that maritime work and agriculture should be excluded.

Thirty-five of the fifty-eight States which are members of the International Labor Organization were represented at the tripartite conference which met in Geneva January 10, 1933. Of this number, 19 States, including all of the more important industrial States of Europe with the exception of the U.S.S.R., were represented by complete delegations, 1 State was represented by one Government, and one employers' delegate, and 15 States were represented by Government delegates only. The total number of delegates entitled to vote was 74, and with the advisers, deputy delegates, and substitutes the total number attending the conference was 162.

The questions taken up by the conference related to the possibility and desirability of finding a solution to the problem of whether a concerted reduction of hours of work could to a certain extent diminish the volume of unemployment either immediately or when even a

<sup>1</sup> International Labor Office. Report of the Tripartite Preparatory Conference on the reduction of hours of work (January 10-25, 1933). Geneva, 1933.

partial economic recovery occurred. There was no question from the outset of the conference that all the members were agreed upon the fact that unemployment had at the present time reached so serious a stage that every effort should be made to find effective remedies as quickly as possible. Upon the question of whether reduction of hours was a measure calculated to decrease unemployment, however, there was a divergence of opinion, the members of the workers' group and the representatives of some of the Governments supporting this view while the employers' representatives objected to compulsory reduction in working hours.

It was contended by the workers' delegates that the possible increase in costs which might result from the reduction of hours would be offset by the increase in the purchasing power of the workers; by the decrease in the overhead charges per unit of production, since the number of units would be increased by the revival of economic activity; and by the decrease and perhaps the disappearance of social charges represented by unemployment benefit. The employers' representatives, on the other hand, maintained, among other objections, that the reduction in hours of work accompanied by an increase of hourly rates would result in a considerable increase in production costs and selling prices with a fall in demand calculated to produce fresh unemployment; the compulsory reduction of hours of work would artificially accentuate mechanization; and the existing inequalities in wages, standards of living, population factors, and economic conditions would increase the disparity between the competitive power of various countries and tend to exaggerate economic nationalism with further hindrances to international trade. The majority of the Government delegates who took part in the discussion were of the opinion that the question of the reduction of hours of work as a remedy for unemployment deserved the most serious consideration.

The conference adopted the proposal that a convention should be proposed by the International Labor Conference by a vote of 36 to 21,<sup>2</sup> after which the employers' group announced that it would abstain from further voting as it was not prepared to take any responsibility in drawing up a convention.

The other proposals which were accepted by a majority of Government and workers' delegates dealt with methods of applying the proposed reduction in hours and called for the securing of definite information by the International Labor Office upon the spread of technological unemployment.

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### Agricultural Wages in Canada, 1930 to 1932

**I**N Canada in 1932 the wages of farm help were considerably less than they were in 1931, in which year there was also a very marked decline from the preceding year. During the summer season of 1932, for the Dominion as a whole, the average monthly wages of males were \$19, as compared with \$25 in 1931, and for female helpers \$11, as compared with \$15 in 1931. In the summer of 1932 the value of board per month for males was \$15, as against \$18 for the corresponding season in the previous year. The board for females was valued at \$12 in 1932 and \$15 in 1931. Combining wages and board,

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<sup>2</sup> For—18 Governments and 18 workers; against—3 Governments and 18 employers.

the figures show a reduction from 1931 to 1932 of \$9 for males and \$7 for females.

By the year, wages and board together for male farm workers amounted in 1932 to \$341 and for female farm workers to \$255—a decline of \$98 for males and of \$67 for females as compared with 1931.

Average wages for male and female agricultural labor in the various Provinces of the Dominion are given in the following table combining two tables published in the February 1933 number of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM WORKERS IN CANADA, 1930, 1931, AND 1932

Province and year	Per month, summer season						Per year					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Cash wage	Value of board	Total	Cash wage	Value of board	Total	Cash wage	Value of board	Total	Cash wage	Value of board	Total
Canada:												
1930.....	\$34	\$22	\$56	\$20	\$18	\$38	\$326	\$233	\$559	\$210	\$199	\$409
1931.....	25	18	43	15	15	30	240	199	439	159	163	322
1932.....	19	15	34	11	12	23	176	165	341	120	135	255
Prince Edward Island:												
1930.....	32	18	50	16	14	30	308	205	513	179	165	344
1931.....	25	14	39	15	10	25	250	163	413	153	131	284
1932.....	18	12	30	10	11	21	164	141	305	106	119	225
Nova Scotia:												
1930.....	34	20	54	17	14	31	353	209	562	187	157	344
1931.....	27	17	44	15	14	29	269	196	465	161	155	316
1932.....	22	15	37	13	12	25	213	164	377	135	126	261
New Brunswick:												
1930.....	34	20	54	16	15	31	335	215	550	181	164	345
1931.....	27	16	43	14	12	26	276	184	460	161	143	304
1932.....	20	13	33	11	11	22	175	145	320	121	115	236
Quebec:												
1930.....	33	19	52	17	13	30	316	194	510	175	139	314
1931.....	26	15	41	14	11	25	244	162	406	143	118	261
1932.....	18	12	30	10	9	19	158	126	284	104	98	202
Ontario:												
1930.....	31	20	51	21	17	38	304	228	532	229	194	423
1931.....	25	18	43	17	15	32	237	203	440	180	168	348
1932.....	18	15	33	12	12	24	178	163	341	130	130	260
Manitoba:												
1930.....	32	21	53	18	18	36	298	238	536	194	204	398
1931.....	22	17	39	13	15	28	213	197	410	134	162	296
1932.....	17	15	32	10	13	23	164	173	337	101	148	249
Saskatchewan:												
1930.....	37	23	60	21	19	40	340	253	593	215	212	427
1931.....	23	19	42	13	16	29	215	203	418	138	174	312
1932.....	18	15	33	10	13	23	158	166	324	98	142	240
Alberta:												
1930.....	37	23	60	21	20	41	342	256	598	223	222	445
1931.....	25	19	44	15	17	32	232	215	447	156	189	345
1932.....	20	16	36	12	14	26	185	182	367	120	159	279
British Columbia:												
1930.....	46	26	72	25	21	46	450	291	741	270	242	512
1931.....	35	23	58	20	19	39	358	275	633	228	228	456
1932.....	25	19	44	15	15	30	250	217	467	168	180	348

<sup>1</sup> As given in report; probably a typographical error, as sum of items indicates it should be 18.



# TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

March 1933

**T**HE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents in the following tables data compiled from pay-roll reports supplied by cooperating establishments in 17 of the important industrial groups of the country and covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Information for each of the 89 separate manufacturing industries and for the manufacturing industries combined is shown, following which are presented tabulations showing the changes in employment and pay rolls in the 16 nonmanufacturing groups included in the Bureau's monthly survey, together with information available concerning employment in the executive civil service and on class I railroads.

## Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in March 1933

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in March 1933, with February 1933, and March 1932

**E**MPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries decreased 4.2 percent in March 1933 as compared with February 1933 and pay-roll totals decreased 8.2 percent over the month interval. Comparing March 1933 with March 1932, decreases of 14.6 percent in employment and 30.7 percent in pay rolls are shown over the 12-month period.

The decreases in employment and pay rolls between February and March 1933 can be attributed very largely to the bank holiday which caused a general curtailment of manufacturing activities during the early part of March. A slightly off-setting influence in these general decreases was reflected in the increase in employment and pay rolls in the beverage industry, in anticipation of beer legislation.

The percents of change in employment and pay-roll totals in March 1933 as compared with February 1933 are based on returns made by 18,107 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries in the United States, having in March 2,471,792 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$38,921,474.

The index of employment in March 1933 was 55.1 as compared with 57.5 in February 1933, 56.6 in January 1933, and 64.5 in March 1932; the pay-roll index in March 1933 was 33.4 as compared with 36.4 in February 1933, 35.8 in January 1933, and 48.2 in March 1932.

In table 1, which follows, are shown the number of identical establishments reporting in both February and March 1933 in the 89 manufacturing industries, together with the total number of employees on the pay rolls of these establishments during the pay period ending nearest March 15, the amount of their weekly earnings in March, the percents of change over the month and year intervals, and the indexes of employment and pay roll in March 1933.

The monthly percents of change for each of the 89 separate industries are computed by direct comparison of the total number of employees and of the amount of weekly pay roll reported in identical establishments for the two months considered. The percents of change over the month interval in the several groups and in the total of the 89 manufacturing industries are computed from the index numbers of these groups, which are obtained by weighting the index numbers of the several industries in the groups by the number of employees or wages paid in the industries. The percents of change over the year interval in the separate industries, in the groups and in the totals, are computed from the index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH 1933, WITH FEBRUARY 1933 AND MARCH 1932

Industry	Establishments reporting in both February and March 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index numbers March 1933 (average 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll March 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1933	Percent of change		Employment	Pay-roll totals
			February to March 1933	March 1932 to March 1933		February 1933 to March 1933	March 1932 to March 1933		
<b>Food and kindred products.</b>	<b>3, 107</b>	<b>229, 849</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>\$4, 436, 961</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-18.5</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>58.1</b>
Baking.....	982	61, 322	-8.8	-8.5	1, 295, 157	-2.9	-20.4	76.4	60.3
Beverages.....	344	10, 688	+17.5	+5.4	251, 022	+17.5	-5.0	76.2	58.4
Butter.....	311	5, 196	-1.1	-5.1	109, 765	-8.8	-19.6	88.9	68.3
Confectionery.....	324	31, 431	-6.3	-7.7	374, 000	-14.9	-24.6	70.7	44.7
Flour.....	424	15, 458	-7.7	-5.1	308, 044	-1.6	-14.5	80.5	60.9
Ice cream.....	405	10, 947	+2.2	-9.4	270, 463	-1.2	-26.8	61.9	46.0
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	248	84, 225	-2.5	-4.0	1, 570, 875	-6.8	-17.9	82.5	61.4
Sugar, beet.....	55	2, 880	-27.8	+33.6	68, 137	-10.5	+6.4	35.4	30.1
Sugar refining, cane.....	14	7, 702	+7.7	-2.6	189, 518	+12.6	-6.7	74.6	65.0
<b>Textiles and their products.</b>	<b>3, 108</b>	<b>585, 735</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>6, 737, 316</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>-29.5</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>39.0</b>
<b>Fabrics.....</b>	<b>1, 898</b>	<b>459, 528</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>5, 121, 366</b>	<b>-16.4</b>	<b>-27.1</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>40.4</b>
Carpets and rugs.....	31	9, 367	-3.7	-23.4	129, 551	+1.3	-38.0	47.8	25.6
Cotton goods.....	680	226, 338	-3.2	-4.0	2, 159, 424	-8.3	-22.8	72.0	44.0
Cotton small wares.....	114	8, 773	-6.2	-13.6	115, 828	-15.5	-31.4	74.8	48.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	148	32, 562	-3.7	-12.2	546, 270	-12.9	-31.8	75.3	49.4
Knit goods.....	442	96, 759	-3.2	-5.4	1, 118, 180	-8.1	-26.4	77.2	46.0
Silk and rayon goods.....	237	39, 385	-14.0	-11.6	445, 969	-19.3	-23.6	51.3	29.5
Woolen and worsted goods.....	246	46, 344	-23.5	-9.9	606, 144	-37.9	-33.5	59.9	35.5
<b>Wearing apparel.....</b>	<b>1, 210</b>	<b>126, 207</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>1, 615, 950</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>-33.9</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>36.4</b>
Clothing, men's.....	378	58, 852	-2.4	-6.6	746, 851	-8.7	-24.7	66.5	35.7
Clothing, women's.....	456	26, 318	-3.5	-13.5	392, 295	-15.2	-42.2	67.0	35.8
Corsets and allied garments.....	32	5, 606	-2.2	-5.3	69, 681	-15.6	-28.5	102.4	68.1
Hats, fur-felt.....	35	5, 191	-3.4	-4.0	81, 119	-10.0	-19.5	64.3	33.4
Men's furnishings.....	70	6, 814	-4.7	-8.8	67, 399	-4.7	-36.9	60.3	32.2
Millinery.....	127	9, 030	-3.0	-17.2	120, 655	-13.3	-44.3	69.8	37.5
Shirts and collars.....	112	14, 396	-6.6	-4.0	137, 950	+5.5	-15.6	57.9	34.7
<b>Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.</b>	<b>1, 382</b>	<b>263, 399</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-19.5</b>	<b>3, 490, 086</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>-36.1</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>22.5</b>
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	68	7, 613	-3.1	-12.9	102, 916	-13.9	-33.9	59.2	28.1
Cast-iron pipe.....	41	3, 793	-17.4	-49.1	52, 357	-1.5	-56.7	19.4	11.0
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	128	7, 629	-8.7	-27.6	99, 724	-28.9	-51.5	54.2	26.7
Forgings, iron and steel.....	62	4, 834	-2.5	-26.0	65, 459	-8.3	-42.9	50.1	22.8
Hardware.....	106	19, 682	-4.1	-18.4	230, 881	-13.7	-40.5	47.0	20.7
Iron and steel.....	196	156, 035	-5.6	-18.7	1, 986, 393	-9.8	-35.1	50.1	21.3
Plumbers' supplies.....	69	6, 574	+7.9	-10.2	102, 175	+25.6	-17.1	58.8	32.5

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH 1933, WITH FEBRUARY 1933 AND MARCH 1932—Con.

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing in both Febru- ary and March 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index num- bers March 1933 (average 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll March 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1933	Percent of change			
			Febru- ary to March 1933	March 1932 to March 1933		Febru- ary 1933 to March 1933	March 1932 to March 1933	Em- ploy- ment	Pay- roll totals
<b>Iron and steel—Continued.</b>									
Steam and hot water heat- ing apparatus and steam- fittings.....	98	11,456	-12.3	-30.0	\$171,746	-12.4	-38.5	30.5	16.0
Stoves.....	161	13,690	-2.6	-18.5	208,133	-6.3	-29.1	41.9	21.7
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	198	13,246	+1.6	-30.4	177,454	-.8	-50.0	37.8	17.2
Tin cans and other tinware.....	59	7,895	-2.7	-6.8	138,825	-3.4	-17.8	68.4	38.4
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	128	6,214	-5.9	-23.9	85,346	-11.3	-42.6	55.7	27.2
Wirework.....	68	4,738	-1.8	-10.9	68,677	-11.1	-36.3	87.4	52.1
<b>Machinery, not including transportation equip- ment</b>									
Agricultural implements.....	1,813	256,370	-3.4	-27.0	4,301,751	-8.7	-41.7	42.4	23.2
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	77	7,139	-3.6	-29.4	103,674	-11.9	-44.1	28.8	19.0
Electrical machinery, ap- paratus and supplies.....	40	12,050	-1.6	-18.3	260,350	-4.0	-24.8	61.5	41.0
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	291	93,738	-2.3	-34.6	1,750,482	-4.7	-45.7	45.3	28.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	91	14,494	-5.2	-26.3	274,170	-7.5	-32.7	37.9	22.8
Machine tools.....	1,068	90,044	-3.6	-23.3	1,296,455	-10.2	-41.4	40.8	19.4
Radios and phonographs.....	143	9,133	-11.9	-38.8	151,798	-20.5	-50.2	27.3	15.0
Textile machinery and parts.....	41	15,615	-1.5	-4.8	260,316	-7.7	-17.8	61.0	42.0
Typewriters and supplies.....	46	6,508	-3.4	-19.5	98,944	-10.8	-42.3	53.2	29.2
	16	7,649	-3.2	-27.2	105,562	-7.6	-40.0	52.0	27.5
<b>Nonferrous metals and their parts</b>									
Aluminum manufactures.....	627	71,082	-4.1	-19.6	1,048,097	-7.6	-34.8	48.7	28.1
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	25	4,808	-.5	-14.2	75,058	-3.5	-13.9	47.6	28.5
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	210	24,766	-5.5	-22.8	369,093	-8.2	-39.4	46.0	24.3
Jewelry.....	26	6,030	-8.0	-32.9	61,822	-25.8	-49.8	34.9	16.6
Lighting equipment.....	141	6,709	-4.5	-23.3	106,675	-9.5	-40.1	33.2	19.1
Silverware and plated ware.....	53	2,371	-7.9	-25.4	37,477	-13.1	-39.3	55.7	35.1
Smelting and refining— copper, lead, and zinc.....	52	7,041	-1.3	-10.2	110,453	-1.6	-32.8	58.0	31.3
Stamped and enameled ware.....	31	8,115	+1.2	-15.3	126,397	-4.6	-27.2	56.6	33.4
	89	11,242	-7.6	-16.7	161,122	-11.6	-35.8	55.9	31.7
<b>Transportation equipment</b>									
Aircraft.....	414	204,010	-10.3	-31.3	3,636,479	-14.1	-46.3	43.5	26.3
Automobiles.....	28	5,964	+5.7	-14.6	173,951	+5.2	-15.8	196.4	197.4
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	240	109,571	-11.7	-31.1	2,912,945	-16.2	-47.3	44.9	26.3
Locomotive.....	39	4,573	-.2	-24.6	74,208	+2.1	-37.8	17.2	9.2
Shipbuilding.....	11	1,449	-12.3	-50.0	26,686	-14.2	-64.3	10.3	6.5
	96	22,453	-5.4	-34.8	448,689	-8.9	-46.3	57.8	39.6
<b>Railroad repair shops</b>									
Electric railroad.....	945	93,474	-.6	-10.5	2,071,693	-3.1	-18.9	47.0	34.8
Steam railroad.....	397	19,864	-1.0	-9.8	507,406	-.7	-20.8	64.4	52.1
	548	73,610	-.3	-10.4	1,564,287	-3.3	-18.5	45.7	33.5
<b>Lumber and allied products</b>									
Furniture.....	1,527	103,293	-4.5	-20.4	1,089,900	-11.1	-40.2	31.9	14.4
Lumber, millwork.....	442	36,721	-7.4	-23.0	387,522	-20.9	-46.8	39.9	16.7
Lumber, sawmills.....	452	14,699	-8.1	-29.0	170,253	-12.8	-45.0	28.7	13.8
Turpentine and rosin.....	608	50,744	-2.7	-17.8	516,923	-4.1	-35.7	29.0	12.8
	25	1,129	+2.6	-6.9	15,202	+4.1	-5.6	42.0	33.4
<b>Stone, clay and glass prod- ucts</b>									
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	1,310	75,266	+1.1	-22.9	1,137,445	-.5	-37.7	37.1	20.7
Cement.....	669	13,282	-.7	-34.6	133,019	-6.9	-49.3	19.3	7.2
Glass.....	124	10,467	+9	-30.4	163,919	+2.9	-46.1	30.0	15.3
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	191	33,632	+2.2	-12.8	562,135	-1.4	-26.4	56.6	37.4
Pottery.....	214	4,354	+2.0	-28.6	82,417	+5.2	-44.2	37.4	22.5
	112	13,531	-.8	-17.6	195,955	-1.8	-37.2	57.0	30.4



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Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing in both Feb- ruary and March 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index num- bers March 1933 (average 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll March 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1933	Percent of change			
			Feb- ruary to March 1933	March 1932 to March 1933		Feb- ruary 1933 to March 1933	March 1932 to March 1933	Em- ploy- ment	Pay- roll totals
<b>Leather and its manufac- tures.....</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>129,406</b>	<b>- .9</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>1,845,575</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-24.4</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>45.5</b>
Boots and shoes.....	328	106,349	- .6	-6.4	1,441,507	-5.5	-27.1	77.3	44.4
Leather.....	152	23,057	-2.7	-1.4	404,068	-6.8	-14.2	69.7	49.5
<b>Paper and printing.....</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>198,995</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>4,503,660</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-23.1</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>58.8</b>
Boxes, paper.....	319	19,997	+1.0	-6.0	314,186	-4.4	-22.0	68.9	51.4
Paper and pulp.....	408	75,108	- .1	-6.8	1,290,293	-2.7	-25.9	72.5	45.2
Printing and publishing: Book and job.....	745	42,312	-4.9	-15.7	1,042,822	-5.5	-27.8	67.5	51.9
Newspapers and peri- odicals.....	455	61,578	-1.0	-5.2	1,886,359	-3.0	-18.4	95.8	77.8
<b>Chemicals and allied prod- ucts.....</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>145,898</b>	<b>- .1</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>3,062,098</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-16.1</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>58.5</b>
Chemicals.....	112	20,550	- .4	-2.8	464,414	-2.0	-15.1	86.4	60.2
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal.....	86	3,462	-5.5	-17.4	32,845	-3.1	-27.2	38.4	33.0
Druggists' preparations.....	44	7,245	- .9	-12.3	141,588	-5.0	-16.6	69.8	66.5
Explosives.....	28	3,202	- .7	-2.8	58,987	+1.5	-15.4	75.7	47.7
Fertilizers.....	201	9,078	+19.0	+5.5	95,984	+11.3	-15.0	67.4	36.3
Paints and varnishes.....	355	12,760	-1.5	-14.7	244,135	-8.0	-33.1	63.3	43.5
Petroleum refining.....	131	47,800	+ .2	-3.7	1,276,681	+ .5	-11.5	62.8	53.2
Rayon and allied products.....	23	27,777	-4.8	-1.2	455,058	-5.4	-14.0	142.0	114.5
Soap.....	80	14,024	-1.5	-3.2	292,406	-2.2	-14.7	93.7	76.3
<b>Rubber products.....</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>67,069</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-12.1</b>	<b>1,027,317</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>-35.3</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>32.2</b>
Rubber boots and shoes.....	8	8,232	-7.9	-24.2	112,014	-21.4	-38.2	45.3	26.8
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	97	17,785	-2.8	-4.3	273,564	-10.7	-23.5	79.7	46.1
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	44	41,043	-3.3	-12.9	641,739	-11.1	-39.8	56.7	28.7
<b>Tobacco manufactures.....</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>47,955</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>-17.9</b>	<b>533,076</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>-36.8</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>38.4</b>
Chewing and smoking to- bacco and snuff.....	34	9,900	-3.5	-2.8	116,463	-7.7	-16.9	86.4	60.3
Cigars and cigarettes.....	215	37,995	-10.0	-20.3	416,613	-10.8	-33.1	56.1	35.7
<b>Total, 89 industries.....</b>	<b>18,107</b>	<b>2,471,792</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-14.6</b>	<b>38,921,474</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>-30.7</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>33.4</b>

## Per Capita Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

PER capita weekly earnings in March 1933 for each of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and for all industries combined, together with the percents of change in March 1933 as compared with February 1933 and March 1932 are shown in table 2.

These earnings must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages. They are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MARCH 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH FEBRUARY 1933 AND MARCH 1932

Industry	Per capita weekly earnings in March 1933	Percent of change compared with—	
		February 1933	March 1932
<b>Food and kindred products:</b>			
Baking.....	\$21.12	-2.0	-13.3
Beverages.....	23.49	+1	-10.0
Butter.....	21.12	-8	-15.2
Confectionery.....	11.90	-9.2	-24.1
Flour.....	19.93	-8	-9.9
Ice cream.....	24.71	-1.3	-18.8
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	18.65	-4.5	-14.7
Sugar, beet.....	23.66	+23.9	-20.4
Sugar refining, cane.....	24.61	+11.9	-4.1
<b>Textiles and their products:</b>			
Fabrics:			
Carpets and rugs.....	13.83	+5.1	-19.5
Cotton goods.....	9.54	-5.4	-19.7
Cotton small wares.....	13.20	-10.0	-20.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	16.78	-9.5	-22.1
Knit goods.....	11.56	-5.1	-22.1
Silk and rayon goods.....	11.32	-6.2	-13.2
Woolen and worsted goods.....	13.08	-18.9	-26.2
Wearing apparel:			
Clothing, men's.....	12.69	-6.5	-19.7
Clothing, women's.....	14.91	-12.1	-33.3
Corsets and allied garments.....	12.43	-15.4	-24.4
Hats, fur-felt.....	15.63	-6.8	-16.1
Men's furnishings.....	9.89	+1	-31.1
Millinery.....	13.36	-10.6	-32.6
Shirts and collars.....	9.58	+1.2	-11.7
<b>Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:</b>			
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	13.52	-11.0	-24.2
Cast-iron pipe.....	13.80	+19.3	-14.5
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	13.07	-22.2	-32.9
Forgings, iron and steel.....	13.54	-6.0	-22.7
Hardware.....	11.73	-6.9	-26.7
Iron and steel.....	12.73	-4.5	-20.5
Plumbers' supplies.....	15.54	+16.4	-7.6
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	14.99	-1	-12.2
Stoves.....	15.20	-3.9	-13.2
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	13.40	-2.4	-28.1
Tin cans and other tinware.....	17.58	-7	-11.8
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	13.73	-5.8	-24.6
Wirework.....	14.49	-9.6	-28.7
<b>Machinery, not including transportation equipment:</b>			
Agricultural implements.....	14.52	-8.6	-20.7
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	21.61	-2.3	-7.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	18.67	-2.4	-16.5
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	18.92	-2.4	-8.8
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	14.40	-6.9	-23.6
Machine tools.....	16.62	-9.8	-18.8
Radios and phonographs.....	16.67	-6.3	-13.3
Textile machinery and parts.....	15.20	-7.7	-28.3
Typewriters and supplies.....	13.80	-4.6	-17.6
<b>Nonferrous metals and their parts:</b>			
Aluminum manufactures.....	15.61	-3.0	+4
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	14.90	-2.9	-21.5
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	10.25	-19.4	-25.7
Jewelry.....	15.90	-5.2	-21.7
Lighting equipment.....	15.81	-5.7	-18.5
Silverware and plated ware.....	15.69	-3	-25.3
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	15.58	-5.7	-14.1
Stamped and enameled ware.....	14.33	-4.3	-23.1
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>			
Aircraft.....	29.17	-5	-1.5
Automobiles.....	17.18	-5.0	-23.5
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	16.23	+2.3	-17.8
Locomotives.....	18.42	-2.2	-28.8
Shipbuilding.....	19.98	-3.8	-17.6
<b>Railroad repair shops:</b>			
Electric railroad.....	25.54	+3	-12.0
Steam railroad.....	21.25	-3.0	-9.2
<b>Lumber and allied products:</b>			
Furniture.....	10.55	-14.6	-30.8
Lumber:			
Millwork.....	11.58	-5.2	-22.9
Sawmills.....	10.19	-1.5	-22.3
Turpentine and rosin.....	13.47	+1.4	+1.0

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MARCH 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH FEBRUARY 1933 AND MARCH 1932—Contd.

Industry	Per capita weekly earnings in March 1933	Percent of change compared with—	
		February 1933	March 1932
Stone, clay, and glass products:			
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	\$10.01	-6.3	-22.1
Cement.....	15.66	+2.0	-22.4
Glass.....	16.71	-3.6	-16.0
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	18.93	+3.1	-22.0
Pottery.....	14.48	-1.1	-23.6
Leather and its manufactures:			
Boots and shoes.....	13.55	-4.9	-22.0
Leather.....	17.52	-4.3	-13.0
Paper and printing:			
Boxes, paper.....	15.71	-5.4	-17.1
Paper and pulp.....	16.78	-2.6	-20.4
Printing and publishing:			
Book and job.....	24.65	-.5	-14.3
Newspapers and periodicals.....	30.63	-2.1	-14.1
Chemicals and allied products:			
Chemicals.....	22.60	-1.6	-12.6
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal.....	9.49	+2.6	-11.9
Druggists' preparations.....	19.54	-4.1	-5.0
Explosives.....	18.42	+2.2	-12.8
Fertilizers.....	10.57	-6.5	-19.1
Paints and varnishes.....	19.13	-6.6	-21.5
Petroleum refining.....	26.71	+.3	-8.1
Rayon and allied products.....	16.38	-.7	-13.3
Soap.....	20.85	-.8	-12.0
Rubber products:			
Rubber boots and shoes.....	13.61	-14.7	-18.6
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	15.38	-8.1	-20.0
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	15.64	-8.0	-30.9
Tobacco manufactures:			
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	11.00	-4.4	-14.6
Cigars and cigarettes.....	10.96	-.9	-16.0
Total, 89 industries.....	15.75	<sup>1</sup> -4.3	<sup>1</sup> -18.9

<sup>1</sup> Weighted.

## General Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

GENERAL index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries by months, from January 1926 to March 1933, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1926 to 1932, and for the 3-month period, January to March 1933, inclusive, are shown in the following table. In computing these general indexes, the index numbers of each of the separate industries are weighted according to their relative importance in the total. Following this table are two charts prepared from these general indexes showing the course of employment and pay rolls for each of the years 1926 to 1932, inclusive, and for January, February, and March.



TABLE 3.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1926 TO MARCH 1933

[12-month average, 1926=100]

Month	Employment								Pay rolls							
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	100.4	97.3	91.6	95.2	90.7	74.6	64.8	56.6	98.0	94.9	89.6	94.5	88.1	63.7	48.6	35.8
February.....	101.5	99.0	93.0	97.4	90.9	75.3	65.6	57.5	102.2	100.6	93.9	101.8	91.3	68.1	49.6	36.4
March.....	102.0	99.5	93.7	98.6	90.5	75.9	64.5	55.1	103.4	102.0	95.2	103.9	91.6	69.6	48.2	33.4
April.....	101.0	98.6	93.3	99.1	89.9	75.7	62.2	-----	101.5	100.8	93.8	104.6	90.7	68.5	44.7	-----
May.....	99.8	97.6	93.0	99.2	88.6	75.2	59.7	-----	99.8	99.8	94.1	104.8	88.6	67.7	42.5	-----
June.....	99.3	97.0	93.1	98.8	86.5	73.4	57.5	-----	99.7	97.4	94.2	102.8	85.2	63.8	39.3	-----
July.....	97.7	95.0	92.2	98.2	82.7	71.7	55.2	-----	95.2	93.0	91.2	98.2	77.0	60.3	36.2	-----
August.....	98.7	95.1	93.6	98.6	81.0	71.2	56.0	-----	98.7	95.0	94.2	102.1	75.0	59.7	36.3	-----
September.....	100.3	95.8	95.0	99.3	80.9	70.9	58.5	-----	99.3	94.1	95.4	102.6	75.4	56.7	38.1	-----
October.....	100.7	95.3	95.9	98.4	79.9	68.9	59.9	-----	102.9	95.2	99.0	102.4	74.0	55.3	39.9	-----
November.....	99.5	93.5	95.4	95.0	77.9	67.1	59.4	-----	99.6	91.6	96.1	95.4	69.6	52.5	38.6	-----
December.....	98.9	92.6	95.5	92.3	76.6	66.7	58.3	-----	99.8	93.2	97.7	92.4	68.8	52.2	37.7	-----
<b>Average.....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>35.2</b>

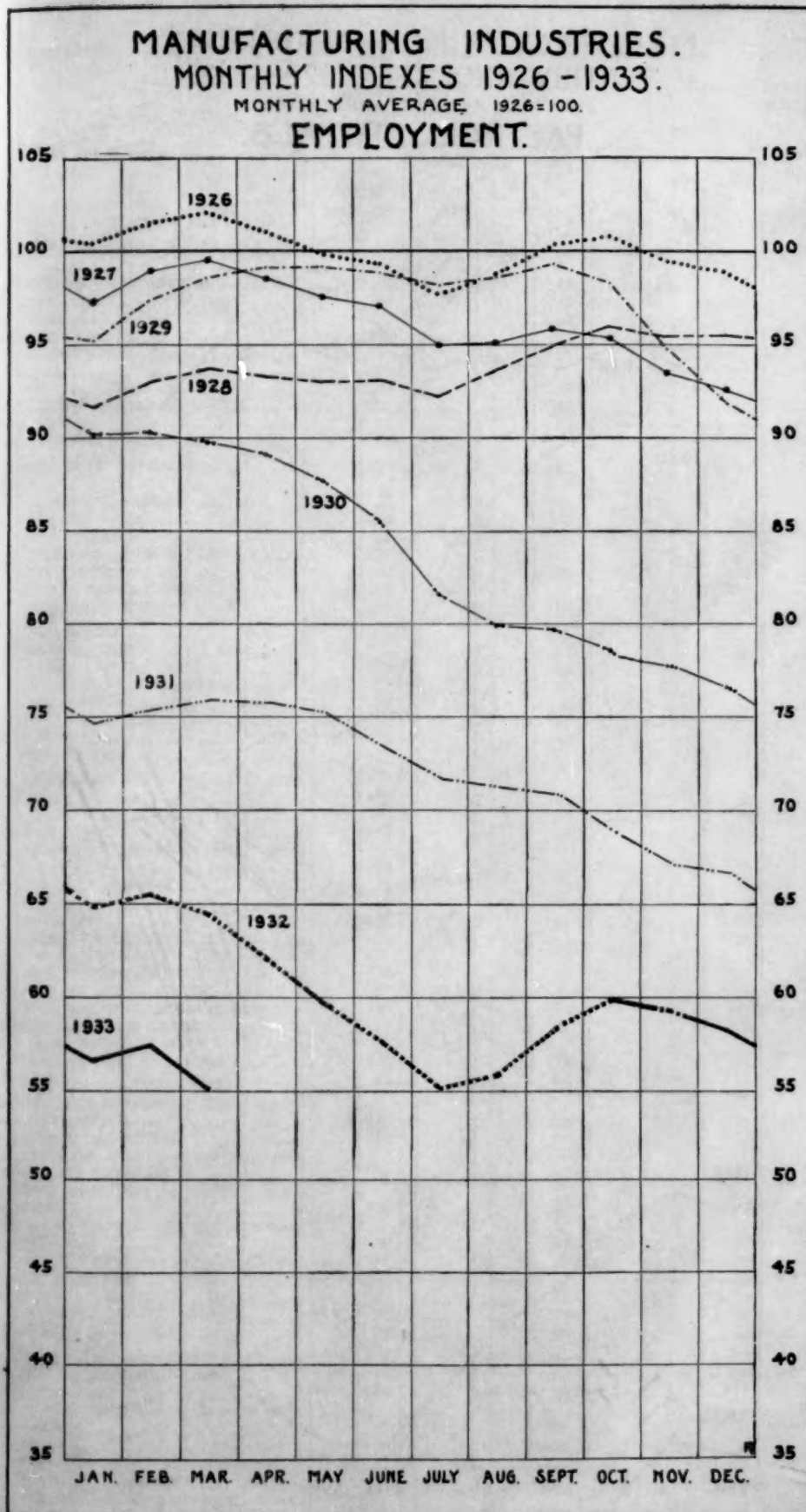
<sup>1</sup> Average for 3 months.

## Time Worked in Manufacturing Industries in March 1933

REPORTS as to working time in March were received from 13,349 establishments in 89 manufacturing industries. Four percent of these establishments were idle, 44 percent operated on a full-time basis, and 52 percent worked on a part-time schedule.

An average of 84 percent of full-time operation in March was shown by reports received from all the operating establishments included in table 4. The establishments working part time in March averaged 70 percent of full-time operation.

A number of establishments supplying data concerning plant-operating time have reported full-time operations but have qualified the hours reported with a statement that, while the plant was operating full time, the work in the establishment was being shared and the employees were not working the full-time hours operated by the plant. Such establishments have been classified under full-time establishments in the following tabulation. The heading of the column concerning full-time plants has therefore been changed to read "Percent of establishments operating full time" instead of "Percent of establishments in which employees worked full time."



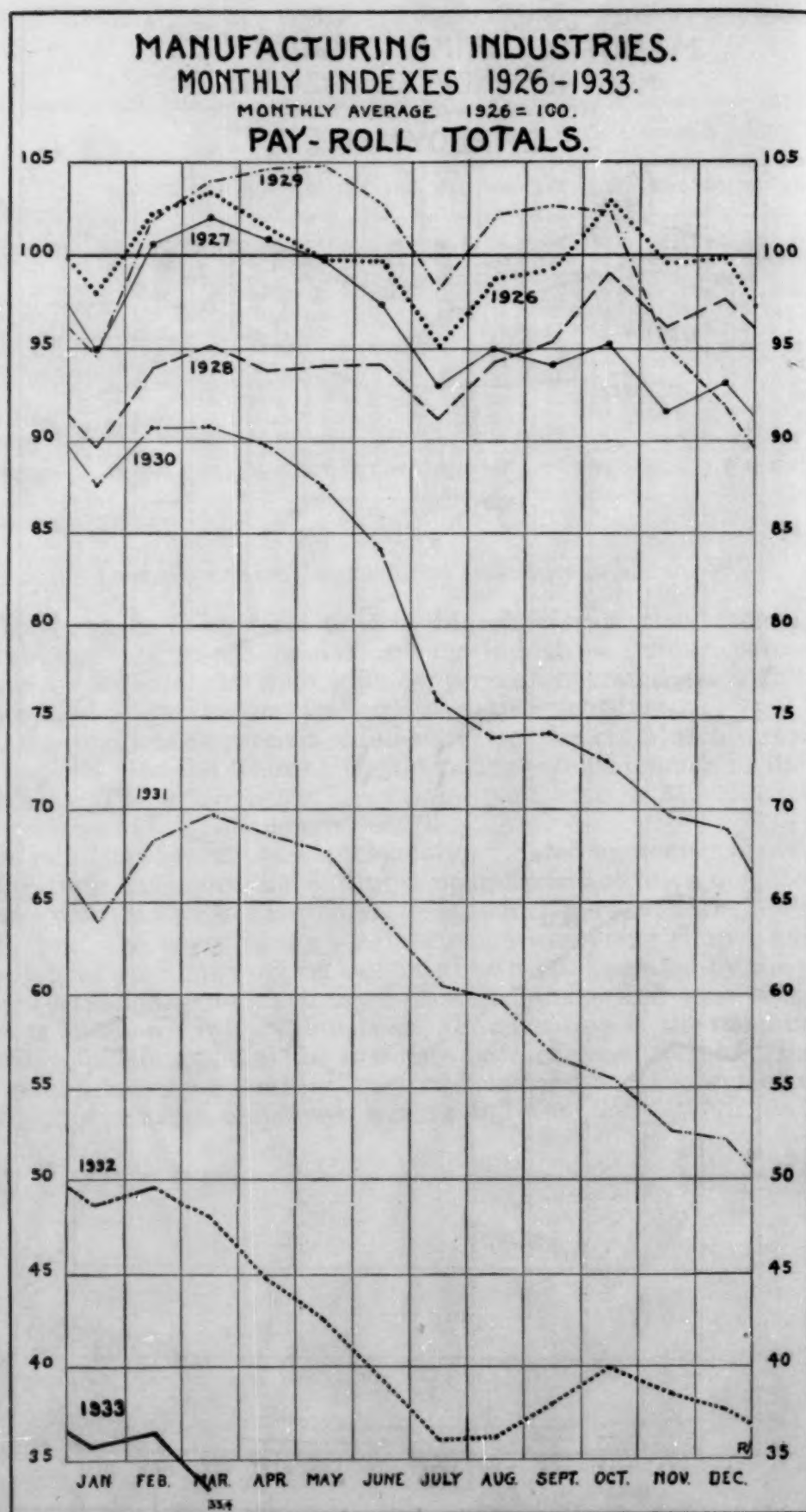




TABLE 4.—PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN MARCH 1933

Industry	Establishments reporting		Percent of establishments operating—		Average percent of full time reported by—	
	Total number	Percent idle	Full time	Part time	All operating establishments	Establishments operating part time
<b>Food and kindred products</b> .....	<b>2,482</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>76</b>
Baking.....	756	( <sup>1</sup> )	82	18	96	78
Beverages.....	276	1	62	37	89	71
Butter.....	246	2	73	25	96	83
Confectionery.....	265	3	38	59	82	70
Flour.....	384	1	65	34	91	73
Ice cream.....	309	4	59	38	93	81
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	203	—	67	33	95	84
Sugar, beet.....	31	6	84	10	99	87
Sugar refining, cane.....	12	8	50	42	83	63
<b>Textiles and their products</b> .....	<b>2,399</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>70</b>
Fabrics:						
Carpets and rugs.....	20	15	40	45	73	49
Cotton goods.....	614	3	52	45	84	66
Cotton small wares.....	97	2	40	53	85	74
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	135	3	41	56	87	77
Knit goods.....	360	3	60	37	89	71
Silk and rayon goods.....	205	9	57	34	90	72
Woolen and worsted goods.....	219	7	46	47	85	70
Wearing apparel:						
Clothing, men's.....	267	4	54	42	89	74
Clothing, women's.....	242	5	63	33	89	68
Corsets and allied garments.....	22	—	45	55	85	73
Hats, fur-felt.....	19	—	26	74	67	55
Men's furnishings.....	52	8	46	46	86	71
Millinery.....	70	1	49	50	87	74
Shirts and collars.....	77	8	51	42	89	77
<b>Iron and steel and their products not including machinery</b> .....	<b>996</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>63</b>
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	59	—	10	90	66	62
Cast-iron pipe.....	36	25	6	69	48	44
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	96	7	24	69	70	60
Forgings, iron and steel.....	32	3	9	88	64	60
Hardware.....	54	4	4	93	63	62
Iron and steel.....	129	15	26	60	70	57
Plumbers' supplies.....	47	—	19	81	73	67
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	78	10	6	83	55	52
Stoves.....	133	7	17	76	70	63
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	135	4	24	72	80	73
Tin cans and other tinware.....	51	—	47	53	85	71
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	102	1	20	79	73	66
Wirework.....	44	—	16	84	75	70
<b>Machinery, not including transportation equipment</b> .....	<b>1,290</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>64</b>
Agricultural implements.....	45	—	20	80	73	66
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	31	—	32	68	79	69
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	193	1	17	82	74	68
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	60	2	22	77	74	67
Foundry and machine shop products.....	783	2	25	73	71	61
Machine tools.....	116	7	17	76	72	65
Radios and phonographs.....	23	—	17	83	74	69
Textile machinery and parts.....	29	—	24	76	79	72
Typewriters and supplies.....	10	—	20	80	72	65
<b>Nonferrous metals and their parts</b> .....	<b>477</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>65</b>
Aluminum manufactures.....	17	—	6	94	77	75
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	149	3	20	77	71	63
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	20	5	25	70	65	52
Jewelry.....	110	1	20	79	69	61
Lighting equipment.....	41	—	22	78	76	69
Silverware and plated ware.....	44	2	20	77	73	66
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	21	—	62	38	89	72
Stamped and enameled ware.....	75	3	15	83	76	72

<sup>1</sup> Less than one half of 1 percent.

TABLE 4.—PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN MARCH 1933—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Percent of establishments operating—		Average percent of full time reported by—	
	Total number	Percent idle	Full time	Part time	All operating establishments	Establishments operating part time
<b>Transportation equipment</b> .....	<b>271</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>72</b>
Aircraft.....	25		64	36	95	86
Automobiles.....	122	8	20	71	76	69
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	31	13	19	68	72	64
Locomotives.....	7		57	43	84	63
Shipbuilding.....	86	6	58	36	93	82
<b>Railroad repair shops</b> .....	<b>730</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>79</b>
Electric railroad.....	313		70	30	95	84
Steam railroad.....	417	(1)	26	74	83	77
<b>Lumber and allied products</b> .....	<b>1,016</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>66</b>
Furniture.....	313	4	30	66	75	64
Lumber:						
Millwork.....	293	3	28	69	76	67
Sawmills.....	391	4	33	63	78	66
Turpentine and rosin.....	19	5	47	47	91	83
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b> .....	<b>660</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>67</b>
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	180	51	14	34	72	60
Cement.....	77	30	68	3	99	86
Glass.....	145	9	71	20	93	69
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	173	20	22	58	80	72
Pottery.....	85	11	25	65	76	66
<b>Leather and its manufactures</b> .....	<b>345</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>79</b>
Boots and shoes.....	227	4	40	56	88	79
Leather.....	118	1	54	45	90	79
<b>Paper and printing</b> .....	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>77</b>
Boxes, paper.....	258	1	28	71	82	75
Paper and pulp.....	299	3	32	65	80	70
Printing and publishing:						
Book and job.....	622	(1)	41	59	87	78
Newspapers and periodicals.....	392	(1)	75	25	97	88
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b> .....	<b>787</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>76</b>
Chemicals.....	79	1	58	41	89	72
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal.....	49	18	57	24	91	69
Druggists' preparations.....	27		44	56	87	76
Explosives.....	11		9	91	85	83
Fertilizers.....	159		70	30	93	77
Paints and varnishes.....	295	1	36	63	84	74
Petroleum refining.....	79	4	72	24	97	89
Rayon and allied products.....	13		77	23	96	83
Soap.....	75		48	52	90	80
<b>Rubber products</b> .....	<b>109</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>72</b>
Rubber boots and shoes.....	7	14	14	71	85	82
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	78		31	69	82	73
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	24		13	88	71	67
<b>Tobacco manufactures</b> .....	<b>216</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>68</b>
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	34	12	47	41	84	65
Cigars and cigarettes.....	182	18	23	60	77	69
<b>Total, 89 industries</b> .....	<b>13,349</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>70</b>

<sup>1</sup> Less than one half of 1 percent.

## Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in March 1933

IN THE following table are presented employment and pay-roll data for 15 groups of nonmanufacturing industries. Data concerning the building-construction industry are not included in the following tabulation, but are shown in more detail under the section "Building construction."

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN NONMANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH 1933 WITH FEBRUARY 1933 AND MARCH 1932

Industrial group	Estab- lish- ments report- ing in both Febru- ary and March 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals				Index num- bers, March 1933 (average, 1929=100)	
		Number on pay roll, March 1933	Per cent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1933	Percent of change				
			Febru- ary- to March 1933	March to March 1933		Febru- ary to March 1933	March to March 1933	Em- ploy- ment	Pay- roll totals	
Anthracite mining.....	160	74, 677	-7. 1	-25. 9	\$1, 940, 073	-14. 1	-20. 3	54. 6	48. 8	
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1, 462	194, 744	-2. 5	-10. 1	2, 284, 670	-17. 3	-34. 4	67. 6	30. 7	
Metalliferous mining.....	285	20, 515	-4. 8	-33. 3	385, 785	-2. 6	-34. 3	30. 0	17. 4	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	624	16, 805	+ .9	-23. 7	231, 581	+2. 1	-38. 0	35. 1	17. 8	
Crude petroleum producing.....	269	24, 028	-1. 0	+9. 9	702, 325	+2. 0	-1. 6	56. 5	42. 5	
Telephone and telegraph.....	8, 196	280, 431	- .9	-10. 4	7, 350, 303	- .7	-18. 9	73. 2	71. 5	
Power and light.....	3, 361	203, 678	- .7	-10. 1	5, 976, 225	+ .3	-15. 8	76. 9	71. 9	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance....	570	133, 980	- .9	-10. 1	3, 616, 363	-2. 0	-19. 3	69. 8	59. 4	
Trade:										
Wholesale.....	2, 984	74, 331	-1. 4	-8. 4	1, 956, 559	-2. 6	-19. 9	73. 1	57. 1	
Retail.....	17, 049	319, 645	-2. 7	-12. 3	6, 061, 550	-5. 7	-24. 9	71. 4	55. 1	
Hotels.....	2, 541	130, 995	-1. 8	-13. 8	1, 694, 840	-4. 3	-26. 1	72. 4	53. 5	
Canning and preserving.....	814	30, 046	-5. 3	-8. 5	362, 428	-6. 5	-24. 1	33. 2	24. 2	
Laundries.....	939	53, 113	-1. 8	-11. 0	762, 345	-4. 7	-26. 1	73. 0	52. 9	
Dyeing and cleaning.....	321	8, 846	+ .4	-11. 7	132, 662	-3. 3	-33. 5	71. 2	41. 0	
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	3, 424	130, 638	- .2	-2. 3	4, 537, 732	- .7	-9. 9	96. 8	84. 1	

Per capita weekly earnings in March 1933 for 15 nonmanufacturing industries included in the Bureau's monthly trend-of-employment survey, together with the percents of change in March 1933 as compared with February 1933 and March 1932 are given in the table following. These per capita weekly earnings must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages; they are per capita weekly earnings computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN 15 NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MARCH 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH FEBRUARY 1933 AND MARCH 1932

Industrial group	Per capita weekly earnings in March 1933	Percent of change March 1933 compared with—	
		February 1933	March 1932
Coal mining:			
Anthracite.....	\$25. 98	-7. 6	+7. 7
Bituminous.....	11. 73	-15. 2	-27. 0
Metalliferous mining.....	18. 81	+2. 4	-1. 5
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	13. 78	+1. 2	-18. 7
Crude petroleum producing.....	29. 23	+3. 0	-10. 5
Public utilities:			
Telephone and telegraph.....	26. 21	+ .2	-9. 5
Power and light.....	29. 34	+1. 1	-6. 4
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	26. 99	-1. 1	-10. 2
Trade:			
Wholesale.....	26. 32	-1. 2	-12. 5
Retail.....	18. 96	-3. 1	-14. 4
Hotels (cash payments only) <sup>1</sup> .....	12. 94	-2. 6	-14. 3
Canning and preserving.....	12. 06	-1. 2	-17. 1
Laundries.....	14. 35	-3. 0	-17. 0
Dyeing and cleaning.....	15. 00	-3. 7	-24. 8
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	34. 74	<sup>2</sup> - .5	<sup>2</sup> -7. 7

<sup>1</sup> The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.<sup>2</sup> Weighted.



## Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 15 non-manufacturing industries are presented in the following table. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1929 to March 1933, in all nonmanufacturing industries with the exception of the laundry, dyeing and cleaning, and the banks, brokerage, insurance, and real-estate industries, for which information over the entire period is not available. The Bureau has secured data concerning employment and pay rolls for the index base year 1929 from establishments in these three industries, and has computed index numbers for those months for which data are available from the Bureau's files. These indexes are shown in this tabulation.

TABLE 3.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1930, 1931, AND 1932, AND JANUARY TO MARCH 1933

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous-coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	102.1	90.6	76.2	52.5	105.8	89.3	61.5	43.2	102.5	93.9	80.8	69.8	101.4	73.3	47.0	36.1
February.....	106.9	89.5	71.2	58.7	121.5	101.9	57.3	56.8	102.4	91.5	77.4	69.3	102.1	68.3	47.0	37.2
March.....	82.6	82.0	73.7	54.6	78.5	71.3	61.2	48.8	98.6	88.8	75.2	67.6	86.4	65.2	46.8	30.7
April.....	84.1	85.2	70.1	---	75.0	75.2	72.0	---	94.4	85.9	65.5	---	81.7	58.6	33.9	---
May.....	93.8	80.3	66.9	---	98.8	76.1	58.0	---	90.4	82.4	62.6	---	77.5	54.4	30.7	---
June.....	90.8	76.1	53.0	---	94.3	66.7	37.4	---	88.4	78.4	60.5	---	75.6	52.4	27.3	---
July.....	91.6	65.1	44.5	---	84.0	53.7	34.5	---	88.0	76.4	58.6	---	68.9	50.4	24.4	---
August.....	80.2	67.3	49.2	---	78.8	56.4	41.4	---	89.2	77.0	59.4	---	71.1	50.6	26.4	---
September.....	93.8	80.0	55.8	---	91.6	64.9	47.0	---	90.5	80.4	62.4	---	74.9	53.6	30.2	---
October.....	99.0	86.8	63.9	---	117.2	91.1	66.7	---	91.8	81.3	67.0	---	79.4	56.2	37.8	---
November.....	97.2	83.5	62.7	---	98.0	79.5	51.0	---	92.5	81.1	69.4	---	79.1	54.6	38.0	---
December.....	99.1	79.8	62.3	---	100.0	78.4	56.2	---	92.5	81.2	70.0	---	77.7	52.3	37.7	---
Average.....	93.4	80.5	62.5	55.3	95.3	75.4	53.7	49.6	93.4	83.2	67.4	68.9	81.3	57.5	35.6	34.7
Month	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	95.7	68.3	49.3	32.4	92.7	55.0	29.7	18.1	79.6	64.4	48.9	35.1	71.9	50.4	30.2	18.1
February.....	92.3	65.3	46.9	31.5	92.5	54.6	27.8	17.8	79.8	66.6	47.4	34.8	73.5	54.4	29.6	17.4
March.....	90.9	63.5	45.0	30.0	90.8	52.8	26.5	17.4	83.0	70.0	46.0	35.1	80.0	58.2	28.7	17.8
April.....	89.3	63.9	43.3	---	88.3	51.4	25.0	---	87.4	76.1	48.6	---	85.4	62.6	30.0	---
May.....	87.5	62.4	38.3	---	85.6	49.3	23.8	---	90.8	75.0	50.6	---	90.2	62.3	32.3	---
June.....	84.6	60.0	32.2	---	81.6	46.1	20.1	---	90.3	72.3	49.5	---	90.9	60.1	30.0	---
July.....	80.5	56.2	29.5	---	71.9	41.3	16.9	---	89.9	71.0	49.5	---	85.5	57.3	29.1	---
August.....	79.0	55.8	28.6	---	71.0	40.2	16.5	---	89.3	68.9	51.1	---	85.8	55.1	29.7	---
September.....	78.1	55.5	29.3	---	69.9	40.0	17.0	---	87.7	66.6	52.4	---	82.5	51.2	24.5	---
October.....	77.2	53.8	30.5	---	68.6	37.4	18.0	---	84.7	64.5	52.4	---	79.3	48.7	30.1	---
November.....	72.8	52.8	31.9	---	63.4	35.1	18.7	---	78.3	59.3	49.4	---	66.8	43.3	27.1	---
December.....	70.1	51.2	33.3	---	59.9	34.3	18.7	---	70.2	53.9	42.3	---	59.9	36.9	22.1	---
Average.....	83.2	59.1	36.5	31.3	78.0	44.8	21.6	17.8	84.3	67.4	49.0	35.0	79.3	53.4	29.1	17.8
Month	Crude petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	92.7	74.8	54.9	57.2	94.0	71.5	46.5	39.9	101.6	90.5	83.0	74.6	105.1	96.3	89.1	71.7
February.....	90.8	73.2	54.4	57.0	88.6	70.0	46.9	41.7	100.2	89.2	82.0	73.9	101.9	94.8	89.6	72.0
March.....	89.3	72.2	51.4	56.5	91.3	73.2	43.2	42.5	99.4	88.6	81.7	73.2	105.8	97.9	88.2	71.6
April.....	86.8	69.8	54.9	---	86.6	66.3	44.5	---	98.9	88.1	81.2	---	103.4	95.0	83.4	---
May.....	89.8	67.8	54.5	---	85.4	64.7	47.1	---	99.7	87.4	80.6	---	103.2	94.1	82.8	---
June.....	90.2	65.0	54.2	---	87.1	62.7	44.8	---	99.8	86.9	79.9	---	103.4	95.0	82.1	---
July.....	89.9	65.3	55.4	---	88.5	59.2	44.6	---	100.0	86.6	79.1	---	106.6	93.3	79.6	---
August.....	87.7	62.4	57.4	---	86.0	56.3	42.9	---	98.8	85.9	78.1	---	102.5	92.3	79.1	---
September.....	85.0	61.2	56.2	---	84.0	55.2	41.9	---	96.8	85.0	77.4	---	102.2	92.1	75.9	---
October.....	85.2	60.4	56.8	---	82.6	54.4	42.5	---	94.5	84.1	76.2	---	100.9	91.6	75.7	---
November.....	83.6	57.6	56.5	---	80.0	52.0	42.4	---	93.0	83.5	75.5	---	97.9	89.7	74.3	---
December.....	77.4	58.2	57.2	---	77.2	54.9	41.7	---	91.6	83.1	74.8	---	101.3	92.7	73.5	---
Average.....	87.4	65.7	55.3	56.9	85.9	61.7	44.1	41.4	97.9	86.6	73.1	73.9	102.9	93.7	81.1	71.7

<sup>1</sup> Average for 3 months.

## TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

1175

TABLE 3.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1930, 1931, AND 1932, AND JANUARY TO MARCH 1933—Continued

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Power and light								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance <sup>1</sup>							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	99.6	99.2	89.3	77.7	99.7	98.6	88.4	73.0	97.1	86.9	79.5	70.6	97.8	85.6	75.4	60.9
February.....	98.8	97.8	87.2	77.4	100.4	99.7	86.0	71.6	95.1	86.6	78.9	70.4	95.7	87.1	74.8	60.6
March.....	99.7	96.7	85.5	76.9	102.1	102.4	85.4	71.9	94.4	86.4	77.6	69.8	95.4	88.1	73.6	59.4
April.....	100.7	97.1	84.8	-----	102.6	97.6	82.4	-----	95.2	86.8	78.0	-----	97.1	86.6	71.8	-----
May.....	103.4	97.6	84.0	-----	104.5	98.7	84.2	-----	95.2	85.9	76.9	-----	96.0	85.1	72.2	-----
June.....	104.6	97.2	83.2	-----	107.8	98.3	80.5	-----	94.8	85.3	76.5	-----	97.0	84.8	70.2	-----
July.....	105.9	96.7	82.3	-----	106.7	97.4	78.7	-----	95.3	85.6	75.6	-----	95.6	83.3	66.4	-----
August.....	106.4	95.9	81.5	-----	106.6	96.2	76.7	-----	92.9	84.8	74.1	-----	92.1	81.9	63.8	-----
September.....	105.2	94.7	81.0	-----	106.1	94.3	74.7	-----	91.8	84.0	73.5	-----	90.5	81.2	62.5	-----
October.....	104.8	92.7	79.9	-----	105.6	93.2	74.4	-----	91.0	82.7	72.3	-----	88.9	79.0	61.5	-----
November.....	103.4	91.3	79.1	-----	103.7	93.3	73.2	-----	89.3	81.5	71.8	-----	87.7	79.7	61.7	-----
December.....	103.2	90.3	78.4	-----	106.3	91.2	73.2	-----	88.8	79.9	71.4	-----	88.6	77.8	61.9	-----
Average.....	103.0	95.6	83.0	77.3	104.3	96.7	79.8	72.2	93.4	84.7	75.5	70.3	93.5	83.4	68.0	60.3
Month	Wholesale trade								Retail trade							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	100.0	89.5	81.8	75.3	100.0	87.5	74.1	61.7	98.9	90.0	84.3	76.9	99.7	89.4	78.0	62.7
February.....	98.5	88.2	80.9	74.1	98.3	88.4	72.5	58.6	94.4	87.1	80.5	73.4	96.0	86.7	73.7	58.4
March.....	97.7	87.4	79.8	73.1	99.7	89.1	71.3	57.1	93.9	87.8	81.4	71.4	95.5	87.5	73.4	55.1
April.....	97.3	87.4	78.9	-----	97.9	85.2	68.9	-----	97.3	90.1	81.6	-----	97.5	88.3	72.7	-----
May.....	96.8	87.1	77.9	-----	97.4	84.7	69.7	-----	96.7	89.9	80.9	-----	97.3	88.0	71.1	-----
June.....	96.5	87.1	77.0	-----	98.6	84.1	66.2	-----	93.9	89.1	79.4	-----	96.8	87.6	68.2	-----
July.....	96.0	86.8	76.6	-----	96.0	83.3	64.7	-----	89.0	83.9	74.6	-----	91.7	83.3	63.3	-----
August.....	95.0	86.5	76.4	-----	93.6	82.1	63.2	-----	85.6	81.8	72.6	-----	87.6	80.3	60.7	-----
September.....	94.8	86.1	77.1	-----	93.6	81.4	63.1	-----	92.0	86.6	77.8	-----	92.4	83.5	64.6	-----
October.....	94.2	85.2	77.8	-----	92.9	79.9	63.9	-----	95.5	89.8	81.3	-----	95.1	84.6	67.1	-----
November.....	92.6	84.1	77.6	-----	91.0	79.7	63.3	-----	98.4	90.9	81.7	-----	96.8	85.4	66.9	-----
December.....	92.0	83.7	77.0	-----	91.3	77.8	62.6	-----	115.1	106.2	95.2	-----	107.7	94.1	73.6	-----
Average.....	96.0	86.6	78.2	74.2	95.9	83.6	67.0	59.1	95.9	89.4	80.9	73.9	96.2	86.6	69.4	58.7
Month	Hotels								Canning and preserving							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	100.4	95.0	83.2	73.8	100.3	91.0	73.9	55.7	46.1	48.9	35.0	34.1	50.3	46.1	31.8	24.8
February.....	102.4	96.8	84.3	73.8	103.8	93.7	73.9	55.9	45.7	48.3	37.1	35.1	51.5	48.6	32.7	25.9
March.....	102.4	96.8	84.0	72.4	104.4	93.4	72.4	53.5	49.7	53.0	36.3	33.2	50.8	50.3	31.9	24.2
April.....	100.1	95.9	82.7	-----	100.3	89.9	69.6	-----	74.8	59.6	47.0	-----	72.6	57.1	37.9	-----
May.....	98.0	92.5	80.1	-----	98.4	87.7	67.0	-----	65.7	56.0	40.5	-----	66.9	56.0	36.0	-----
June.....	98.0	91.6	78.0	-----	98.1	85.4	63.8	-----	83.0	70.6	55.5	-----	81.5	58.6	40.5	-----
July.....	101.3	93.3	78.4	-----	99.8	85.2	61.8	-----	126.3	102.2	73.0	-----	112.7	74.2	47.5	-----
August.....	101.5	92.8	77.6	-----	98.6	83.8	59.6	-----	185.7	142.9	99.0	-----	172.0	104.7	65.6	-----
September.....	100.1	90.6	77.0	-----	97.1	81.9	59.1	-----	246.6	180.1	125.3	-----	214.8	129.4	75.1	-----
October.....	97.5	87.4	75.4	-----	95.5	79.7	58.6	-----	164.7	108.1	81.1	-----	140.0	77.6	51.8	-----
November.....	95.2	84.9	74.3	-----	93.6	77.1	57.5	-----	96.7	60.8	50.5	-----	82.9	48.1	34.4	-----
December.....	93.5	83.1	73.2	-----	91.5	75.4	56.6	-----	61.6	40.7	33.7	-----	57.4	36.9	25.6	-----
Average.....	99.2	91.7	79.0	73.3	98.5	85.4	64.5	55.0	103.9	80.9	59.5	34.1	96.1	65.6	42.6	25.0
Month	Laundries								Dyeing and cleaning							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1933
January.....	90.5	84.7	75.4	86.6	76.4	57.9	88.9	82.1	73.0	77.7	65.8	46.6	98.6	97.6	94.0	85.5
February.....	90.0	82.9	74.4	85.6	73.3	55.5	87.4	80.5	70.9	75.1	62.2	42.4	98.6	97.0	93.5	84.7
March.....	89.5	82.0	73.0	85.6	71.6	52.9	88.0	80.6	71.2	75.6	61.7	41.0	99.1	96.8	93.3	84.1
April.....	90.5	82.0	-----	86.8	71.4	-----	95.7	83.3	-----	86.3	65.9	-----	98.8	-----	92.4	-----
May.....	90.3	81.4	-----	86.5	70.6	-----	96.7	84.5	-----	86.6	67.3	-----	98.2	-----	93.2	-----
June.....	91.0	81.0	-----	87.1	68.6	-----	99.0	85.1	-----	89.1	65.8	-----	98.1	-----	90.4	-----
July.....	91.8	80.3	-----	87.4	66.3	-----	98.6	82.4	-----	86.2	60.0	-----	98.5	-----	90.1	-----
August.....	90.2	78.9	-----	84.6	63.9	-----	93.5	79.5	-----	80.0	56.3	-----	98.7	-----	88.5	-----
September.....	89.3	78.6	-----	84.1	62.9	-----	95.3	83.3	-----	82.6	61.0	-----	98.6	-----	87.3	-----
October.....	88.1	77.5	-----	81.8	61.2	-----	94.2	82.3	-----	81.4	58.8	-----	98.7	-----	86.5	-----
November.....	86.2	76.2	-----	78.9	59.1	-----	90.1	78.0	-----	74.7	52.3	-----	98.2	-----	86.0	-----
December.....	85.3	75.9	-----	77.4	58.7	-----	84.9	75.2	-----	67.9	48.4	-----	98.0	-----	85.7	-----
Average.....	89.4	80.1	74.3	84.4	67.0	55.4	92.7	81.4	71.7	80.3	60.5	43.3	98.5	97.1	90.1	83.8

<sup>1</sup> Average for 3 months.<sup>2</sup> Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

### Average Man-Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings

IN THE following tables the Bureau presents a tabulation of man-hours worked per week and average hourly earnings, based on reports supplied by identical establishments in February and March 1933 in 15 industrial groups and 74 manufacturing industries. Man-hour data for the building construction group and for the insurance, real estate, banking, and brokerage groups are not available, and data for several of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly are omitted from these tables due to lack of adequate information.

The total number of establishments supplying man-hour data in these 15 industrial groups represents approximately 50 percent of the establishments supplying monthly employment data.

The tabulations are based on reports supplying actual man-hours worked and do not include nominal man-hour totals, obtained by multiplying the total number of employees in the establishment by the plant operating time.

Table 1 shows the average hours worked per employee per week and average hourly earnings in 15 industrial groups and for all groups combined. The average hours per week and average hourly earnings for the combined total of the 15 industrial groups are weighted averages, wherein the average man-hours and average hourly earnings in each industrial group are multiplied by the total number of employees in the group in the current month and the sum of these products divided by the total number of employees in the combined 15 industrial groups.

In presenting information for the separate manufacturing industries shown in table 2, data are published for only those industries in which the available man-hour information covers 20 percent or more of the total number of employees in the industry at the present time. The average man-hours and hourly earnings for the combined 89 manufacturing industries have been weighted in the same manner as the averages for all industrial groups combined, table 1.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN 15 INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933

Industrial group	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	February 1933	March 1933	February 1933	March 1933
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Manufacturing.....	38.2	36.6	43.7	43.5
Anthracite mining.....	34.9	30.9	81.5	83.0
Bituminous coal mining.....	30.4	26.0	46.4	46.6
Metalliferous mining.....	40.4	39.5	46.6	48.5
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	34.8	35.0	39.5	39.2
Crude petroleum producing.....	46.2	45.9	61.9	64.5
Telephone and telegraph.....	37.8	37.2	69.8	71.0
Power and light.....	46.5	46.6	61.9	62.4
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	45.7	45.2	58.9	58.9
Trade:				
Wholesale.....	46.6	46.8	55.6	54.3
Retail.....	45.3	44.8	42.6	41.8
Hotels.....	51.7	51.0	24.1	23.8
Canning and preserving.....	37.5	39.2	37.3	36.2
Laundries.....	42.1	41.5	33.9	33.3
Dyeing and cleaning.....	42.7	42.4	37.0	36.0
Total.....	41.3	40.2	45.7	45.3



Per capita weekly earnings, computed by multiplying the average man-hours worked per week by the average hourly earnings shown in the following table, are not identical to the per capita weekly earnings appearing elsewhere in this trend-of-employment compilation, which are obtained by dividing the total weekly earnings in all establishments reporting by the total number of employees in those establishments. As already noted, the basic information upon which the average weekly man-hours and average hourly earnings are computed covers approximately 50 percent of the establishments reporting monthly employment data.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933

Industry	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	February 1933	March 1933	February 1933	March 1933
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Food and kindred products:				
Baking.....	46.8	45.6	43.9	44.1
Beverages.....	39.8	40.6	61.2	59.5
Confectionery.....	41.1	37.4	33.1	33.2
Flour.....	46.8	47.3	42.8	42.7
Ice cream.....	49.5	48.7	48.7	48.9
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	45.1	42.3	44.2	44.4
Sugar, beet.....	46.1	47.1	56.0	57.5
Sugar refining, cane.....	46.8	48.3	45.1	46.5
Textiles and their products:				
Carpets and rugs.....	29.8	32.9	41.9	41.6
Cotton goods.....	45.2	44.1	22.0	21.4
Cotton small wares.....	42.0	40.0	34.9	34.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	47.2	43.3	39.1	38.3
Knit goods.....	41.9	39.3	31.0	30.9
Silk and rayon goods.....	40.9	36.9	29.3	30.1
Woolen and worsted goods.....	46.5	37.3	34.6	34.0
Iron and steel and their products not including machinery:				
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	31.6	26.9	44.7	43.8
Cast-iron pipe.....	28.3	30.1	42.8	48.9
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	36.0	27.3	49.2	51.7
Forgings, iron and steel.....	30.7	29.3	49.1	49.9
Hardware.....	29.8	28.7	43.2	43.2
Iron and steel.....	27.0	25.6	48.3	48.4
Plumbers' supplies.....	30.9	36.3	43.7	45.4
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	29.3	29.5	51.0	51.0
Stoves.....	31.0	31.4	47.1	46.3
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	29.9	28.6	43.1	43.2
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	30.2	29.7	46.2	45.0
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				
Agricultural implements.....	32.8	28.9	47.6	47.9
Cash registers, adding machines and calculating machines.....	33.1	32.5	67.5	66.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	30.2	28.0	57.1	57.8
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	32.5	32.0	56.9	55.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	29.8	27.7	52.0	52.0
Machine tools.....	32.4	30.0	55.6	54.3
Radios and phonographs.....	39.2	32.0	39.8	41.1
Textile machinery and parts.....	28.5	27.2	56.9	54.9
Typewriters and supplies.....	32.3	29.6	45.2	45.9
Nonferrous metals and their parts:				
Aluminum manufactures.....	39.2	37.6	42.6	41.6
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	30.9	30.2	47.8	47.6
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	35.6	23.8	36.3	40.1
Jewelry.....	34.8	34.1	46.5	45.3
Silverware and plated ware.....	33.3	33.1	44.9	44.8
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	31.6	30.2	48.6	48.1
Stamped and enameled ware.....	36.8	35.7	39.4	38.3
Transportation equipment:				
Aircraft.....	44.6	44.5	62.9	62.8
Automobiles.....	31.5	29.0	57.0	57.5
Locomotives.....	38.2	34.3	51.1	56.1
Shipbuilding.....	29.4	30.5	61.7	57.9
Railroad repair shops:				
Electric railroad.....	44.5	44.9	56.4	56.4
Steam railroad.....	36.4	34.7	63.0	62.9

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933—Continued

Industry	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	February 1933	March 1933	February 1933	March 1933
Lumber and allied products:	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Furniture.....	34.9	30.7	34.2	33.8
Lumber:				
Millwork.....	35.6	31.5	34.6	36.1
Sawmills.....	35.3	34.6	28.0	28.1
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	28.3	29.1	36.2	33.7
Cement.....	33.3	34.9	42.7	41.2
Glass.....	34.9	35.1	46.1	45.0
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	29.2	31.1	67.6	65.2
Pottery.....	37.6	36.7	39.8	41.2
Leather and its manufactures: Leather.....	43.4	42.3	40.3	39.9
Paper and printing:				
Boxes, paper.....	40.4	39.1	40.6	40.4
Paper and pulp.....	40.0	39.8	42.7	42.0
Printing and publishing:				
Book and job.....	36.3	36.4	68.4	68.0
Newspapers and periodicals.....	40.7	40.6	75.5	73.5
Chemicals and allied products:				
Chemicals.....	40.8	40.8	55.2	55.4
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal.....	55.0	55.2	18.0	17.8
Druggists' preparations.....	39.7	38.2	45.8	45.9
Explosives.....	35.9	35.1	53.9	52.8
Fertilizers.....	41.4	42.9	26.4	23.9
Paints and varnishes.....	39.5	37.1	51.2	51.1
Petroleum refining.....	38.7	39.7	62.6	62.1
Rayon and allied products.....	44.5	44.4	38.0	38.1
Soap.....	42.2	41.6	46.3	46.6
Rubber products:				
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	40.1	37.9	43.3	42.7
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	28.7	24.2	58.5	58.8
Tobacco manufactures:				
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	39.7	38.5	31.6	30.5
Cigars and cigarettes.....	35.7	36.5	31.9	32.9

## Employment in Building Construction in March 1933

EMPLOYMENT in the building construction industry increased 0.2 percent in March as compared with February and pay rolls increased 3.3 percent over the month interval.

The percents of change of employment and pay-roll totals in March as compared with February are based on returns made by 10,208 firms employing in March 59,905 workers in the various trades in the building construction industry. These reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

## COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Number on pay roll		Percent of change	Amount of pay roll		Percent of change
		Feb. 15	Mar. 15		Feb. 15	Mar. 15	
Alabama, Birmingham.....	68	326	344	+5.5	\$3,530	\$4,629	+31.1
California:							
Los Angeles <sup>1</sup> .....	18	516	867	+68.0	12,026	17,294	+43.8
San Francisco-Oakland <sup>1</sup> .....	32	866	794	-8.3	18,805	17,604	-5.9
Other reporting localities <sup>1</sup> .....	16	358	570	+50.2	6,796	9,100	+33.9
Colorado, Denver.....	186	558	530	-5.0	11,187	10,099	-9.7
Connecticut:							
Bridgeport.....	119	338	321	-5.0	6,991	6,903	-1.3
Hartford.....	199	695	600	-13.7	14,678	13,441	-8.4
New Haven.....	167	877	831	-5.2	21,647	21,900	+1.2
Delaware, Wilmington.....	113	852	850	-.2	14,944	15,822	+5.9
District of Columbia.....	525	7,396	7,023	-5.0	175,101	188,764	+7.8

<sup>1</sup> Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus

## TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

1179

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933—Con.

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Number on pay roll		Percent of change	Amount of pay roll		Percent of change
		Feb. 15	Mar. 15		Feb. 15	Mar. 15	
Florida:							
Jacksonville.....	53	422	391	-7.3	\$5,186	\$6,598	+27.2
Miami.....	77	491	380	-22.6	9,148	6,922	-24.3
Georgia, Atlanta.....	125	949	931	-1.9	12,493	13,778	+10.3
Illinois:							
Chicago <sup>1</sup> .....	126	986	1,156	+17.2	24,800	29,524	+19.0
Other reporting localities <sup>1</sup> .....	72	364	301	-17.3	6,084	6,494	+6.7
Indiana:							
Evansville.....	50	208	170	-18.3	3,650	2,822	-22.7
Fort Wayne.....	93	264	241	-8.7	4,245	3,190	-24.9
Indianapolis.....	162	629	655	+4.1	12,185	11,987	-1.6
South Bend.....	36	222	166	-25.2	4,474	3,148	-29.6
Iowa, Des Moines.....	105	457	352	-23.0	8,777	6,444	-26.6
Kansas, Wichita.....	61	310	314	+1.3	5,240	4,378	-16.5
Kentucky, Louisville.....	117	521	499	-4.2	7,483	7,018	-6.2
Louisiana, New Orleans.....	128	1,256	1,222	-2.7	19,927	18,629	-6.5
Maine, Portland.....	97	276	294	+6.5	5,337	5,825	+9.1
Maryland, Baltimore <sup>1</sup> .....	108	625	632	+1.1	9,830	9,907	+0.8
Massachusetts, all reporting localities <sup>1</sup> .....	723	3,160	3,117	-1.4	74,107	70,787	-4.5
Michigan:							
Detroit.....	388	1,733	1,494	-13.8	32,447	26,532	-18.2
Flint.....	55	152	131	-13.8	1,973	1,656	-16.1
Grand Rapids.....	94	279	224	-19.7	4,375	3,404	-22.2
Minnesota:							
Duluth.....	55	297	243	-18.2	6,235	4,602	-26.2
Minneapolis.....	225	873	882	+1.0	17,347	16,946	-2.3
St. Paul.....	151	366	447	+22.1	6,317	6,640	+5.1
Missouri:							
Kansas City <sup>1</sup> .....	237	919	1,152	+25.4	20,385	24,638	+20.9
St. Louis.....	448	1,707	2,036	+19.3	40,113	50,473	+25.8
Nebraska, Omaha.....	129	531	508	-4.3	9,471	8,771	-7.4
New York:							
New York City <sup>1</sup> .....	298	5,670	5,628	-0.7	181,059	200,593	+10.8
Other reporting localities <sup>1</sup> .....	170	3,134	3,049	-2.7	71,260	71,683	+0.6
North Carolina, Charlotte.....	41	187	215	+15.0	2,375	2,634	+10.9
Ohio:							
Akron.....	76	176	207	+17.6	2,636	2,298	-12.8
Cincinnati <sup>2</sup> .....	459	2,254	2,068	-8.3	49,304	51,425	+4.3
Cleveland.....	492	1,746	1,570	-10.1	41,346	37,306	-9.8
Dayton.....	109	369	348	-5.7	5,980	5,792	-3.1
Youngstown.....	68	221	208	-5.9	3,626	3,020	-16.7
Oklahoma:							
Oklahoma City.....	80	338	281	-16.9	5,745	4,518	-21.4
Tulsa.....	48	209	187	-10.5	3,190	2,665	-16.5
Oregon, Portland.....	179	516	595	+15.3	9,299	10,450	+12.4
Pennsylvania: <sup>4</sup>							
Erie area <sup>1</sup> .....	23	86	63	-26.7	1,415	957	-32.4
Philadelphia area <sup>1</sup> .....	530	3,343	3,882	+16.1	53,621	65,497	+22.1
Pittsburgh area <sup>1</sup> .....	276	1,573	1,480	-5.9	37,829	34,100	-9.9
Reading-Lebanon area <sup>1</sup> .....	52	186	174	-6.5	2,351	2,103	-10.5
Scranton area <sup>1</sup> .....	38	208	195	-6.2	4,702	4,271	-9.2
Other reporting areas <sup>1</sup> .....	341	1,881	1,832	-2.6	31,543	30,987	-1.8
Rhode Island, Providence.....	225	853	838	-1.8	16,915	16,917	+0.0
Tennessee:							
Chattanooga.....	40	243	259	+6.6	2,988	4,531	+51.6
Knoxville.....	46	205	205	( <sup>5</sup> )	2,434	2,106	-13.5
Memphis.....	87	368	253	-31.2	6,360	3,911	-38.5
Nashville.....	63	449	643	+43.2	6,931	7,686	+10.9
Texas:							
Dallas.....	152	815	876	+7.5	13,414	12,494	-6.9
El Paso.....	28	255	199	-22.0	3,117	2,150	-31.0
Houston.....	141	498	623	+25.1	7,483	8,467	+13.1
San Antonio.....	103	530	549	+3.6	7,884	7,695	-2.4
Utah, Salt Lake City.....	85	176	227	+29.0	2,809	3,762	+33.9
Virginia:							
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	85	423	538	+27.2	5,977	8,472	+41.7
Richmond.....	138	667	674	+1.0	11,099	10,741	-3.2
Washington:							
Seattle.....	147	515	420	-18.4	10,696	7,793	-27.1
Spokane.....	49	105	126	+20.0	1,174	1,558	+32.7
Tacoma.....	77	94	109	+16.0	1,430	1,598	+11.7
West Virginia, Wheeling.....	44	94	87	-7.4	1,615	1,381	-14.5
Wisconsin, all reporting localities <sup>1</sup> .....	60	637	629	-1.3	10,967	11,395	+3.9
Total, all localities.....	10,208	59,803	59,905	+0.2	1,257,908	1,299,715	+3.3

<sup>1</sup> Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.<sup>2</sup> Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.<sup>3</sup> Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.<sup>4</sup> Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.<sup>5</sup> Less than one tenth of 1 percent.<sup>6</sup> No change.



### Trend of Employment in March 1933, by States

IN THE following table are shown the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in March 1933 as compared with February 1933 in certain industrial groups by States. These tabulations have been prepared from data secured directly from reporting establishments and from information supplied by cooperating State agencies. The combined total of all groups does not include building-construction data, information concerning which is published elsewhere in a separate tabulation by city and State totals. In addition to the combined total of all groups, the trend of employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing, public utility, hotel, wholesale trade, retail trade, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, metalliferous mining, laundry, and dyeing and cleaning groups are presented. In this State compilation, the totals of the telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-railroad operation groups have been combined and are presented as one group—public utilities. Due to the extreme seasonal fluctuations in the canning and preserving industry, and the fact that during certain months the activity in this industry in a number of States is negligible, data for this industry are not presented separately. The number of employees and the amount of weekly pay roll in February and March 1933 as reported by identical establishments in this industry are included, however, in the combined total of "All groups."

The percents of change shown in the accompanying table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted percents of change; that is, the industries included in the groups, and the groups comprising the total of all groups, have not been weighted according to their relative importance in the combined totals.

As the anthracite-mining industry is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, the changes reported in this industry in table 1, nonmanufacturing industries, are the fluctuations in this industry by State totals.

When the identity of any reporting company would be disclosed by the publication of a State total for any industrial group, figures for the group do not appear in the separate industrial-group tabulation, but are included in the State totals for "All groups." Data are not presented for any industrial group when the representation in the State covers less than three establishments.

## TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

1181

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS  
IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933, BY STATES

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Total—all groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1933	Percent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll March 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1933	Percent of change
Alabama.....	474	47,960	-4.9	\$466,817	-11.9	204	31,970	-6.0	\$298,719	-11.7
Arizona.....	364	7,806	-1.4	160,354	-1.8	54	1,811	+3.2	37,385	-6.6
Arkansas.....	<sup>1</sup> 438	13,894	-3.4	191,004	-4.7	179	8,796	-2.9	102,322	-4.0
California.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,954	220,884	-1.6	5,198,684	-3.4	1,143	109,207	-2.1	2,396,466	-5.1
Colorado.....	758	26,553	-2.2	516,862	-3.0	122	9,845	+4.5	182,556	+7.0
Connecticut.....	1,042	125,469	-3.7	2,042,481	-9.0	649	107,726	-4.1	1,589,625	-10.6
Delaware.....	124	8,432	-2.8	162,284	-5.8	50	6,268	-3.9	113,899	-8.8
District of Columbia.....	<sup>3</sup> 638	30,175	+3.3	710,396	-2.7	56	3,574	-5.2	115,289	-7.5
Florida.....	590	27,000	-5.3	396,107	-3.2	132	12,485	+1.8	164,648	-2.7
Georgia.....	622	69,202	+3.3	786,828	-3.7	307	57,232	+3.3	528,891	-7.1
Idaho.....	186	5,641	-1.1	97,384	+1.5	41	2,433	-3.3	35,826	+4.3
Illinois.....	<sup>4</sup> 1,540	262,462	-1.5	5,104,874	-4.6	1,023	157,562	-2.4	2,567,074	-8.2
Indiana.....	1,161	96,916	-8.6	1,611,528	-14.6	559	70,028	-10.7	1,122,197	-16.4
Iowa.....	1,164	39,483	-1.7	691,967	-8.1	441	20,924	-9.9	346,186	-8.4
Kansas.....	<sup>5</sup> 1,028	59,065	-1.8	1,244,915	-6.1	424	22,734	-1.2	442,112	-4.8
Kentucky.....	791	55,838	-5.5	770,758	-5.4	196	19,848	+5.3	301,785	+7.0
Louisiana.....	484	27,304	-3.0	382,839	-5.1	211	17,256	-3.0	212,987	-4.9
Maine.....	522	35,504	-4.8	548,746	-8.5	183	20,858	-5.7	425,903	-10.7
Maryland.....	<sup>6</sup> 800	67,597	-3.9	1,196,403	-7.2	427	44,568	-4.8	719,737	-4.8
Massachusetts.....	<sup>7</sup> 8,129	312,097	-6.1	6,225,179	-8.4	1,091	147,104	-6.8	2,336,778	-12.0
Michigan.....	1,397	226,093	-7.4	4,132,043	-8.7	350	169,908	-8.2	2,857,378	-8.9
Minnesota.....	992	53,527	-2.3	1,071,639	-4.2	268	26,283	-2.8	485,696	-6.1
Mississippi.....	375	7,767	+3.3	94,310	-8.8	71	4,581	+1.1	42,757	-4.5
Missouri.....	1,090	96,968	-1.4	1,841,298	-5.6	513	56,650	-1.4	947,880	-8.3
Montana.....	323	7,912	+3.7	186,535	+3.6	50	2,167	+1.7	43,209	+3.4
Nebraska.....	707	19,416	-1.3	397,109	-3.0	124	9,209	-2.0	175,059	-6.6
Nevada.....	139	1,166	-3.6	29,675	-3.0	24	238	-2.9	5,908	-5.1
New Hampshire.....	437	30,233	-8.5	447,316	-14.7	189	26,995	-9.5	369,775	-17.2
New Jersey.....	1,420	162,065	-3.9	3,358,247	-5.6	<sup>8</sup> 682	147,152	-3.9	2,868,319	-8.3
New Mexico.....	181	4,356	-6.6	73,975	-6.1	24	263	+4.4	5,461	+1.4
New York.....	7,163	438,821	-2.3	9,551,497	-3.7	<sup>9</sup> 1,657	282,884	-4.5	5,870,601	-5.5
North Carolina.....	876	102,836	-3.7	1,052,678	-6.6	544	98,436	-3.8	983,987	-6.9
North Dakota.....	323	3,721	-1.4	73,285	-4.9	62	932	( <sup>10</sup> )	19,995	-3.1
Ohio.....	4,561	321,066	-4.7	5,374,499	-11.7	1,907	229,770	-5.4	3,644,515	-14.2
Oklahoma.....	701	24,291	-5.5	480,351	-3.2	127	8,817	-1.4	159,811	-4.4
Oregon.....	744	22,671	-4.0	413,970	-4.9	163	12,337	-6.2	183,592	-9.7
Pennsylvania.....	4,073	562,248	-4.2	9,702,052	-7.8	1,748	290,146	-5.5	3,967,708	-7.7
Rhode Island.....	863	50,199	-4.0	824,282	-8.6	269	40,038	-4.7	599,857	-10.5
South Carolina.....	303	50,194	+1.2	458,378	-2.5	176	46,833	+1.2	406,313	-3.1
South Dakota.....	225	5,041	-1.0	123,357	+1.1	47	1,871	-5.5	33,256	-4.3
Tennessee.....	703	54,594	-3.6	694,407	-7.4	262	39,988	-4.8	472,287	-11.0
Texas.....	853	50,419	-8.8	1,098,302	-2.8	426	24,684	-1.5	467,171	-4.3
Utah.....	260	11,027	-14.4	220,063	-8.9	83	3,116	-31.0	59,638	-16.6
Vermont.....	340	8,572	-8.8	146,080	-4.2	112	4,737	-7.7	74,803	-2.8
Virginia.....	1,228	73,898	-2.5	1,068,736	-6.3	407	51,242	-3.5	699,629	-7.2
Washington.....	1,085	41,400	-3.3	842,371	-5.5	262	19,683	+1.2	353,318	+4.4
West Virginia.....	794	83,749	-9.9	1,208,207	-8.9	180	30,101	+6.6	487,693	-7.1
Wisconsin.....	<sup>11</sup> 1,079	115,686	-1.1	1,764,118	-4.1	796	90,080	-1.4	1,254,960	-5.1
Wyoming.....	187	5,765	-8.8	114,717	-16.4	29	1,274	-1.2	32,838	-1.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building construction.<sup>2</sup> Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.<sup>3</sup> Includes building and contracting.<sup>4</sup> Includes transportation, financial institutions, restaurants, and building construction.<sup>5</sup> Weighted percent of change.<sup>6</sup> Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional and transportation services.<sup>7</sup> Includes laundries.<sup>8</sup> Includes laundering and cleaning.<sup>9</sup> No change.<sup>10</sup> Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS  
IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Wholesale trade					Retail trade				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March 1933	Per-cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), March 1933	Per-cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March 1933	Per-cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), March 1933	Per-cent of change
Alabama.....	15	520	-1.1	\$13,602	+3.0	63	1,924	-9.9	\$25,262	-19.0
Arizona.....	19	169	( <sup>o</sup> )	4,553	+5.5	171	1,358	-1.3	23,340	-2.3
Arkansas.....	16	377	-2.8	9,355	-14.5	130	1,262	-6.9	21,701	-6.1
California.....	101	5,260	-1.9	147,197	-3.1	115	21,959	-4.4	420,061	-8.2
Colorado.....	26	655	-9.9	18,248	+9.9	270	3,554	+6.6	71,289	+6.6
Connecticut.....	58	1,219	-5.5	33,355	-2.3	113	4,450	-1.7	87,194	-4.0
Delaware.....	10	173	-1.7	4,696	-1.8	11	159	-1.2	2,652	-7.8
Dist. of Columbia.....	32	411	( <sup>o</sup> )	12,680	-1.1	401	10,194	+1.7	204,064	-1.5
Florida.....	47	734	-2.5	17,653	+1.5	81	1,104	-12.4	20,963	-11.2
Georgia.....	34	456	( <sup>o</sup> )	12,654	+2.0	27	1,815	+3.8	27,848	+1.4
Idaho.....	5	75	( <sup>o</sup> )	1,800	-4.4	51	263	-2.2	4,692	-4.0
Illinois.....	16	907	+9.9	21,281	-1.7	88	18,932	-2.5	368,142	-3.6
Indiana.....	57	1,027	-1.3	24,490	-6.0	162	4,480	-13.4	72,128	-20.3
Iowa.....	35	1,010	-1.1	24,363	-2.0	24	811	-3.6	11,566	-5.6
Kansas.....	68	1,778	-3.2	40,969	-5.5	313	5,258	-2.2	93,560	-3.8
Kentucky.....	18	335	-6.7	7,112	-10.8	28	1,157	-4.4	15,820	-4.7
Louisiana.....	26	557	-4.5	12,809	+4.4	48	2,676	-4.9	35,335	-15.3
Maine.....	17	415	+2.0	9,686	-5.5	70	956	-2.5	17,379	-6.7
Maryland.....	32	682	+7.7	14,114	-5.5	34	4,524	-5.8	70,414	-13.7
Massachusetts.....	740	13,671	-1.8	355,119	-3.0	4,193	56,095	-3.1	1,129,012	-5.5
Michigan.....	51	1,380	-5.0	33,604	-17.2	162	8,901	-2.9	144,969	-15.3
Minnesota.....	60	3,834	-4.5	100,742	-3.1	283	6,652	-2.4	115,704	-3.3
Mississippi.....	4	104	-5.5	1,917	+2.0	56	317	-4.5	3,301	-3.4
Missouri.....	51	4,076	-3.7	104,421	-2.0	132	5,489	+5.5	100,611	-2.4
Montana.....	13	230	-3.0	6,207	-10.8	80	779	-5.0	16,112	-2.8
Nebraska.....	38	913	-9.9	24,326	-1.5	188	1,497	-9.9	28,657	-7.7
Nevada.....	7	73	-3.9	2,510	-6.0	40	229	-2.6	5,596	-5.5
New Hampshire.....	14	158	-1.2	4,183	-2.5	54	480	+8.6	8,889	-5.5
New Jersey.....	29	627	+6.6	18,983	-7.7	423	7,108	-1.3	150,940	-5.3
New Mexico.....	7	115	-9.9	3,843	-1.2	56	255	-1.5	5,750	+3.6
New York.....	445	11,046	-1.0	332,142	-2.9	3,957	59,106	-2.9	1,258,240	-5.5
North Carolina.....	14	177	-6.6	3,936	-1.2	171	477	+4.4	9,648	+1.0
North Dakota.....	16	202	-1.5	5,617	+1.6	34	355	+2.0	5,453	-3.5
Ohio.....	231	4,784	-1.2	115,097	-6.8	1,460	26,902	-4.5	458,683	-10.6
Oklahoma.....	46	840	+4.4	21,897	+1.4	110	1,631	-7.5	25,363	-7.0
Oregon.....	49	1,066	-5.5	29,339	+8.8	251	1,961	-3.3	36,217	-2.3
Pennsylvania.....	126	3,456	-6.6	92,098	-2.2	335	23,087	-1.5	435,875	-2.6
Rhode Island.....	41	879	+6.6	20,380	-3.7	472	4,463	-1.6	89,595	-2.7
South Carolina.....	13	167	-2.3	4,254	+1.1	14	368	+4.0	3,558	-1.8
South Dakota.....	10	119	-2.5	3,410	-9.9	11	82	-12.8	1,375	-4.5
Tennessee.....	35	630	-1.6	13,682	-3.8	49	2,520	+1.9	36,003	-2.1
Texas.....	143	2,885	-1.1	73,331	-2.3	74	6,021	-1.2	103,798	-3.8
Utah.....	14	416	( <sup>o</sup> )	10,333	+6.6	23	417	+2.7	5,665	-8.8
Vermont.....	5	105	( <sup>o</sup> )	2,542	+1.1	37	336	-3.2	5,829	-3.7
Virginia.....	44	936	-2.2	21,848	+2.1	481	4,422	-1.2	78,312	-6.6
Washington.....	91	2,032	-1.2	52,567	-6.6	377	5,134	-3.2	98,841	-4.6
West Virginia.....	33	584	-3.3	14,675	-5.8	50	809	-3.6	12,660	-4.9
Wisconsin.....	48	1,841	-4.0	39,228	-12.8	55	7,290	-3.8	111,028	-3.7
Wyoming.....	8	55	-3.5	1,614	+1.3	47	218	+2.8	5,109	-2.9

\* No change.





COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS  
IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Bituminous coal mining					Crude petroleum producing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March 1933	Per-cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1933	Per-cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March 1933	Per-cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1933	Per-cent of change
Alabama.....	51	8,945	-0.9	\$70,673	-18.0					
Arizona.....										
Arkansas.....	7	321	(*)	5,178	(*)	9	361	-3.2	\$8,470	-3.7
California.....						45	7,167	+4	216,205	+1.7
Colorado.....	43	4,312	-14.4	60,001	-37.8					
Connecticut.....										
Delaware.....										
Dist. of Columbia.....										
Florida.....										
Georgia.....										
Idaho.....										
Illinois.....	32	6,936	+1.2	114,163	-29.8	10	187	-6.0	3,911	-2.5
Indiana.....	52	6,060	+5.0	108,947	-19.3	5	31	-3.1	595	-2.9
Iowa.....	28	2,642	-5.4	37,850	-37.7					
Kansas.....	25	1,752	-8.5	22,164	-28.0					
Kentucky.....	160	24,646	-2.2	253,994	-17.9	5	241	+3.0	3,527	-1.9
Louisiana.....						8	126	-21.7	3,090	-24.2
Maine.....										
Maryland.....	14	1,422	-8	10,118	-19.5					
Massachusetts.....										
Michigan.....	3	830	-1.2	15,954	-21.1					
Minnesota.....										
Mississippi.....										
Missouri.....	23	1,991	-6.3	24,122	-34.1					
Montana.....	12	895	-2.8	19,204	-24.1	4	33	(*)	861	-16.2
Nebraska.....										
Nevada.....										
New Hampshire.....										
New Jersey.....										
New Mexico.....	14	1,911	-3	26,389	-16.9	5	50	+6.4	1,524	+13.6
New York.....						4	91	-11.7	2,479	-10.4
North Carolina.....										
North Dakota.....	9	533	-3.4	8,074	-31.0					
Ohio.....	76	11,009	-3.6	130,967	-17.0	6	47	+2.2	672	-39.0
Oklahoma.....	20	788	-14.2	7,315	-49.6	58	4,197	-1.9	108,417	+3.0
Oregon.....										
Pennsylvania.....	441	57,042	-2.5	596,756	-9.0	23	612	-3.0	14,646	-5.2
Rhode Island.....										
South Carolina.....										
South Dakota.....										
Tennessee.....	23	2,905	-1.2	28,433	-4.1					
Texas.....	5	294	+4.6	5,290	+8.7	3	7,091	+2.3	242,162	+1.2
Utah.....	18	2,172	-10.0	52,135	-13.6					
Vermont.....										
Virginia.....	33	8,291	+4	91,980	-18.7					
Washington.....	10	1,285	-7.5	27,820	-14.6					
West Virginia.....	328	44,151	-1.9	512,366	-14.2	7	306	+1.3	7,323	+2.5
Wisconsin.....										
Wyoming.....	30	3,426	-8	57,624	-27.8	5	106	-9	2,754	+11.9

\* No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS  
IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued  
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Public utilities					Hotels				
	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments	Num- ber on pay roll, March 1933	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1933	Per cent of change	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments	Num- ber on pay roll, March 1933	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1933	Per cent of change
Alabama.....	89	1,733	-1.1	\$35,659	-1.8	24	1,073	( <sup>9</sup> )	\$8,720	-3.5
Arizona.....	67	1,203	+7	31,818	+3.8	23	766	-2.8	10,817	+4
Arkansas.....	52	1,769	+2.4	39,238	-1	15	735	-5	6,898	-2.8
California.....	49	45,783	-4	1,252,804	+7	182	9,260	+9	141,807	-2.1
Colorado.....	196	5,228	-4	134,967	+2.2	46	1,269	+2	17,360	+2.4
Connecticut.....	145	9,716	-7	298,622	-2.2	30	1,109	+5	14,256	+4.6
Delaware.....	28	1,083	+2	32,051	+3.9	6	248	-4	2,837	-1.8
District of Colum- bia.....	22	8,091	-6	227,948	-2.4	52	3,819	+4.7	57,652	+1.7
Florida.....	186	4,191	-5	118,515	+7.8	104	4,557	-1.8	46,577	-3.0
Georgia.....	186	6,508	-1.5	189,203	+4.6	33	1,711	+1.9	14,834	+4
Idaho.....	56	639	+3.1	13,728	+4.8	24	301	( <sup>9</sup> )	4,110	+4.8
Illinois.....	70	67,483	+4	1,860,720	+2.6	11 39	6,789	-3.6	101,071	-8.3
Indiana.....	144	9,217	-3.9	214,838	-3.3	78	2,711	-1.4	27,184	-7.2
Iowa.....	432	9,141	-3.1	206,730	-1.9	70	2,339	+1.7	20,819	-1.6
Kansas.....	26	6,712	-( <sup>12</sup> )	148,292	-4.5	55	785	-1.6	7,721	-5.0
Kentucky.....	296	6,573	-7.1	155,144	-3.3	35	1,435	-2.0	14,677	-4.4
Louisiana.....	154	4,106	-2.4	93,064	-1.1	22	1,824	-1.2	19,386	-3.9
Maine.....	170	2,754	+5	75,834	+2.0	21	658	-4.8	8,132	-7.0
Maryland.....	89	12,225	-5	321,296	-7.1	23	1,125	-4.2	13,895	-5.8
Massachusetts.....	13 136	44,502	-2.1	1,219,489	-5.2	84	3,364	-1.2	46,022	-6.6
Michigan.....	412	21,388	-2.0	590,306	-3.8	90	4,076	-3.4	43,747	-13.6
Minnesota.....	230	11,931	-7	308,297	-2.4	69	2,876	-2	34,716	-9
Mississippi.....	213	1,859	-2.2	38,898	+3.2	17	477	-1.9	3,692	-11.5
Missouri.....	213	20,671	-1.3	553,730	-6	83	4,182	-2.2	49,854	-4.8
Montana.....	101	1,791	+1.4	53,658	+6.3	24	349	-5.7	4,741	-1.5
Nebraska.....	299	5,520	-4	143,594	+1.5	40	1,483	+5	15,345	-5.2
Nevada.....	39	370	-2.4	10,013	-2.8	9	106	-2.8	1,839	+1.9
New Hampshire.....	143	2,022	-1.0	56,184	+5	10	182	-5.7	1,872	-10.1
New Jersey.....	276	21,823	-6	638,568	-1.0	67	3,771	-7.8	45,403	-12.1
New Mexico.....	50	472	-1.0	10,285	+1.5	14	282	-6.3	3,003	-2.2
New York.....	871	102,551	-8	3,130,300	-1	248	29,322	-1.8	457,574	-3.4
North Carolina.....	96	1,763	-2	35,828	-3.4	33	1,264	+1	12,169	+4.0
North Dakota.....	170	1,126	-2.9	27,040	+1.3	22	375	( <sup>9</sup> )	4,038	+6.0
Ohio.....	494	31,943	-8	815,598	( <sup>12</sup> )	151	8,541	-4.1	101,189	-10.4
Oklahoma.....	246	5,827	-1.3	132,137	+1.3	47	1,025	-6.2	10,921	-1.5
Oregon.....	183	5,634	+6	142,001	-3	61	1,076	-3	13,756	+3.1
Pennsylvania.....	671	80,310	-8	2,143,386	-3.0	174	9,004	-1.7	112,474	-1.5
Rhode Island.....	42	3,254	-1.1	91,068	-2.9	14	280	-2.1	3,509	-6.2
South Carolina.....	71	1,683	+2.9	35,890	+3.0	14	504	+1.6	4,060	+2.1
South Dakota.....	129	905	+1	25,098	+6.1	16	279	-3.5	3,147	-5.4
Tennessee.....	251	4,552	-9	104,557	+3.6	37	1,827	-3.3	16,579	-1.2
Texas.....	136	6,111	-1.0	167,046	-1.7	50	3,276	-1.5	37,701	-2.8
Utah.....	68	1,633	-8.3	36,565	-3.2	10	403	-4.3	4,989	-5.1
Vermont.....	121	972	-2.0	23,277	-3.1	20	423	-1.2	4,441	-1
Virginia.....	179	5,631	-8	141,845	+2.0	33	1,565	-1	17,478	+2.9
Washington.....	200	9,466	-1.3	257,219	+1.2	79	2,178	-1.8	25,270	+4
West Virginia.....	123	5,641	+7	148,946	+3.4	38	1,061	-9.5	11,909	-1.2
Wisconsin.....	14 42	10,319	-2.3	279,649	-2.9	11 45	1,154	-2.1	( <sup>12</sup> )	-----
Wyoming.....	48	407	+2	9,994	+2.7	13	168	+1.2	2,760	+4.9

<sup>9</sup> No change.<sup>11</sup> Includes restaurants.<sup>12</sup> Less than one tenth of 1 percent.<sup>13</sup> Includes steam railroads.<sup>14</sup> Includes railways and express.<sup>15</sup> Data not supplied.



COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS  
IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued  
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Laundries					Dyeing and cleaning				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March 1933	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1933	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, March 1933	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) March 1933	Per cent of change
Alabama.....	5	450	-0.9	\$3,136	-12.1					
Arizona.....	9	288	( <sup>9</sup> )	3,547	-3.2					
Arkansas.....	17	414	-7	3,708	-8.3					
California.....	<sup>16</sup> 76	6,304	-1.2	90,601	-3.8					
Colorado.....	9	591	-1.3	7,800	-7.0	10	97	-3.0	\$1,701	+4.4
Connecticut.....	26	985	-7.9	15,062	-9.5	9	187	+1.1	3,154	-11.9
Delaware.....	4	294	-3.0	4,266	-3.1	3	38	+5.6	538	+6
Dist. of Columbia.....	21	2,551	+3	38,101	-2	5	97	-2.0	1,817	-2.4
Florida.....	9	436	-7	4,530	-8.4					
Georgia.....	10	562	-2	4,907	+3.6					
Idaho.....										
Illinois.....	<sup>16</sup> 21	1,398	+1.0	18,565	-2.4					
Indiana.....	17	1,306	-2.0	15,734	-6.4	9	120	-8	1,575	-3.2
Iowa.....	3	202	-2.4	2,685	-7.0					
Kansas.....	<sup>16</sup> 38	863	-1.0	10,445	-3.0					
Kentucky.....	14	654	-1.7	7,931	-6.1	5	209	-2.8	2,817	-2.1
Louisiana.....										
Maine.....	17	339	-4.8	4,401	-6.1					
Maryland.....	26	1,801	+8	25,836	-4.5	10	396	-1.5	4,127	-11.2
Massachusetts.....	111	3,672	-1.6	55,864	-3.5	76	1,441	-4.4	20,366	-9.1
Michigan.....	21	1,328	-3.7	14,290	-10.0	13	386	-4.0	5,066	-10.9
Minnesota.....	12	600	( <sup>9</sup> )	8,853	-2.7	9	263	+8.2	4,046	+11.5
Mississippi.....	4	125	-3.8	979	-4.2					
Missouri.....	29	2,032	+2.4	27,207	-9	11	339	+6.9	5,460	+13.0
Montana.....	14	280	-3.1	4,491	-6.7					
Nebraska.....	8	610	-7.6	8,159	-10.8	3	25	+4.2	406	+3.8
Nevada.....	4	50	-2.0	870	-12.0					
New Hampshire.....	17	279	+1.5	3,952	-1.4					
New Jersey.....	26	2,801	-3.5	53,117	-4.2	6	172	+6.2	3,729	-6.2
New Mexico.....	5	211	-2.8	3,007	-2.9					
New York.....	72	6,767	-4	108,545	-2.9	15	386	+7.5	6,819	+7.1
North Carolina.....	9	601	-5	5,838	-4.5					
North Dakota.....	9	183	-1.1	2,796	+1					
Ohio.....	74	3,956	-4.2	52,304	-11.0	38	1,389	-9	19,407	-7.4
Oklahoma.....	8	630	-4.4	7,310	-7.9					
Oregon.....						4	48	( <sup>9</sup> )	878	+6.7
Pennsylvania.....	42	3,033	-1.2	42,270	-5.0	21	943	-5	13,691	-1.5
Rhode Island.....	19	1,076	-1.8	16,560	-3.9	4	191	+2.1	3,087	-1.3
South Carolina.....	8	299	( <sup>9</sup> )	2,806	+2					
South Dakota.....	6	121	-8	1,523	-8					
Tennessee.....	11	738	-9	6,012	-9	3	27	+3.8	323	+5.9
Texas.....	17	852	-3.8	8,928	-4.9	14	342	+1.8	4,709	-3.0
Utah.....	7	501	-8	6,921	-3	6	109	+2.8	1,861	+12.9
Vermont.....	6	74	+2.8	718	-9.7					
Virginia.....	11	636	-1.2	6,652	-2.3	19	215	+4.4	2,770	+5.0
Washington.....	12	566	( <sup>9</sup> )	10,332	-1.6	12	138	( <sup>9</sup> )	2,173	+6.9
West Virginia.....	20	631	-4.0	7,114	-8.7	8	187	-3.6	2,240	-5.8
Wisconsin.....	<sup>16</sup> 28	909	-1.0	10,490	-6.9					
Wyoming.....	3	66	-1.5	1,005	-14.0					

<sup>9</sup> No change.<sup>16</sup> Includes dyeing and cleaning.

### Employment and Pay Roll in March 1933 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

IN THE following table are presented the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in March 1933 as compared with February 1933 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to including reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the Bureau's survey, excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

#### FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MARCH 1933 AS COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY 1933

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Per-cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Per-cent of change
		February 1933	March 1933		February 1933	March 1933	
New York City.....	4,923	290,487	294,978	-1.5	\$7,836,496	\$7,711,878	-1.6
Chicago, Ill.....	1,798	186,918	184,315	-1.4	4,334,176	4,215,777	-2.7
Philadelphia, Pa.....	834	134,040	130,493	-2.6	2,986,464	2,851,901	-4.5
Detroit, Mich.....	644	158,287	144,972	-8.4	2,844,585	2,856,506	+ .4
Los Angeles, Calif.....	842	60,070	57,870	-3.7	1,377,060	1,288,399	-6.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,076	82,392	77,362	-6.1	1,675,824	1,392,952	-16.9
St. Louis, Mo.....	470	60,945	59,985	-1.6	1,273,005	1,187,312	-6.7
Baltimore, Md.....	549	43,923	42,007	-4.4	841,258	790,482	-6.0
Boston, Mass.....	2,636	82,989	80,916	-2.5	1,965,701	1,887,154	-4.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	411	52,422	51,920	-1.0	1,061,441	1,052,691	-.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	1,193	48,134	48,245	+ .2	1,148,935	1,127,893	-1.8
Buffalo, N.Y.....	355	33,031	31,744	-3.9	686,141	633,076	-7.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	455	34,625	35,039	+1.2	660,537	641,025	-3.0

#### Employment in the Executive Civil Service of the United States, March 1933

THE number of employees in the executive civil service of the United States was 5,799 less in March 1933 than in March 1932. Comparing March 1933 with February 1933 there was an increase of 3,499.

These figures do not include the legislative, judicial, or Army and Navy services. The data as shown in the table were compiled by the various Federal departments and offices and sent to the United States Civil Service Commission where they were assembled. They are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and published here by courtesy of the Civil Service Commission and in compliance with the direction of Congress. No information has as yet been collected relative to the amounts of pay rolls. Data are presented for the District of Columbia, for the Government service outside of the District of Columbia, and for the service as a whole.

Approximately 12 percent of the total number of Federal employees are employed in the District of Columbia. Comparing March 1933 with March 1932 there was a decrease of 2.1 percent in the number of Federal employees in the District of Columbia. Comparing March 1933 with February 1933 there was a decrease of 0.2 percent in the

number of permanent employees. The number of temporary employees, however, showed a gain of about 900. This was largely caused by a gain of 857 employees in the Crop Production Loan Office.

EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1932 AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933<sup>1</sup>

Item	District of Columbia			Outside the District			Entire service		
	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary <sup>2</sup>	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary <sup>2</sup>	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary <sup>2</sup>	Total
Number of employees:									
March 1932.....	66,095	2,906	69,001	478,593	25,191	503,784	544,688	28,097	572,785
February 1933.....	63,940	2,862	66,802	468,943	27,742	496,685	532,883	30,604	563,487
March 1933.....	63,786	3,771	67,557	468,659	30,770	499,429	532,445	34,541	566,986
Gain or loss:									
March 1932-March 1933.....	-2,309	+865	-1,444	-9,934	+5,579	-4,355	-12,243	+6,444	-5,799
February 1933-March 1933.....	-154	+900	+755	-284	+3,028	+2,744	-438	+3,937	+3,499
Percent of change:									
March 1932-March 1933.....	-3.5	+29.8	-2.1	-2.1	+22.1	-0.9	-2.2	+22.9	-1.0
February 1933-March 1933.....	-0.2	+31.8	+1.1	-0.1	+10.9	+0.6	-0.1	+12.9	+0.6
Labor turnover, March 1933:									
Additions.....	199	1,608	1,807	1,864	13,749	15,613	2,063	15,417	17,480
Separations.....	353	759	1,112	2,148	10,721	12,869	2,501	11,480	13,981
Turnover rate per 100.....	0.31	22.88	1.66	0.40	36.65	2.58	0.39	35.24	2.47

<sup>1</sup> Certain revisions have been made from time to time by the Civil Service Commission in dropping certain classes of employees, previously carried in the tabulations. Thus, in the District of Columbia, 68 mail contractors and special-delivery messengers were eliminated in May 1932, and in the service outside the District of Columbia 35,800 star route and other contractors, clerks in charge of mail contract stations, clerks in third-class post offices and special-delivery messengers were eliminated in April 1932 and 835 collaborators of the Department of Agriculture in June 1932. In the table, in order to make the figures comparable for the months shown, it was assumed the number of these employees was the same in 1932 as they were in the month they were dropped (actual figures not being available from the Civil Service Commission) and the data for this month have been revised accordingly in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Not including the field service of the Post Office Department.

### Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

DATA are not yet available concerning railroad employment for March 1933. Reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees (exclusive of executives and officials) decreased from 933,350 on January 15, 1933, to 929,054 on February 15, 1933, or 0.5 percent; the amount of pay roll decreased from \$108,550,265 in January to \$101,507,304 in February, or 6.5 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to February 1933, on class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or over—is shown by index numbers published in the following table. These index numbers are constructed from monthly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, using the 12-month average for 1926 as 100.



TABLE 1.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO FEBRUARY 1933

[12-month average, 1926=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	98.3	96.6	95.6	95.8	95.5	89.3	88.2	86.3	73.7	61.2	53.0
February.....	98.6	97.0	95.4	96.0	95.3	89.0	88.9	85.4	72.7	60.3	52.7
March.....	100.5	97.4	95.2	96.7	95.8	89.9	90.1	85.5	72.9	60.5	-----
April.....	102.0	98.9	96.6	98.9	97.4	91.7	92.2	87.0	73.5	60.0	-----
May.....	105.0	99.2	97.8	100.2	99.4	94.5	94.9	88.6	73.9	59.7	-----
June.....	107.1	98.0	98.6	101.6	100.9	95.9	96.1	86.5	72.8	57.8	-----
July.....	108.2	98.1	99.4	102.9	101.0	95.6	96.6	84.7	72.4	56.4	-----
August.....	109.4	99.0	99.7	102.7	99.5	95.7	97.4	83.7	71.2	55.0	-----
September.....	107.8	99.7	99.9	102.8	99.1	95.3	96.8	82.2	69.3	55.8	-----
October.....	107.3	100.8	100.7	103.4	98.9	95.3	96.9	80.4	67.7	57.0	-----
November.....	105.2	99.0	99.1	101.2	95.7	92.9	93.0	77.0	64.5	55.9	-----
December.....	99.4	96.0	97.1	98.2	91.9	89.7	88.8	74.9	62.6	54.8	-----
Average.....	104.1	98.3	97.9	100.0	97.5	92.9	93.3	83.5	70.6	57.9	<sup>1</sup> 52.9

<sup>1</sup> Average for 2 months.

Table 2 shows the total number of employees on the 15th day each of January and February 1933 and the total pay roll for the entire months. Data for months prior to January 1933 are not presented here, as information is not comparable with current figures due to exclusion of reports of switching and terminal companies.

In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1933

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups]

Occupations	Number of employees at middle of month		Total earnings	
	January 1933	February 1933	January 1933	February 1933
Professional, clerical, and general.....	168,472	165,686	\$22,099,465	\$21,063,535
Clerks.....	88,027	86,600	10,875,441	10,234,625
Stenographers and typists.....	16,052	15,723	1,876,842	1,794,069
Maintenance of way and structures.....	180,676	179,723	13,087,103	12,531,320
Laborers, extra gang and work train.....	9,241	9,929	447,680	478,578
Laborers, track and roadway section.....	98,640	98,200	4,573,396	4,367,854
Maintenance of equipment and stores.....	262,398	256,249	26,833,300	24,190,822
Carmen.....	52,512	50,781	6,029,029	5,310,520
Electrical workers.....	8,123	7,949	1,044,189	939,934
Machinists.....	37,073	36,463	4,370,010	3,924,602
Skilled trades helpers.....	56,794	55,205	4,743,379	4,213,253
Laborers, (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	21,037	21,072	1,621,424	1,483,736
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	17,140	16,918	933,937	839,344
Transportation, other than train, engine and yard.....	122,970	122,385	13,591,570	12,717,664
Station agents.....	24,861	24,692	3,418,891	3,222,845
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.....	15,720	15,470	2,162,632	1,941,547
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).....	15,007	15,708	1,088,113	1,055,098
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen.....	17,078	17,029	1,155,085	1,145,776
Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers).....	12,293	12,335	2,061,553	1,931,037
Transportation, train and engine.....	186,541	192,676	30,877,274	29,072,926
Road conductors.....	21,369	21,734	4,465,074	4,207,398
Road brakemen and flagmen.....	41,809	43,772	5,858,655	5,538,210
Yard brakemen and yard helpers.....	31,274	32,918	4,045,540	3,806,274
Road engineers and motormen.....	25,774	25,907	5,936,034	5,582,164
Road firemen and helpers.....	27,303	28,463	4,261,896	4,016,066
All employees.....	933,350	929,054	108,550,265	101,507,304

## Unemployment in Foreign Countries

THE following table gives detailed monthly statistics of unemployment in foreign countries, as shown in official reports from March 1931 to the latest available date:

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Date (end of month)	Australia		Austria	Belgium			
	Trade-unionists unemployed		Compulsory insurance, number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Unemployment-insurance societies			
				Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1931							
March	113,614	25.8	304,084	81,305	11.3	125,972	17.7
April	(1)		246,845	70,377	10.0	110,139	15.6
May	(1)		208,852	56,250	7.9	97,755	13.8
June	118,424	27.6	191,150	62,642	8.9	101,616	14.4
July	(1)		194,364	64,644	9.1	116,747	16.3
August	(1)		196,321	70,893	9.9	120,669	16.8
September	120,694	28.3	202,130	74,175	10.3	119,433	16.6
October	(1)		228,101	82,811	11.3	122,733	16.8
November	(1)		273,658	93,487	13.3	134,799	19.2
December	118,732	28.0	329,627	128,884	17.0	159,941	21.1
1932							
January	(1)		358,114	153,920	20.0	179,560	23.2
February	(1)		361,948	168,204	21.3	180,079	22.8
March	120,366	28.3	352,444	155,653	19.4	185,267	23.0
April	(1)		303,888	152,530	18.8	183,668	22.6
May	(1)		271,481	160,700	18.9	191,084	22.5
June	124,068	30.0	265,040	153,659	18.7	173,819	21.2
July	(1)		266,365	169,411	19.6	174,646	20.3
August	(1)		269,188	167,212	19.5	170,081	19.9
September	122,340	29.6	275,840	163,048	18.3	166,160	18.9
October	(1)		297,791	157,023	17.7	148,812	16.8
November	(1)		329,707	154,657	17.7	144,583	16.3
December	115,042	28.1	367,829	171,028	18.6	155,669	16.9
1933							
January			397,920	207,112	22.1	196,186	20.9
February			401,321				
March	109,182	26.5	379,693				

Date (end of month)	Canada	Czechoslovakia		Danzig (Free City of)	Denmark		
	Percent of trade-unionists unemployed	Number of unemployed on live register	Trade-union insurance funds—unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-union unemployment funds—unemployed		
			Number		Percent	Number	Percent
1931							
March	15.5	339,505	119,350	10.0	27,070	67,725	22.1
April	14.9	296,756	107,238	8.9	24,186	45,698	15.3
May	15.2	249,686	93,941	7.6	20,686	37,856	12.3
June	16.3	220,038	82,534	6.6	19,855	34,030	11.3
July	16.2	209,233	82,759	6.6	20,420	36,369	11.8
August	15.8	214,520	86,261	6.9	21,509	35,060	11.8
September	18.1	228,383	84,660	6.7	22,922	35,871	12.1
October	18.3	253,518	88,600	6.9	24,932	47,196	16.0
November	18.6	336,874	106,015	8.2	28,966	66,526	22.3
December	21.1	480,775	146,325	11.3	32,956	91,216	30.4
1932							
January	22.0	583,138	186,308	14.0	34,912	105,600	35.1
February	20.6	631,736	197,621	14.8	36,258	112,346	37.3
March	20.4	633,907	195,076	14.6	36,481	113,378	37.5
April	23.0	555,832	180,456	13.3	33,418	90,704	29.9
May	22.1	487,228	171,389	12.6	31,847	79,931	26.1
June	21.9	466,948	168,452	12.3	31,004	80,044	25.6
July	21.8	453,294	167,529	12.2	29,195	92,732	29.5
August	21.4	460,952	172,118	12.5	28,989	95,770	30.5
September	20.4	486,935	170,772	12.3	30,469	96,076	30.4
October	22.0	533,616	173,706	12.4	31,806	101,518	31.8
November	22.8	608,809	190,779	13.5	35,507	113,273	35.6
December	25.5	746,311	239,959	16.9	39,042	138,335	42.8
1933							
January	25.5	872,775	299,326	20.7	40,726	141,354	43.5
February	24.3	920,182			39,843	142,019	43.7
March		878,285				122,179	37.7

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.<sup>2</sup> Provisional figure.

## TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

1191

## STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Date (end of month)	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany			
	Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number of unemployed registered	Number of unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-unionists		
					Percent wholly unemployed	Percent partially unemployed	Number unemployed in receipt of benefit
1931							
March.....	2,765	11,491	50,815	4,756,000	33.6	18.9	3,240,523
April.....	2,424	12,663	49,958	4,358,000	31.2	18.0	2,789,627
May.....	1,368	7,342	41,339	4,053,000	29.9	17.4	2,507,732
June.....	931	6,320	36,237	3,954,000	29.7	17.7	2,353,657
July.....	634	6,790	35,916	3,976,000	31.0	19.1	2,231,513
August.....	933	9,160	37,673	4,215,000	33.6	21.4	2,376,589
September.....	2,096	12,176	38,524	4,355,000	35.0	22.2	2,483,364
October.....	5,425	14,824	51,654	4,623,480	36.6	22.0	2,534,952
November.....	7,554	18,095	92,157	5,059,773	38.9	21.8	2,771,985
December.....	9,055	17,223	147,009	5,668,187	42.2	22.3	3,147,867
1932							
January.....	9,318	20,944	241,487	6,041,910	43.6	22.6	3,481,418
February.....	9,096	18,856	293,198	6,128,429	44.1	22.6	3,525,486
March.....	8,395	17,699	303,218	6,034,100	44.6	22.6	3,323,109
April.....	6,029	16,885	282,013	5,934,202	43.9	21.1	2,906,890
May.....	4,896	13,189	262,184	5,582,620	43.3	22.9	2,658,042
June.....	3,137	12,709	232,371	5,475,778	43.1	20.4	2,484,944
July.....	2,022	13,278	262,642	5,392,248	43.9	23.0	2,111,342
August.....	3,256	16,966	264,253	5,223,810	44.0	23.2	1,991,985
September.....	5,957	18,563	259,237	5,102,750	43.6	22.7	1,849,768
October.....	8,901	19,908	247,090	5,109,173	42.9	22.6	1,720,577
November.....	10,715	21,690	255,411	5,355,428	43.2	22.1	1,768,602
December.....	13,727	20,289	277,109	5,772,852	45.1	22.7	2,073,101
1933							
January.....	16,511	23,178	315,364	6,013,612	46.2	23.7	2,372,066
February.....	15,437	20,731	330,874	6,000,958	47.4	24.1	2,455,428
March.....			313,518	5,598,102			

Date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Great Britain	Hungary		Irish Free State
	Compulsory insurance				Number of persons registered with employment exchanges	Trade-unionists unemployed		Compulsory insurance—number unemployed
	Wholly unemployed		Temporary stoppages			Christian (Buda-pest)	Social Democratic	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent				
1931								
March.....	2,052,826	16.5	612,821	5.0	2,581,030	996	27,092	25,413
April.....	2,027,896	16.3	564,884	4.6	2,531,674	1,042	27,129	23,970
May.....	2,019,533	16.3	558,383	4.5	2,596,431	843	26,131	23,016
June.....	2,037,480	16.4	609,315	5.4	2,629,215	751	23,660	21,427
July.....	2,073,892	16.7	732,583	5.9	2,662,765	876	26,329	21,647
August.....	2,142,821	17.3	670,342	5.4	2,732,434	941	28,471	21,897
September.....	2,217,080	17.9	663,466	5.3	2,879,466	932	28,716	23,427
October.....	2,305,388	18.1	487,591	3.8	2,755,559	1,020	28,998	26,353
November.....	2,294,902	18.0	439,952	3.4	2,656,088	1,169	29,907	30,865
December.....	2,262,700	17.7	408,117	3.2	2,569,949	1,240	31,906	30,918
1932								
January.....	2,354,044	18.4	500,746	4.0	2,728,411	1,182	32,711	31,958
February.....	2,317,784	18.2	491,319	3.8	2,701,173	1,083	32,645	31,162
March.....	2,233,425	17.5	426,989	3.3	2,567,332	1,024	31,340	30,866
April.....	2,204,740	17.3	521,705	4.1	2,652,181	961	30,057	32,252
May.....	2,183,683	17.1	638,157	5.0	2,741,306	922	28,835	35,874
June.....	2,145,157	16.8	697,639	5.5	2,747,343	960	28,372	<sup>3</sup> 66,912
July.....	2,185,015	17.1	735,929	5.8	2,811,782	940	28,297	<sup>3</sup> 77,648
August.....	2,215,704	17.4	731,104	5.7	2,859,828	947	28,186	<sup>3</sup> 57,081
September.....	2,279,779	17.9	645,286	5.0	2,858,011	1,022	27,860	<sup>3</sup> 80,923
October.....	2,295,500	17.9	515,405	4.0	2,747,006	1,091	28,654	<sup>3</sup> 70,067
November.....	2,328,920	18.2	520,105	4.0	2,799,806	1,072	29,336	<sup>3</sup> 102,747
December.....	2,314,528	18.1	461,274	3.6	2,723,287	1,106	30,967	<sup>3</sup> 102,619
1933								
January.....	2,422,808	18.9	532,640	4.2	2,903,065	1,178	31,431	<sup>3</sup> 95,577
February.....	2,394,106	18.7	520,808	4.1	2,856,638	1,210	30,955	<sup>3</sup> 88,747
March.....	2,310,062	18.0	511,309	4.0	2,776,184			

<sup>3</sup> Registration area extended.



## STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Date (end of month)	Italy		Japan		Latvia	Netherlands	
	Number of unemployed registered		Official estimates, unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Unemployment—insurance societies—unemployed	
	Wholly unemployed	Partially unemployed	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1931							
March	707,486	27,545	396,828	5.8	8,450	102,743	21.8
April	670,353	28,780	394,625	5.7	6,390	68,860	14.3
May	635,183	26,059	401,415	5.8	1,871	60,189	12.2
June	573,593	24,206	391,377	5.6	1,584	59,573	11.7
July	637,531	25,821	406,923	5.8	2,169	69,026	13.3
August	693,273	30,656	418,596	6.0	4,827	70,479	15.3
September	747,704	29,822	425,526	6.0	7,470	72,738	15.7
October	799,744	32,828	439,014	6.0	13,605	84,548	18.0
November	878,267	30,967	454,675	6.5	18,377	107,372	18.5
December	982,321	32,949	470,736	6.7	21,935	147,107	27.8
1932							
January	1,051,321	33,277	485,885	6.9	26,335	145,124	27.0
February	1,147,945	26,321	485,290	6.9	22,222	139,956	25.4
March	1,053,016	31,636	473,757	6.8	22,912	119,423	21.6
April	1,000,025	32,720	482,366	6.9	14,607	121,378	21.7
May	968,456	35,528	483,109	6.9	7,599	112,325	22.5
June	905,097	31,710	481,589	6.8	7,056	113,978	22.8
July	931,291	33,218	510,901	7.2	7,181	123,947	24.6
August	945,972	33,666	509,580	7.1	9,650	116,524	22.9
September	949,408	37,043	505,969	7.0	8,762	126,510	24.9
October	956,357	32,556	503,958	7.0	13,806	128,961	25.2
November	1,038,757	36,349	484,213	6.7	17,621	142,554	27.6
December	1,129,654	37,644			17,247	188,252	31.5
1933							
January	1,225,470	33,003			14,709	226,709	37.6
February	1,229,387	34,506				187,652	31.1
March						165,367	27.3

Date (end of month)	New Zealand	Norway		Poland	Rumania	
	Number unemployed registered by employment exchanges <sup>1</sup>	Trade-unionist (10 unions) unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number unemployed registered with employment offices	Number unemployed remaining on live register
		Number	Percent			
1931						
March	38,028	11,213	24.9	29,095	372,536	48,226
April	36,981	( <sup>1</sup> )		28,477	351,679	41,519
May	40,507			25,206	313,104	33,484
June	45,264			22,736	274,942	28,093
July	47,772			20,869	255,179	29,250
August	50,033			22,431	246,380	22,708
September	51,375			27,012	246,426	22,909
October	50,266	9,048	19.6	29,340	255,622	28,800
November	47,535	10,577	22.8	32,078	266,027	43,917
December	45,140	12,633	27.2	34,789	312,487	49,393
1932						
January	45,677	14,160	30.4	35,034	338,434	51,612
February	44,107	14,354	30.6	38,135	350,145	57,606
March	45,383	15,342	32.5	38,952	360,031	55,306
April	48,601	14,629	30.8	37,703	339,773	47,206
May	53,543	13,465	28.3	32,127	306,801	39,654
June	54,342	12,603	26.2	28,429	264,147	33,679
July	55,203	12,563	25.9	26,590	218,059	32,809
August	56,332	13,084	26.9	27,543	187,537	( <sup>1</sup> )
September	55,855	14,358	29.3	31,431	147,166	29,654
October	54,549	15,512	31.6	35,082	146,982	21,862
November	52,477	16,717	34.2	38,807	177,459	28,172
December	52,533	20,735	42.4	41,571	220,245	30,651
1933						
January	51,698	19,240	39.3	40,642	264,258	38,471
February				42,460	267,219	
March				42,437	279,779	

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.<sup>2</sup> Provisional figure.<sup>3</sup> Includes not only workers wholly unemployed but also those intermittently employed.<sup>4</sup> Strike ended.

## TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

1193

## STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Date (end of month)	Saar Territory	Sweden		Switzerland				Yugo-slavia
	Number of unem- ployed registered	Trade-unionists unemployed		Unemployment funds				Number of unem- ployed registered
				Wholly unem- ployed		Partially unem- ployed		
		Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	
1931								
March.....	18, 292	72, 944	19. 3	18, 991	5. 4	41, 880	12. 4	12, 029
April.....	18, 102	64, 534	17. 5	10, 389	4. 0	27, 726	10. 6	11, 391
May.....	14, 886	49, 807	13. 2	9, 174	3. 5	26, 058	9. 9	6, 929
June.....	15, 413	45, 839	12. 1	12, 577	3. 6	34, 266	9. 7	4, 431
July.....	17, 685	46, 180	12. 4	12, 200	3. 3	39, 000	11. 3	6, 672
August.....	20, 205	48, 590	12. 7	9, 754	3. 6	33, 346	12. 4	7, 466
September.....	21, 741	54, 405	13. 7	15, 188	4. 0	42, 998	11. 2	7, 753
October.....	24, 685	65, 469	16. 4	18, 000	4. 8	47, 200	13. 2	10, 070
November.....	28, 659	79, 484	19. 9	25, 200	6. 6	51, 900	14. 4	10, 349
December.....	35, 045	110, 149	27. 2	41, 611	10. 1	61, 256	14. 9	14, 502
1932								
January.....	38, 790	93, 272	24. 5	44, 600	10. 6	67, 600	14. 8	19, 665
February.....	42, 394	93, 900	23. 0	48, 600	11. 3	70, 100	15. 0	21, 435
March.....	44, 883	98, 772	24. 4	40, 423	9. 0	62, 659	14. 0	23, 251
April.....	42, 993	82, 500	21. 0	35, 400	7. 7	58, 900	12. 6	18, 532
May.....	42, 881	75, 650	18. 9	35, 200	7. 6	54, 500	11. 5	13, 568
June.....	40, 188	79, 338	19. 5	33, 742	7. 1	53, 420	13. 3	11, 418
July.....	39, 063	77, 468	19. 4	35, 700	7. 5	54, 000	11. 4	9, 940
August.....	38, 858	80, 975	20. 0	36, 600	7. 6	53, 400	11. 1	11, 940
September.....	40, 320	86, 709	20. 7	38, 070	7. 8	52, 967	10. 8	10, 985
October.....	40, 728	92, 868	22. 2	42, 300	8. 7	52, 100	10. 6	10, 474
November.....	41, 962	97, 666	23. 8	50, 500	10. 3	55, 700	11. 3	11, 670
December.....	44, 311	129, 002	31. 3	66, 053	13. 3	59, 089	11. 9	14, 248
1933								
January.....	45, 700	120, 156	28. 8	83, 400	17. 0	56, 000	11. 4	23, 574
February.....	45, 101	118, 251	27. 4					25, 346

# RETAIL PRICES

## Retail Prices of Food on March 15, 1933

THE following tables are compiled from simple averages of the actual selling prices of the 15th of each month as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor by retail dealers in 51 cities.

Indexes of all articles combined, or groups of articles combined, both for cities and for the United States, are weighted according to the average family consumption. Consumption figures used since January 1921 are given in Bulletin 495 (p. 13). Those used for prior dates are given in Bulletin 300 (p. 61).

Table 1 shows the average retail prices of 42 principal food articles for the United States, 51 cities combined, and index numbers for 23 food articles based on the year 1913, for March 15, 1932, and February 15 and March 15, 1933. Comparable information by months, January 1929 to December 1932, inclusive, are given in the January 1933 issue of this publication. These figures are a continuation of data shown in Bulletin 495, pages 32 to 51, inclusive.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1913 AND BY MONTHS, MAR. 15, 1932, AND FEB. 15 AND MAR. 15, 1933

Article	Average price				Index number (1913=100)			
	Year 1913	Mar. 15, 1932	1933		Year 1913	Mar. 15, 1932	1933	
			Feb. 15	Mar. 15			Feb. 15	Mar. 15
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents				
Sirloin steak.....pound.....	25.4	33.0	28.5	28.2	100.0	129.9	112.2	111.0
Round steak.....do.....	22.3	28.5	24.2	24.3	100.0	127.8	108.5	109.0
Rib roast.....do.....	19.8	24.4	20.9	20.8	100.0	123.2	105.6	105.1
Chuck roast.....do.....	16.0	17.3	14.9	15.0	100.0	108.1	93.1	93.8
Plate beef.....do.....	12.1	11.6	10.0	10.0	100.0	95.9	82.6	82.6
Pork chops.....do.....	21.0	21.5	17.6	19.0	100.0	102.4	83.8	90.5
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	27.0	25.7	20.8	21.0	100.0	95.2	77.0	77.8
Ham, sliced.....do.....	26.9	36.6	28.5	29.1	100.0	136.1	105.6	108.2
Lamb, leg of.....do.....	18.9	24.9	21.7	21.6	100.0	131.7	114.8	114.3
Hens.....do.....	21.3	27.3	21.3	21.2	100.0	128.2	100.0	99.5
Salmon, red, canned.....16-oz. can.....		28.5	19.0	18.5				
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	8.9	11.3	10.3	10.1	100.0	127.0	115.7	113.5
Milk, evaporated.....14½-oz. can.....		7.6	6.6	5.9				
Butter.....pound.....	38.3	29.5	24.8	24.8	100.0	77.0	64.8	64.8
Margarine.....do.....		15.9	12.7	12.4				
Cheese.....do.....	22.1	23.8	21.3	20.9	100.0	107.7	96.4	94.6
Lard.....do.....	15.8	9.1	7.7	7.9	100.0	57.6	48.7	50.0
Vegetable lard substitute.....do.....		21.5	18.5	18.4				
Eggs, strictly fresh.....dozen.....	34.5	21.1	21.4	19.8	100.0	61.2	62.0	57.4
Bread.....pound.....	5.6	7.0	6.4	6.4	100.0	125.0	114.3	114.3
Flour.....do.....	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.0	100.0	97.0	87.9	90.9
Corn meal.....do.....	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.4	100.0	130.0	113.3	113.3
Rolled oats.....do.....		7.7	5.6	5.5				
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package.....		8.7	8.6	8.3				
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package.....		22.7	22.3	22.2				
Macaroni.....pound.....		15.6	14.6	14.4				
Rice.....do.....	8.7	7.1	5.8	5.7	100.0	81.6	66.7	65.5
Beans, navy.....do.....		5.3	4.1	4.1				
Potatoes.....do.....	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	100.0	100.0	88.2	94.1
Onions.....do.....		8.6	2.6	2.8				
Cabbage.....do.....		5.6	3.1	3.5				
Pork and beans.....16-oz. can.....		8.0	6.5	6.4				
Corn, canned.....no. 2 can.....		11.1	9.8	9.8				
Peas, canned.....do.....		13.1	12.6	12.5				
Tomatoes, canned.....do.....		9.6	8.6	8.5				
Sugar.....pound.....	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.0	100.0	94.5	90.9	90.9
Tea.....do.....	54.4	73.3	66.1	65.1	100.0	134.7	121.5	119.7
Coffee.....do.....	29.8	30.8	27.8	27.4	100.0	103.4	93.3	91.9
Prunes.....do.....		9.9	8.9	8.8				
Raisins.....do.....		11.5	9.3	9.2				
Bananas.....dozen.....		23.5	22.7	22.0				
Oranges.....do.....		30.7	26.5	25.3				



Table 2 shows index numbers of the weighted cost of three important groups of food, viz, cereals, meats, and dairy products, based on the year 1913 as 100, and changes in March 1933 compared with March 1932 and February 1933. The list of articles included in these groups will be found in the May 1932 issue of this publication, and monthly indexes for the year 1932 in the December 1932 issue.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF CEREALS, MEATS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE MAR. 15, 1933, COMPARED WITH MAR. 15, 1932 AND FEB. 15, 1933

Article	Index (1913=100.0)			Percent of change Mar. 15, 1933, compared with—	
	Mar. 15, 1932	Feb. 15, 1933	Mar. 15, 1933	Mar. 15, 1932	Feb. 15, 1933
Cereals.....	124.3	112.0	112.2	-9.7	+0.2
Meats.....	118.9	99.0	100.1	-15.8	+1.1
Dairy products.....	101.9	90.3	88.2	-13.3	-2.2

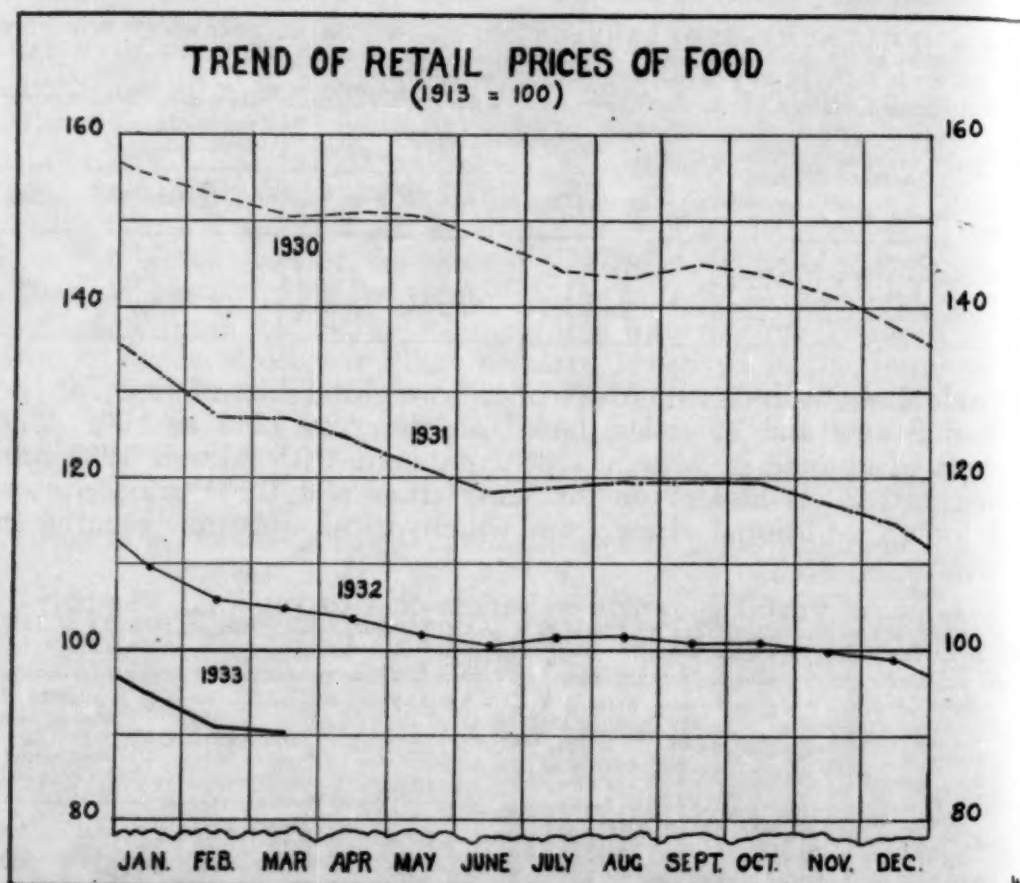
Table 3 shows index numbers of the weighted cost of food for the United States and 39 cities, based on the year 1913 as 100. The percent of change in March 1933 compared with March 1932 and February 1933 is also given for these cities and the United States, and for 12 additional cities from which prices were not secured in 1913.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE WEIGHTED COST OF FOOD AND PERCENT OF CHANGE MAR. 15, 1933, COMPARED WITH MAR. 15, 1932, AND FEB. 15, 1933, BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES

City	Index (1913=100)			Percent of change Mar. 15, 1933, compared with—		City	Index (1913=100)			Percent of change Mar. 15, 1933, compared with—	
	Mar. 15, 1932	Feb. 15, 1933	Mar. 15, 1933	Mar. 15, 1932	Feb. 15, 1933		Mar. 15, 1932	Feb. 15, 1933	Mar. 15, 1933	Mar. 15, 1932	Feb. 15, 1933
United States.....	105.0	90.9	90.5	-13.8	-0.4	Minneapolis.....	105.1	86.7	85.6	-18.5	-1.3
Atlanta.....	102.3	87.6	85.8	-16.2	-2.1	Mobile.....				-13.0	+ .1
Baltimore.....	107.2	94.2	94.1	-12.2	- .1	Newark.....	106.7	91.9	90.2	-15.5	-1.9
Birmingham.....	103.4	89.2	89.6	-13.3	+ .5	New Haven.....	113.8	96.0	92.2	-19.0	-3.9
Boston.....	104.7	92.6	91.8	-12.3	- .9	New Orleans.....	105.4	91.1	91.1	-13.6	( <sup>1</sup> )
Bridgeport.....				-17.2	-3.4	New York.....	111.5	97.0	96.0	-13.9	-1.0
Buffalo.....	107.5	92.8	92.7	-13.7	- .1	Norfolk.....				-19.2	-1.5
Butte.....				-13.9	+ .2	Omaha.....	100.3	82.5	82.3	-18.0	- .2
Charleston, S.C.....	109.6	91.6	89.3	-18.6	-2.6	Peoria.....				-14.5	- .2
Chicago.....	116.3	95.1	94.2	-19.0	- .9	Philadelphia.....	108.5	92.6	92.5	-14.7	- .1
Cincinnati.....	105.6	91.3	90.2	-14.5	-1.2	Pittsburgh.....	103.0	87.0	87.3	-15.3	+ .3
Cleveland.....	98.7	84.7	85.3	-13.6	+ .7	Portland, Me.....				-13.9	-1.3
Columbus.....				-16.6	- .3	Portland, Oreg.....	97.3	85.5	85.1	-12.5	- .4
Dallas.....	100.4	85.7	85.2	-15.2	- .6	Providence.....	106.0	93.8	92.7	-12.5	-1.1
Denver.....	97.4	87.1	86.7	-11.0	- .5	Richmond.....	107.4	91.8	91.9	-14.5	( <sup>1</sup> )
Detroit.....	90.5	86.7	86.6	-13.0	- .1	Rochester.....				-15.5	- .7
Fall River.....	104.3	89.9	88.5	-15.1	-1.5	St. Louis.....	107.1	90.4	91.3	-14.7	+1.1
Houston.....				-12.1	+6.3	St. Paul.....				-17.0	-4.1
Indianapolis.....	99.5	84.3	84.1	-15.5	- .2	Salt Lake City.....	90.8	78.4	78.8	-13.3	+ .4
Jacksonville.....	94.9	82.2	80.3	-15.4	-2.3	San Francisco.....	110.0	98.4	97.8	11.1	- .6
Kansas City.....	102.6	91.4	91.2	-11.1	- .2	Savannah.....				-13.0	-1.6
Little Rock.....	93.0	80.7	80.0	-13.9	- .8	Scranton.....	110.6	97.5	96.6	-12.6	- .9
Los Angeles.....	96.0	86.9	87.1	-9.3	+ .2	Seattle.....	104.5	90.2	90.4	-13.5	+ .1
Louisville.....	98.8	84.7	85.1	-13.9	+ .5	Springfield, Ill.....				-14.0	-1.3
Manchester.....	103.9	90.9	90.6	-12.9	- .3	Washington.....	110.5	97.2	97.3	-11.9	+ .1
Memphis.....	98.5	82.8	82.4	-16.4	- .5	Hawaii:					
Milwaukee.....	109.3	94.7	93.5	-14.5	-1.3	Honolulu.....				-15.9	-1.0
						Other localities.....				-17.0	-2.0

<sup>1</sup> No change.

In the interest of economy in the cost of printing, average prices of food articles by cities from December 1931 to February 1933, inclusive, and averages for the years 1931 and 1932 have been omitted from this publication. Copies of these prices will be furnished upon request.



### Retail Prices of Coal on March 15, 1933

**R**ETAIL prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are secured from each of the 51 cities from which retail food prices are obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or bins where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for the United States for bituminous coal and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use. The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The following tables show average retail prices of coal per ton of 2,000 pounds on March 15, 1932, and February 15 and March 15, 1933. Table 1 shows for the United States average retail prices, index numbers (1913=100), and percentage change in the year and in the month. Table 2 shows average retail prices by cities.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE ON MARCH 15, 1933, COMPARED WITH MARCH 15, 1932, AND FEBRUARY 15, 1933

Article	Average retail prices on—			Percent of decrease Mar. 15, 1933, compared with—	
	Mar. 15, 1932	Feb. 15, 1933	Mar. 15, 1933	Mar. 15, 1932	Feb. 15, 1933
Pennsylvania anthracite.					
Stove:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$14.54	\$13.75	\$13.70	5.8	0.4
Index (1913=100).....	188.2	178.0	177.3		
Chestnut:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$14.45	\$13.53	\$13.48	6.7	.4
Index (1913=100).....	182.6	171.0	170.4		
Bituminous:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$8.01	\$7.44	\$7.43	7.2	.1
Index (1913=100).....	147.4	137.0	136.7		

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, MAR. 15, 1932, AND FEB. 15 AND MAR. 15, 1933, BY CITIES

City, and kind of coal	1932	1933		City, and kind of coal	1932	1933	
	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15		Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Atlanta, Ga.:				Cleveland, Ohio—Continued.			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	\$6.54	\$6.20	\$6.15	Bituminous:			
Baltimore, Md.:				Prepared sizes:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				High volatile.....	\$6.56	\$5.37	\$5.37
Stove.....	14.00	13.25	13.25	Low volatile.....	9.14	7.80	7.80
Chestnut.....	13.75	12.75	12.75	Columbus, Ohio:			
Bituminous:				Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:				Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile.....	9.25	8.75	8.75	High volatile.....	5.25	4.92	4.91
Run of mine:				Low volatile.....	6.75	6.50	6.50
High volatile.....	7.18	6.89	6.82	Dallas, Tex.:			
Birmingham, Ala.:				Arkansas anthracite, egg....	14.00	14.00	14.00
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	6.26	5.00	5.05	Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	10.25	10.75	10.88
Boston, Mass.:				Denver, Colo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Colorado anthracite:			
Stove.....	15.00	13.75	13.75	Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed....	15.00	14.56	14.50
Chestnut.....	15.00	13.50	13.50	Stove, 3 and 5 mixed....	15.00	14.56	14.50
Bridgeport, Conn.:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	8.00	6.99	6.99
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Detroit, Mich.:			
Stove.....	13.25	12.75	12.75	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Chestnut.....	13.25	12.75	12.75	Stove.....	14.17	13.33	13.33
Buffalo, N.Y.:				Chestnut.....	14.17	13.17	13.17
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Bituminous:			
Stove.....	12.25	12.42	12.42	Prepared sizes:			
Chestnut.....	12.00	12.21	12.21	High volatile.....	6.13	5.87	5.82
Butte, Mont.:				Low volatile.....	6.63	6.96	6.86
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	9.85	9.71	9.71	Run of mine:			
Charleston, S.C.:				Low volatile.....	6.13	6.31	6.13
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	9.50	8.67	8.67	Fall River, Mass.:			
Chicago, Ill.:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Stove.....	16.00	14.50	14.50
Stove.....	16.75	15.75	15.75	Chestnut.....	16.00	14.25	14.25
Chestnut.....	16.75	15.50	15.50	Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	10.60	10.50	10.50
Prepared sizes:				Indianapolis, Ind.:			
High volatile.....	7.83	7.25	7.25	Bituminous:			
Low volatile.....	10.41	9.86	9.24	Prepared sizes:			
Run of mine:				High volatile.....	5.50	5.05	5.07
Low volatile.....	7.23	7.19	6.95	Low volatile.....	7.96	7.08	7.00
Cincinnati, Ohio:				Run of mine:			
Bituminous:				Low volatile.....	6.55	6.05	6.00
Prepared sizes:				Jacksonville, Fla.:			
High volatile.....	5.75	5.25	5.25	Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	10.00	9.00	9.00
Low volatile.....	8.00	7.50	7.50	Kansas City, Mo.:			
Cleveland, Ohio:				Arkansas anthracite:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Furnace.....	11.38	10.50	10.50
Stove.....	14.38	13.69	13.69	Stove No. 4.....	12.67	12.17	12.17
Chestnut.....	14.31	13.44	13.44	Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	6.06	5.68	5.61



TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, MAR. 15, 1932, AND FEB. 15 AND MAR. 15, 1933, BY CITIES—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1932	1933		City, and kind of coal	1932	1933	
	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15		Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Little Rock, Ark.:				Portland, Me.:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg...	\$12.25	\$10.50	\$10.75	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	9.17	8.22	8.22	Stove...	\$16.80	\$15.84	\$15.84
Los Angeles, Calif.:				Chestnut...	16.80	15.60	15.60
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	16.25	16.25	16.25	Portland, Oreg.:			
Louisville, Ky.:				Bituminous, prepared sizes...	12.09	11.41	11.52
Bituminous:				Providence, R.I.:			
Prepared sizes				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
High volatile.....	5.18	4.61	4.50	Stove.....	<sup>1</sup> 15.75	<sup>1</sup> 14.75	<sup>1</sup> 14.75
Low volatile.....	7.50	7.19	7.19	Chestnut.....	<sup>1</sup> 15.75	<sup>1</sup> 14.50	<sup>1</sup> 14.50
Manchester, N.H.:				Richmond, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove.....	15.50	14.83	14.83	Stove.....	14.38	13.50	13.50
Chestnut.....	15.50	14.83	14.83	Chestnut.....	14.38	13.50	13.50
Memphis, Tenn.:				Bituminous:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	6.72	5.68	5.68	Prepared sizes:			
Milwaukee, Wis.:				High volatile.....	7.42	6.83	6.83
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Low volatile.....	8.57	8.08	8.08
Stove.....	15.05	14.05	14.05	Run of mine:			
Chestnut.....	14.80	13.80	13.80	Low volatile.....	7.11	6.75	6.75
Bituminous:				Rochester, N.Y.:			
Prepared sizes:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
High volatile.....	7.48	6.94	6.91	Stove.....	13.38	13.25	13.25
Low volatile.....	10.01	9.29	9.29	Chestnut.....	13.38	13.00	13.00
Minneapolis, Minn.:				St. Louis, Mo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove.....	18.05	17.35	17.35	Stove.....	16.60	15.22	15.22
Chestnut.....	18.05	17.10	17.10	Chestnut.....	16.60	15.22	15.22
Bituminous:				Bituminous, prepared sizes...	5.76	5.47	5.44
Prepared sizes:				St. Paul, Minn.:			
High volatile.....	9.32	9.56	9.56	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Low volatile.....	12.04	11.79	11.79	Stove.....	18.15	17.35	17.35
Mobile, Ala.:				Chestnut.....	18.15	17.10	17.10
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	8.75	7.25	7.22	Bituminous:			
Newark, N.J.:				Prepared sizes:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				High volatile.....	9.32	9.40	9.40
Stove.....	12.25	12.13	12.13	Low volatile.....	12.06	11.86	11.86
Chestnut.....	12.00	11.88	11.88	Salt Lake City, Utah:			
New Haven, Conn.:				Bituminous, prepared sizes...	7.58	7.01	7.01
Pennsylvania anthracite:				San Francisco, Calif.:			
Stove.....	14.90	13.85	13.90	New Mexico anthracite:			
Chestnut.....	14.90	13.85	13.90	Cerillos egg.....	26.00	25.00	25.00
New Orleans, La.:				Colorado anthracite:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	9.93	8.57	8.57	Egg.....	25.50	24.50	24.50
New York, N.Y.:				Bituminous, prepared sizes...	17.00	15.00	15.00
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Savannah, Ga.:			
Stove.....	13.38	11.70	11.65	Bituminous, prepared sizes...	<sup>2</sup> 8.45	<sup>2</sup> 8.12	<sup>2</sup> 8.04
Chestnut.....	13.38	11.45	11.40	Scranton, Pa.:			
Norfolk, Va.:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Stove.....	9.05	8.97	8.85
Stove.....	14.50	13.00	13.00	Chestnut.....	8.78	8.72	8.60
Chestnut.....	14.50	13.00	13.00	Seattle, Wash.:			
Bituminous:				Bituminous, prepared sizes...	10.24	9.86	9.79
Prepared sizes:				Springfield, Ill.:			
High volatile.....	6.94	6.50	6.50	Bituminous, prepared sizes...	4.34	3.68	3.68
Low volatile.....	9.00	8.00	8.00	Washington, D.C.:			
Run of mine:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Low volatile.....	7.00	6.50	6.50	Stove.....	<sup>3</sup> 14.36	<sup>3</sup> 14.46	<sup>3</sup> 14.46
Omaha, Nebr.:				Chestnut.....	<sup>3</sup> 14.06	<sup>3</sup> 14.15	<sup>3</sup> 14.15
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	8.74	8.35	8.35	Bituminous:			
Peoria, Ill.:				Prepared sizes:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	6.12	6.13	6.04	High volatile.....	<sup>3</sup> 8.46	<sup>3</sup> 8.25	<sup>3</sup> 8.25
Philadelphia, Pa.:				Low volatile.....	<sup>3</sup> 10.21	<sup>3</sup> 10.13	<sup>3</sup> 10.13
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Run of mine:			
Stove.....	11.75	11.77	11.75	Mixed.....	<sup>3</sup> 7.50	<sup>3</sup> 7.50	<sup>3</sup> 7.50
Chestnut.....	11.54	11.52	11.50				
Pittsburgh, Pa.:							
Pennsylvania anthracite:							
Chestnut.....	14.00	12.75	12.63				
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	4.47	3.28	3.48				

<sup>1</sup> The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bins.

<sup>2</sup> All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.

<sup>3</sup> Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

# WHOLESALE PRICES

## Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, 1913 to March 1933

THE following table presents the index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities, by years, from 1913 to 1932, inclusive, and by months from January 1931, to date:

### INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=100.0]

Year and month	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1913.....	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914.....	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915.....	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916.....	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917.....	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918.....	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919.....	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920.....	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921.....	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922.....	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923.....	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924.....	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925.....	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928.....	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929.....	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930.....	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931.....	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932.....	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1932:											
January.....	52.8	64.7	79.3	59.6	67.9	81.8	74.8	75.7	77.7	65.6	67.3
February.....	50.6	62.5	78.3	59.5	68.3	80.9	73.4	75.5	77.5	64.7	66.3
March.....	50.2	62.3	77.3	58.0	67.9	80.8	73.2	75.3	77.1	64.7	66.0
April.....	49.2	61.0	75.0	56.1	70.2	80.3	72.5	74.4	76.3	64.7	65.5
May.....	46.6	59.3	72.5	54.3	70.7	80.1	71.5	73.6	74.8	64.4	64.4
June.....	45.7	58.8	70.8	52.7	71.6	79.9	70.8	73.1	74.7	64.2	63.9
July.....	47.9	60.9	68.6	51.5	72.3	79.2	69.7	73.0	74.0	64.3	64.5
August.....	49.1	61.8	69.7	52.7	72.1	80.1	69.6	73.3	73.6	64.6	65.2
September.....	49.1	61.8	72.2	55.6	70.8	80.1	70.5	72.9	73.7	64.7	65.3
October.....	46.9	60.5	72.8	55.0	71.1	80.3	70.7	72.7	73.7	64.1	64.4
November.....	46.7	60.6	71.4	53.9	71.4	79.6	70.7	72.4	73.7	63.7	63.9
December.....	44.1	58.3	69.6	53.0	69.3	79.4	70.8	72.3	73.6	63.4	62.6
1933:											
January.....	42.6	55.8	68.9	51.9	66.0	78.2	70.1	71.6	72.9	61.2	61.0
February.....	40.9	53.7	68.0	51.2	63.6	77.4	69.8	71.3	72.3	59.2	59.8
March.....	42.8	54.6	68.1	51.3	62.9	77.2	70.3	71.2	72.2	58.9	60.2

### INDEX NUMBERS OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, MARCH 1932 AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1933

[1926=100.0]

Group	March 1932	February 1933	March 1933
Raw materials.....	56.1	48.4	49.4
Semimanufactured articles.....	60.8	56.3	56.9
Finished products.....	71.5	65.7	65.7
Nonagricultural commodities.....	69.3	63.7	63.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	70.9	66.0	65.8

## Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

A SUMMARIZATION of the weekly index numbers for the 10 major groups of commodities and for all commodities combined as issued during the month of March will be found in the following statement:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES FOR WEEKS OF MAR. 4, 11, 18, AND 25, 1933

[1926=100.0]

Group	Week ending—			
	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Mar. 25
All commodities.....	59.6	60.2	60.4	60.5
Farm products.....	40.6	42.7	43.4	43.6
Foods.....	53.4	55.0	54.8	55.4
Hides and leather products.....	67.6	67.5	68.1	68.8
Textile products.....	50.6	50.7	51.1	51.1
Fuel and lighting.....	64.4	63.9	63.7	63.6
Metals and metal products.....	77.4	77.2	77.5	77.4
Building materials.....	70.1	70.0	70.1	70.2
Chemicals and drugs.....	71.3	71.4	71.5	71.7
House-furnishing goods.....	72.7	72.3	72.3	72.3
Miscellaneous.....	59.6	59.2	59.3	59.3

## Wholesale Price Trends During March 1933

THE index number of wholesale commodity prices as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows an increase from February to March 1933, registering the first advance in the monthly index since September 1932. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on the average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0, averaged 60.2 for March as compared with 59.8 for February, showing an increase of seven tenths of 1 percent between the 2 months. When compared with March 1932, with an index number of 66.0, a decrease of over 8½ percent has been recorded in the 12 months.

In the group of farm products increases in the average prices of grains, cows, steers, hogs, live poultry, dried beans, cotton, fresh apples, lemons, oranges, peanuts, tobacco, onions, and potatoes caused the group as a whole to rise more than 4½ percent from the previous month. Decreases were recorded in the average prices of calves, lambs, eggs, and fresh milk at San Francisco.

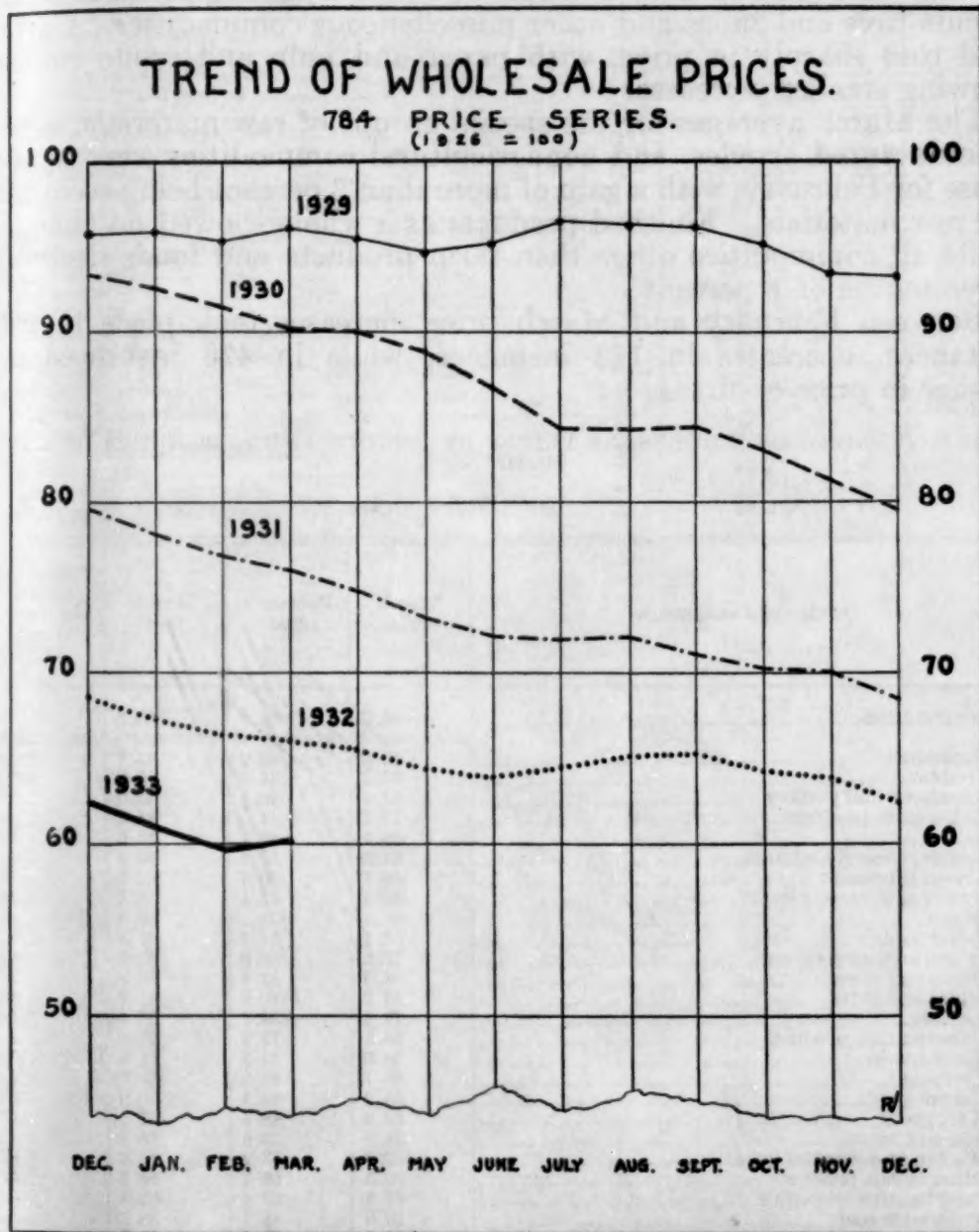
Among foods, price advances during the month were reported for cheese, rye and wheat flour, macaroni, corn meal, rice, cured and fresh pork, lard, and raw and granulated sugar. On the other hand, butter, cured and fresh beef, lamb, mutton, and veal averaged lower than in the month before. The group as a whole increased over 1½ percent in March when compared with February.

The hides and leather products group increased fractionally during the month, gains for hides and skins and leather outweighing losses for boots and shoes, with other leather products remaining at the February level. Textile products as a whole increased two tenths of 1 percent from February to March. Clothing, cotton goods, and other textile products increased slightly, while knit goods, silk and rayon, and woolen and worsted goods showed small decreases or no change during the month.



In the fuel and lighting materials group, reductions in the average prices of anthracite and bituminous coal, electricity, gas, California crude petroleum, and most petroleum products caused the group as a whole to decline more than 1 percent from the previous month.

Metals and metal products as a whole showed a further downward tendency for March, due to declining prices for iron and steel. Non-ferrous metals increased and agricultural implements, motor vehicles,



and plumbing and heating fixtures showed no change during March. The index for the group was three tenths of 1 percent lower than for the month before. In the group of building materials the average prices of lumber and paint materials moved upward during the month. Brick and tile and other building materials moved downward, while structural steel and cement showed no change between the 2 months. The group as a whole recorded an increase of seven tenths of 1 percent.

Reductions in the average prices of mixed fertilizers caused the group of chemicals and drugs to decline slightly during March. Chemicals and fertilizer materials advanced fractionally and drugs and pharmaceuticals remained unchanged. As a whole the house-furnishing goods group showed minor price recessions from the previous month.

The group of miscellaneous commodities decreased one half of 1 percent between February and March due to declining prices of automobile tires and tubes and other miscellaneous commodities. Cattle feed rose sharply in price, with paper and pulp and crude rubber showing smaller increases.

The March averages for the special groups of raw materials, semi-manufactured articles, and nonagricultural commodities were above those for February, with a gain of more than 2 percent being recorded for raw materials. Finished products as a whole showed no change, while all commodities other than farm products and foods declined three tenths of 1 percent.

Between February and March price increases took place in 195 instances, decreases in 113 instances, while in 476 instances no change in price occurred.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100.0]

Groups and subgroups	March 1932	February 1933	March 1933	Purchasing power of the dollar March 1933
All commodities.....	66.0	59.8	60.2	\$1.661
Farm products.....	50.2	40.9	42.8	2.336
Grains.....	43.5	32.7	36.0	2.778
Livestock and poultry.....	51.4	40.1	43.0	2.326
Other farm products.....	52.1	44.2	45.3	2.208
Foods.....	62.3	53.7	54.6	1.832
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	64.2	52.4	50.9	1.965
Cereal products.....	68.3	60.4	62.7	1.595
Fruits and vegetables.....	62.3	52.4	54.3	1.842
Meats.....	61.4	50.2	50.5	1.980
Other foods.....	57.1	54.1	55.8	1.792
Hides and leather products.....	77.3	68.0	68.1	1.468
Boots and shoes.....	88.5	83.3	83.2	1.202
Hides and skins.....	44.7	40.9	41.4	2.415
Leather.....	73.4	55.3	55.6	1.799
Other leather products.....	98.8	77.9	77.9	1.284
Textile products.....	58.0	51.2	51.3	1.949
Clothing.....	66.1	61.2	61.3	1.631
Cotton goods.....	56.2	49.1	50.0	2.000
Knit goods.....	54.9	48.3	47.1	2.123
Silk and rayon.....	33.5	25.6	25.5	3.922
Woolen and worsted goods.....	62.7	53.2	53.2	1.880
Other textile products.....	69.5	66.2	66.7	1.499
Fuel and lighting materials.....	67.9	63.6	62.9	1.590
Anthracite coal.....	89.9	88.7	88.3	1.133
Bituminous coal.....	83.5	79.4	79.3	1.261
Coke.....	80.4	75.2	75.2	1.330
Electricity.....	104.4	102.9	(1)	-----
Gas.....	97.5	96.6	(1)	-----
Petroleum products.....	39.8	34.3	33.1	3.021
Metals and metal products.....	80.8	77.4	77.2	1.295
Agricultural implements.....	85.0	83.1	83.1	1.203
Iron and steel.....	79.7	77.3	76.4	1.309
Motor vehicles.....	95.3	90.9	90.9	1.100
Nonferrous metals.....	50.5	46.2	47.9	2.088
Plumbing and heating.....	64.4	59.4	59.4	1.684

<sup>1</sup> Data not yet available.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES—Continued

Groups and subgroups	March 1932	February 1933	March 1933	Purchasing power of the dollar March 1933
Building materials.....	73.2	69.8	70.3	\$1.422
Brick and tile.....	79.3	75.1	74.9	1.335
Cement.....	75.0	81.8	81.8	1.222
Lumber.....	61.5	56.4	57.8	1.730
Paint and paint materials.....	75.4	68.0	68.4	1.462
Plumbing and heating.....	64.4	59.4	59.4	1.684
Structural steel.....	79.7	81.7	81.7	1.224
Other building materials.....	80.6	78.5	78.4	1.276
Chemicals and drugs.....	75.3	71.3	71.2	1.404
Chemicals.....	80.9	79.0	79.3	1.261
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	59.7	54.8	54.8	1.825
Fertilizer materials.....	68.6	61.5	61.9	1.616
Mixed fertilizers.....	73.2	62.4	60.1	1.664
House-furnishing goods.....	77.1	72.3	72.2	1.385
Furnishings.....	75.4	72.9	72.9	1.372
Furniture.....	79.1	71.9	71.8	1.393
Miscellaneous.....	64.7	59.2	58.9	1.698
Automobile tires and tubes.....	39.2	42.6	41.3	2.421
Cattle feed.....	52.4	40.6	47.3	2.114
Paper and pulp.....	76.8	72.1	72.2	1.385
Rubber, crude.....	7.2	6.1	6.3	15.873
Other miscellaneous.....	84.5	73.3	72.6	1.377
Raw materials.....	56.1	48.4	49.4	2.024
Semimanufactured articles.....	60.8	56.3	56.9	1.757
Finished products.....	71.5	65.7	65.7	1.522
Nonagricultural commodities.....	69.3	63.7	63.8	1.567
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	70.9	66.0	65.8	1.520



# COST OF LIVING

## Family Budget Survey in the Netherlands

A BUDGET survey in the Commune of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, was made in 1930 for a group of 19 families living in rural districts but not made up of agricultural workers.<sup>1</sup> Among the households chosen for study were those of 8 teachers, 5 workers, and 6 unclassified households. The methods of keeping and analyzing records of income and expenditures were identical with those followed in a survey of 212 households in 1923-24, thus facilitating comparison of records.

Table 1 shows the family composition of the households studied, classified by income groups.

TABLE 1.—COMPOSITION OF FAMILIES STUDIED IN THE NETHERLANDS, BY INCOME GROUPS

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of florin at par=40.2 cents]

Income group	Families			Children		Units of consumption	
	Number	Number without children	Number with children	Total number	Average number in households with children	Number	Average per household
Less than 2,400 florins (\$964.80).....	9	1	8	17	2.1	27.33	3.04
2,400 and under 3,600 florins (\$1,447.20).....	5	2	3	7	2.3	14.71	2.94
3,600 and under 5,000 florins (\$2,010).....	3	—	3	3	1	7.77	2.59
5,000 and under 7,500 florins (\$3,015).....	2	1	1	3	3	7.60	3.80
Total.....	19	4	15	30	2.0	57.41	3.02

It was found that in 14 of the 19 families the income of the head of the household was supplemented by the earnings of wife, children, or by income from other sources, the total income from these sources varying from as little as 0.1 percent to as much as 63 percent in one family and 44 percent in another.

A surplus of income over expenditures, amounting to 30 to 1,139 florins (\$12.06 to \$457.88), existed in seven households after meeting the expenses of the year. The deficits in the remaining 12 households ranged within somewhat narrower limits, or between 98 and 908 florins (\$39.40 and \$365.02).

Percentage distribution of expenditures according to class of expenditure is shown in table 2, the families again being divided by income groups.

<sup>1</sup> Amsterdam (Netherlands). Bureau van Statistiek. Statistische Mededeelingen, No. 96: Huishoudrekeningen van gezinnen in het landelijk gedeelte der gemeente, 1930. Amsterdam, 1932.

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY EXPENDITURES IN THE NETHERLANDS, BY PRINCIPAL ITEMS AND BY INCOME GROUPS

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of florin at par=40.2 cents]

Income group	Percentage distribution of expenditures					
	Food	Cloth- ing	Lodg- ing	Taxes	Total	Balance
Less than 2,400 florins (\$964.80).....	36.2	15.2	25.8	5.7	82.9	17.1
2,400 and under 3,600 florins (\$1,447.20).....	27.2	11.6	23.6	9.7	72.1	27.9
3,600 and under 5,000 florins (\$2,010).....	19.7	15.6	16.1	9.3	60.7	39.3
5,000 and under 7,500 florins (\$3,015).....	19.3	13.8	13.2	11.3	57.6	42.4
Total.....	27.2	14.1	20.7	8.5	70.5	29.5

The figures presented in table 2 indicate the fact that the lower the income the higher the percentage of total expenditures required to meet the cost of food, clothing, lodging, and taxes, the proportion varying from 82.9 percent of the total where the income was below 2,400 florins (\$964.80) to 57.6 percent, where the income averaged 5,000 to 7,500 florins (\$2,010 to \$3,015). Thus, it is noted that the families in the higher income brackets (3,600 to 7,500 florins) spent a far higher proportion of their incomes for items other than necessities than did those in the lower brackets. As is generally true in studies of cost of living, the families having the lowest incomes spent a relatively higher percentage of their income for food and rent than did others. Clothing constituted a smaller part of expenditure in households with incomes of 2,400 and under 3,600 florins than in the other classes. Little difference appears in the ratio of taxes and income in the intermediate income classes, both amounting to less than 10 percent of the total. This item was considerably smaller in the lowest income class (5.7 percent of the total) and largest in the highest income class (11.3 percent of the total).

Of the total food budget of the 19 families here discussed, 49.8 percent was expended for foods of animal origin and 50.2 percent for those of vegetable origin. For all families taken together the percentage distribution of funds devoted to the purchase of food, by kinds of food, is shown in table 3.

TABLE 3.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD IN THE NETHERLANDS, BY KINDS OF FOOD

Kind of food	Percent of total ex- penditure for food	Kind of food	Percent of total ex- penditure for food
Bread.....	13.1	Tea, coffee, cocoa.....	4.9
Pastry.....	6.2	Sugar.....	3.7
Cereals.....	2.2	Spices and condiments.....	2.0
Milk.....	10.6	Potatoes.....	3.9
Cheese.....	3.7	Vegetables.....	4.1
Eggs.....	3.7	Fruit.....	5.6
Meat.....	17.1	Drinks.....	2.9
Fish.....	2.4		
Fats.....	13.9	Total.....	100.0

Important among foods purchased, according to table 3, are bread, milk, meat, and fats, these four items making up approximately 55 percent of total expenditures for food. Taking into consideration fruit and vegetables in addition to the articles mentioned, 65 percent of the total food expenditures are accounted for.

# PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

## Official—United States

ARKANSAS.—Bureau of Labor and Statistics. *Tenth biennial report, 1931-1932. Little Rock, [1932?]. 23 pp.*

Includes data relating to accidents, employment, and wages for the period July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1932.

CALIFORNIA.—Department of Industrial Relations. *Second biennial report, 1930-1932. Sacramento, 1932. 155 pp.*

Data on cost of placement work by public employment offices, taken from this report, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

COLORADO.—Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Twenty-third biennial report, July 1, 1930, to July 1, 1932. Denver, 1932. 53 pp.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Public Safety. *Annual report for the year ending November 30, 1932. Boston, 1933. 62 pp. (Public Document No. 32.)*

A summary report on the various functions of the department, which include supervision of construction, equipment, and safe occupancy of public buildings; inspection of moving-picture machines and equipment and of construction, equipment, and operation of steam boilers, air tanks, and ammonia compressors; examination and licensing of engineers, firemen, and operators of hoisting machinery and of moving-picture machines.

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. *Annual report of the Industrial Commissioner for the twelve months ended December 31, 1931. Albany, 1932. 197 pp., chart. (Legislative document (1932) No. 21.)*

OHIO.—Department of Industrial Relations. Industrial Commission. *Bulletin No. 110: Specific safety requirements covering the construction, inspection, maintenance, and operation of elevators. Columbus, 1932. 194 pp., charts.*

——— *Bulletin No. 207: Specific safety requirements covering the operation and maintenance of presses, hammers, machines, and machine tools used in the manufacturing, finishing, or fabricating products out of metal, tile, fiber, wood, leather, or other material, and to all other operations in connection therewith. Columbus, 1932. 28 pp.*

——— *Bulletin No. 214: Specific safety requirements covering the installation, maintenance, and operation of pressure piping and mechanical refrigerating systems and equipment. Columbus, 1932. 70 pp., diagrams.*

The scope of the regulations published in the three bulletins of the Ohio Industrial Commission listed above is given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

OKLAHOMA.—Department of Labor. *Bulletin No. 10-A: Annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. Oklahoma City, 1932. 103 pp.*

Covers the activities of the several bureaus of the department, with recommendations and suggestions for changes in labor laws.

WISCONSIN.—Industrial Commission. *Biennial report, 1930-1932. Madison, 1932. 60 pp.*

Data on State and local government expenditures for the placement of workers in jobs, taken from this report, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.



UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Information Circular 6677: Working an underground mine six years without lost-time accidents*, by C. A. Herbert. Washington, 1933. 5 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Describes equipment, working conditions, and safety control in a limestone mine with an average of 68 employees.

— — — *Information Circular 6678: Metal-mine fires and ventilation*, by D. Harrington. Washington, 1933. 31 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Discusses the origin of fires in metal mines, preventive measures, and the importance of reversible ventilating systems, and includes a bibliography of metal-mine fire data.

— — — *Information Circular 6680: Mine explosions and fires in the United States during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1932*, by D. Harrington. Washington, 1933. 13 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Gives summary data, by States and by causes, with comparative figures for previous years.

— — — *Report of Investigations 3199: A study of falls of roof and coal in northern Colorado*, by H. Tomlinson. Washington, 1933. 21 pp., map, diagrams.

Describes five representative mines (employing 41 percent of the workers in the district) their methods of roof supporting and types of accidents, and suggests remedies for the prevention of accidents from falls of roof and coal.

— — — Bureau of Standards. *Miscellaneous Publication No. 130: National directory of commodity specifications*. Washington, 1932. 548 pp.

A revision of the first edition, Miscellaneous Publication No. 65. Contains classified and alphabetical lists and brief descriptions of standards and specifications formulated by national technical, trade, governmental, or other organizations, including national safety codes for the protection of industrial workers. Names and addresses of standardizing agencies are also given.

— — — Bureau of the Census. *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930: Occupation statistics—Age of gainful workers*. Washington, 1933. 158 pp. (Reprint of chapter 4, volume V, *Fifteenth Census reports on population*.)

Data from the report are published in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 578: Wages and hours of labor in gasoline filling stations and motor-vehicle repair garages, 1931*. Washington, 1933. 89 pp., chart.

A summary of the data obtained in this survey was published in the Monthly Labor Review for June 1932.

### Official—Foreign Countries

AMSTERDAM (NETHERLANDS).—Bureau van Statistiek. *Statistische Mededeelingen, No. 96: Huishoudrekeningen van gezinnen in het landelijk gedeelte der gemeente (1 Januari–31 December 1930)*. Amsterdam, 1932. 39 pp. (Partly in French.)

Reviewed in this issue.

FRANCE.—Conseil Supérieur du Travail. [*Compte rendu*], *trente-cinquième session, novembre 1931*. Paris, 1932. 286 pp.

The proceedings of the thirty-fifth session of the French Superior Labor Council. The subjects discussed included the application of protective labor legislation to managers of stores and warehouses, the obligation of manufacturers of machinery to provide safety devices, and contribution by employers to the proper housing of their employees.

— Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Direction du Travail. *Statistique des grèves survenues pendant l'année 1929*. Paris, 1932. 225 pp.

Statistics of strikes in France during 1929, classified according to duration, causes, and results, and showing the importance and results of the strikes in different groups of industries.

GERMANY.—Reichsarbeitsministerium. *Die Tarifverträge für Arbeiter im Deutschen Reich am 1 Januar 1931.* Berlin, 1933. 32 pp., charts. (58. Sonderheft zum Reichsarbeitsblatt.)

Contains information in regard to the trade agreements in force in Germany on January 1, 1931, including arbitration and conciliation, labor courts, etc.

GREECE.—Ministère de l'Economie Nationale. Direction du Service des Mines. *Statistique de l'industrie minière de la Grèce pendant l'année 1931.* Athens, 1932. 60 pp. (In Greek and French.)

Annual report of the Greek mine-inspection service, including data on average daily wages of mining employees.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Abolition of fee-charging employment agencies.* (First item on the agenda of the International Labor Conference, seventeenth session, Geneva, 1933, report 1.) Geneva, 1933. 141 pp.

— *Hours of work and unemployment. Report to the Preparatory Conference, January 1933.* Geneva, 1933. 198 pp.

— *Report of the Tripartite Preparatory Conference on the reduction of hours of work (10-25 January 1933).* Geneva, 1933. 31 pp.

Reviewed in this issue.

— *Studies and Reports, Series A, No. 37: Industrial labor in Japan.* Geneva, 1933. 413 pp.

The dominant purpose of this study is to present information regarding industrial life and labor in Japan in the particular setting of the social and economic history and structure of modernized Japan.

— *Governing Body. Reports [for International Labor Conference, seventeenth session, Geneva, 1933] upon the working of conventions concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture; fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea; workmen's compensation in agriculture; use of white lead in painting; rights of association and combination of agricultural workers; and application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings.* Geneva, 1933. (8 separate reports.)

IRISH FREE STATE.—Department of Industry and Commerce. *Statistics of workmen's compensation, 1931.* Dublin, 1932. 16 pp.

ITALY.—Cassa Nazionale per le Assicurazioni Sociali. *Rendiconti dell'anno 1930.* [Rome, 1932?] 272 pp.

Report on the operations of the Italian social-insurance fund during 1930, covering insurance against old age and invalidity, unemployment, and tuberculosis, and maternity benefits.

— Istituto Centrale di Statistica. *Annali di statistica: Dinamica dei prezzi delle merci in Italia dal 1870 al 1929.* Rome, 1933. 558 pp.

This yearbook contains statistics in regard to industrial and agricultural developments in Italy, including price movements from 1870 to 1929.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Health Organization. *International health yearbook, 1930 (Vol. VI).* Reports (with vital and public health statistics) on the public health progress of 34 countries and colonies in 1929. Geneva, 1932. 1100 pp.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.—Departement van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel. Centraal Kantoor voor de Statistiek. *Indisch verslag, 1932: II, Statistisch jaaroverzicht van Nederlandsch-Indië over het jaar 1931.* Batavia, 1932. 468 pp. (In Dutch and English.)

This statistical yearbook for the Netherland Indies for 1931 includes information on native cooperative societies, wages in the sugar and tobacco industries, work of employment offices, trade unions, industrial accidents, production, prices, and cost of living. Comparative figures for years earlier than 1931 are given in some cases.

NORWAY.—Hovedstyret for Statsbanene. *Norges jernbaner—beretning for året 1 Juli 1931–30 Juni 1932. Oslo, 1933. 192 pp.*

Contains textual and statistical information in regard to the State railways in Norway for the year of 1931–32, including personnel, pension funds, accidents, etc. The table of contents and some table heads are in French as well as Norwegian.

SASKATCHEWAN (CANADA).—Department of Railways, Labor, and Industries. *Fourth annual report, for the 12 months ended April 30, 1932. Regina, 1932. 47 pp.*

Among the subjects treated are strikes and lockouts, minimum wage, unemployment relief, and employment service.

— — — — — *Supplement. Unemployment relief report for fiscal years 1929–30, 1930–31, 1931–32. Regina, 1932. 72; 26 pp.*

SOVIET UNION (U.S.S.R.).—Publication Office. *Socialistic competitive efforts in reduction of industrial accidents. Moscow, 1930. 64 pp., charts, illus. (In Great Russian.)*

TURKEY.—Office Central de Statistique. *Annuaire statistique, 1931–32. Ankara, [1933?]. 474 pp., maps, charts. (In Turkish and French.)*

In addition to commercial, financial, and vital statistics, etc., this statistical yearbook of Turkey gives information on hygiene and social assistance, education, production in industry and agriculture, and number of workers.

### Unofficial

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. *The Annals, Vol. 166: The International Labor Organization. Philadelphia, March 1933. 239 pp.*

The material presented in this volume is arranged under the following main heads: The International Labor Organization, its origin and nature; international relations in the organization; some contributions to current economic programs; the organization in action; the International Labor Organization and the United States. Appendixes give addenda on research material, the constitution of the organization, a sample convention, a sample recommendation, and a chart (revised to include 1932 data) showing the countries that have ratified the various conventions.

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS. *1932 yearbook on coal-mine mechanization, by G. B. Southward. [Washington, D.C.], 1932. 263 pp., charts, illus.*

A discussion of the need for coal-mine mechanization, the progress of mechanization both in the mines of this country and Europe, safety in mechanized mines, and the adaptation of particular kinds of machinery to mining.

AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION. *Safety code for mechanical refrigeration. New York, 29 West 39th Street, 1933. 27 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

ANDERSON, ROY N. *The disabled man and his vocational adjustment: A study of the types of jobs held by 4,404 orthopedic cases in relation to specific disability. New York, Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, 400 First Avenue, 1932. 102 pp.*

BEVINGTON, SHEILA. *Occupational misfits: A comparative study of North London boys, employed and unemployed. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1933. 102 pp.*

CHADWICK, LEE SHERMAN. *Balanced employment. New York, Macmillan Co., 1933. 234 pp.*

The author discusses the many factors which have contributed to the present crisis and concludes that the most important course to be followed is the reduction of working hours in order that the number of employees may be increased, thus balancing employment and increasing consumption. A balanced labor plan is outlined, which it is believed is applicable to all industries throughout the country.



CHASE, STEWART. *Technocracy—an interpretation*. New York, John Day Co., 1933. 32 pp. (*The John Day Pamphlets*, No. 19.)

CHRISTENSON, C. LAWRENCE. *Collective bargaining in Chicago, 1929-30*. Chicago, 1933. 396 pp. (*University of Chicago, Social Science Research Committee, Social Science Studies*, No. XXVII.)

A presentation of statistical material on the extent, location, and character of labor organization, and an analysis of the economic forces tending to support or to limit collective bargaining of the workers.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR GEWERBEHYGIENE. *Schriften aus dem Gesamtgebiet der Gewerbehygiene, Heft 43: Die schwere Staublunge in der Versicherungsgesetzgebung, von Erich Beintker*. Berlin, 1933. 84 pp., diagrams, illus.

Deals with serious cases of lung diseases due to dust, covered by social-insurance legislation.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS. *Fifty years of trade-unionism in Switzerland, by M. Meister*. Berlin, 1933. 85 pp.

The history of trade-unionism in Switzerland is traced in this volume, with particular reference to the establishment of the right of association and the various stages of trade-union development.

KISER, CLYDE VERNON. *Sea island to city: A study of St. Helena islanders in Harlem and other urban centers*. New York, Columbia University Press, 1932. 273 pp.

A study of Negroes, mainly in New York, who had come from St. Helena, an island whose population is largely colored, in which few points of racial discrimination are found and in which, consequently, the causes frequently leading to a northward migration are lacking.

LATIMER, MURRAY WEBB. *Industrial pension systems in the United States and Canada*. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1932. 1195 pp. 2 vols.

Reviewed in this issue.

— *Trade-union pension systems and other superannuation and permanent and total disability benefits in the United States and Canada*. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1932. 205 pp.

According to this study, "in 1930 about 1,600,000 trade-unionists were in organizations which furnished some form of relief for superannuation or permanent and total disability or both." The conclusion is reached that "the trade-union pension systems cannot much longer be maintained on their existing financial foundations and that attempts to strengthen these bases will result in such losses of membership as to make this alternative course impossible." The fundamental difficulty lies in the high cost of any pension system, and in the fact that "the level of wages in the early nineteen hundreds in most trades was undoubtedly too low to permit the accumulation by wage earners, individually or collectively, of funds sufficient to pay adequate old-age benefits on sound actuarial principles."

LÊ-VAN-THANG. *L'œuvre de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail en Asie*. Aix, Imprimerie Universitaire, 1932. 176 pp.

A history of the work of the International Labor Office in Asiatic countries which are members of the organization.

MACRAE, ANGUS. *Talents and temperaments: The psychology of vocational guidance*. London, Nisbet and Co., Ltd., 1932. 210 pp.

Included in the major subjects discussed in this volume are: Measuring intelligence, testing special abilities, estimating temperament and character, studying the occupations, and judging vocational fitness.

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC. Special Committee on Unemployment Relief. *Unemployment and its problems*. Hartford, 1933. xvi, 190 pp.

McISSAC, ARCHIBALD M. *The Order of Railroad Telegraphers: A study in trade-unionism and collective bargaining.* Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1933. 284 pp.

The author has given a history of the structure, methods of action, and objectives of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, with special reference to the significant conditions and problems which tend to differentiate the experiences of this craft from that of other unionized groups.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Policyholders Service Bureau. *Employee handbooks.* New York, 1 Madison Avenue, [1933?]. 20 pp.

This study deals with the various types of handbooks issued by different companies which define and explain to the employees the practices and policies of the companies governing the conditions of employment.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS. *Unemployment insurance handbook.* New York, 11 West 42d Street, 1933. 224 pp.

A review of the literature on unemployment insurance both in this country and Europe. The emphasis is on opinions unfavorable to unemployment insurance.

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO. *Twenty-third annual report, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1931.* Mexico City, 1932. 71 pp., charts. (English edition.)

The report includes a table showing number of employees and average daily wages in the different railway departments.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS, INC. *Publication 109: The prevention of blindness and the conservation of sight as a cooperative movement, by Park Lewis.* New York, 450 Seventh Avenue, [1933?]. 14 pp.

A historical review of the work for the prevention of blindness in this country and in Europe.

NEWMAN, GEORGE. *The rise of preventive medicine.* London, Oxford University Press, 1932. 270 pp.

A collection of lectures dealing with the origins of preventive medicine and the development of prevention from the times of folklore to the present.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION. Library. *Bulletin No. 117: The new leisure, its significance and use—a selected bibliography, compiled by Grace P. Thornton.* New York, 130 East 22d Street, February, 1933. 4 pp.

SEIDMEN, JOEL I. *The yellow dog contract.* Baltimore, 1932. 96 pp. (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series L. No. 4.)

VISVESVARAYA, M. *Unemployment in India, its causes and cure.* Bangalore City, Bangalore Press, 1932. 66 pp.

WARREN, GEORGE F., AND PEARSON, FRANK A. *Prices.* New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1933. 386 pp., charts.

The subjects covered in the several chapters include index numbers for important groups of commodities, short-time variations in the price level, stabilizing the price level, price-supporting measures, history of prices in the United States, the price outlook, and wages.

WIGGS, KENNETH INGRAM. *Unemployment in Germany since the war.* London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 1933. 216 pp., charts. (London School of Economics and Political Science, Studies in Economics and Commerce No. 1.)

WILSON, WALTER. *Forced labor in the United States.* New York, International Publishers, 1933. 192 pp.

WOOD, HENRY A. WISE. *Progress in newspaper manufacture and its effect upon the printing industry, with particular reference to the reorganization and reconstruction of the newspaper printing press.* New York, Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, 1932. 50 pp.

Describes briefly the early methods of newspaper production and discusses engineering problems encountered in the development of high-speed presses for

newspaper printing, with a chapter devoted to the effect of mechanical progress on the workers in the newspaper industry.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. *Occasional Studies No. 12: Free-time activities for unemployed young men. A sampling of experience in the Young Men's Christian Associations, by E. C. Worman. New York, 347 Madison Avenue, 1932. 70 pp.*

The author reviews the unemployment situation, particularly in relation to the Y.M.C.A.'s responsibility, and describes some typical unemployment service projects.

